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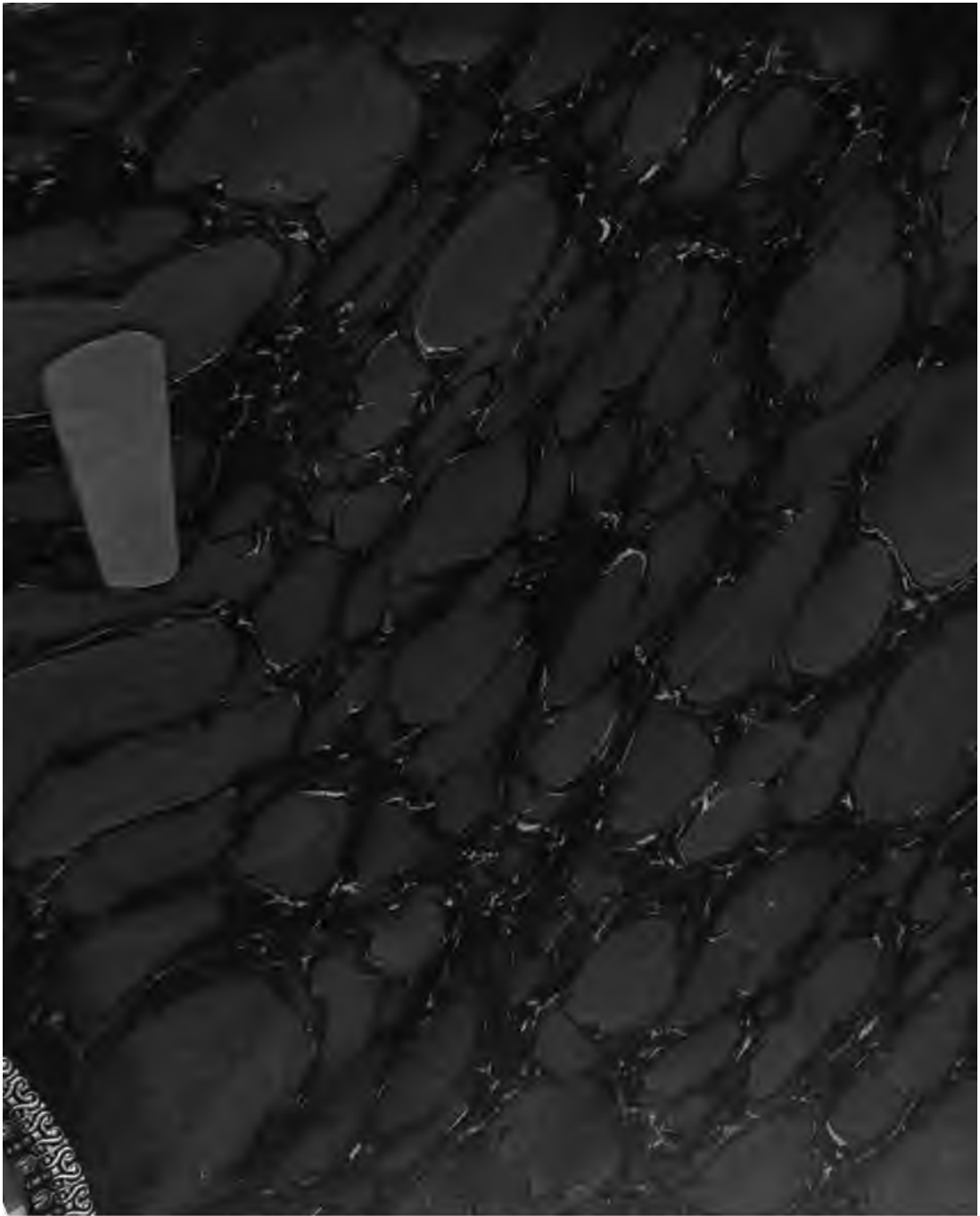
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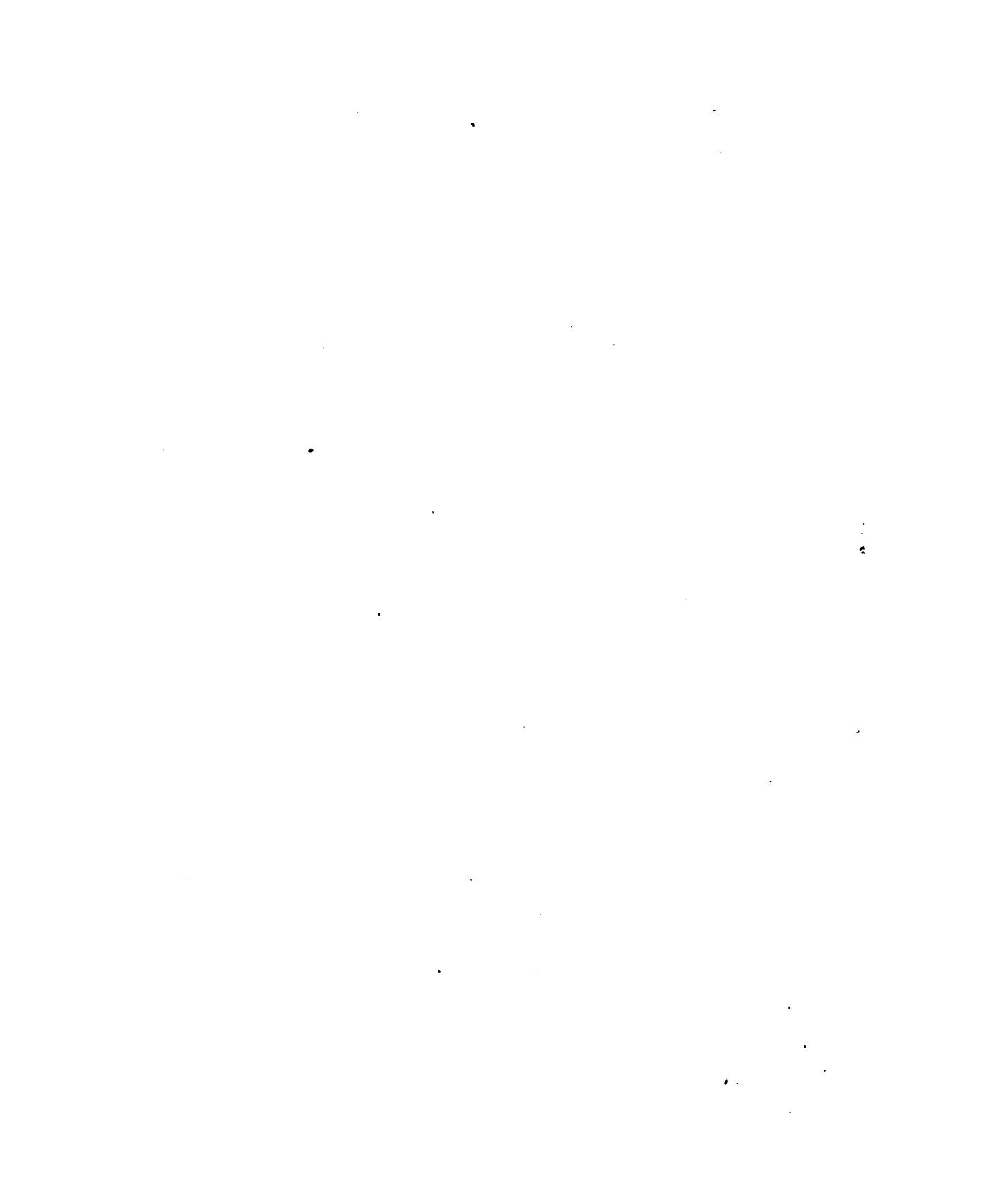
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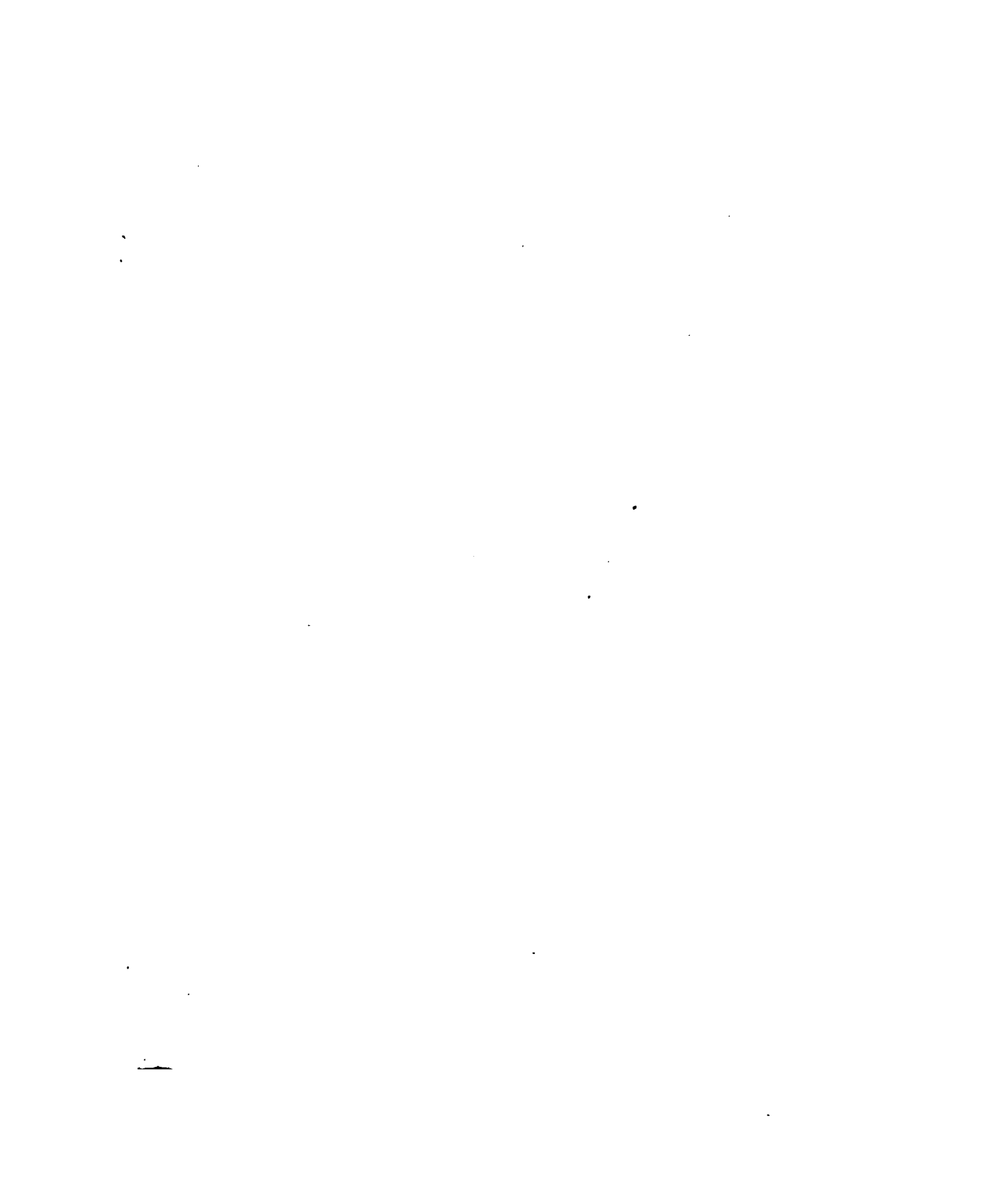
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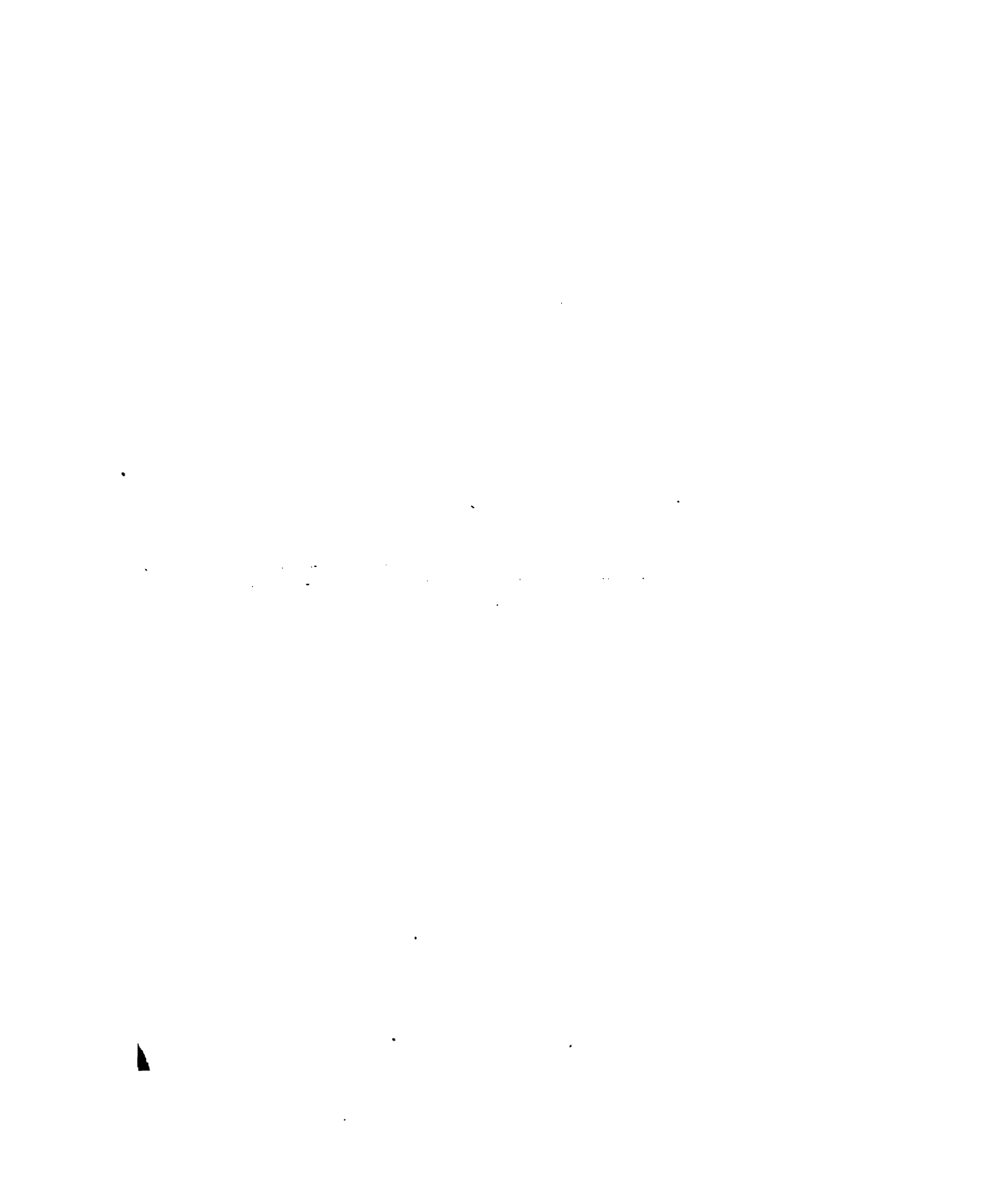
1817

ARTES SCIENTIA VERITAS





GLASGOW AND ITS CLUBS.



GLASGOW AND ITS CLUBS:

OR

GLIMPSES

OF THE

Condition, Manners, Characters, and Oddities

OF THE CITY,

DURING THE PAST AND PRESENT CENTURIES.

BY

JOHN STRANG, LL.D.

AUTHOR OF "GERMANY IN 1831," "SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS OF GLASGOW," &c.

THIRD EDITION, ENLARGED.

WITH A BRIEF MEMOIR OF THE AUTHOR.

GLASGOW:

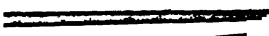

JOHN TWEED, 121 GREAT HAMILTON STREET.

1864.

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"Chaque age a ses plaisirs, son esprit et ses incours."—Boileau.

DUNN AND WRIGHT, PRINTERS, GLASGOW.



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ADVERTISEMENT TO THIRD EDITION.

The present Edition is published as it left the hands of the Author, who had employed a portion of his leisure time, during the few last weeks of his life, in sketching the Introductory Chapter, "Glasgow in 1863." The brief Biography which is prefixed has been furnished by a friend who is not unknown in the literature of Glasgow. It may be added that the present is a very limited impression.

GLASGOW, January, 1864.



Preface to Second Edition.

THE flattering manner with which the first Edition of this Work was received, has induced its Author to put a Second to press. In doing so, he has attempted not only to correct any errors which had, unfortunately, been committed; but he has likewise been enabled to make many additions, arising out of the hints and suggestions sent him since the publication of the Volume. To MR GABRIEL NEIL of this City, in particular, he is under great obligations for many antiquarian memoranda, which either have formed new Notes, or been interwoven with the old. To the Metropolitan and Provincial Press, for the manner in which the Work has been noticed, the Author cannot but feel deeply grateful—and he only trusts that his renewed attempt to render it a vehicle for depicting the ever-changing Manners, Habits, and Feelings of Glasgow Society, and the West of Scotland, during the past and present Centuries, will be received with the same indulgence which has characterised the criticisms already so numerous passed on “GLASGOW AND ITS CLUBS.”

22 WOODSIDE PLACE, GLASGOW,
30th October, 1856.

Preface to First Edition.

It is not without considerable hesitation that the following pages are submitted to the public; for the Writer cannot conceal from himself the fact that the lighter matters they contain are very foreign to his ordinary pursuits and avocations. Although nearly thirty years have passed since the idea was first entertained of snatching from oblivion the salient characteristics of a few of the more remarkable Clubs connected with a City which has always been famous for the number and variety of its social fraternities,—and although, too, even at that early period, an attempt was made to sketch some of the more notable of these, it was not till accident, about eighteen months ago, brought again one or two of the long lost and very imperfect pencillings under the Author's notice, and the thought occurred to him of entirely remodelling them, so as to render those social Clubs the vehicle through which the ever-changing manners and habits of Glasgow society might be properly portrayed and chronicled. The Writer then began to collect his materials, from various public documents, and from the information of private individuals whose memories still preserved such fast-fading subjects: and he has, during the intervals of his leisure hours, arranged these floating facts and traditions in the form in which they are now presented,—if not with that spirit and playfulness which a more practised penman might have displayed, yet, it is to be hoped, with that truthfulness which may at least render the following pages not altogether unworthy exponents of the social history of Glasgow during the past and present Centuries.

To these brief preliminary remarks, the Author has only to add his sincere apology for the imperfect manner in which he has performed his somewhat difficult task; trusting that, while his deficiencies cannot be wholly overlooked, the multifarious duties and anxieties incident to an important public office will, in some degree, extenuate any inaccuracies he has committed, and induce his readers to treat with indulgence that which an otherwise exacting criticism might condemn.

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MEMOIR OF JOHN STRANG, LL.D.

THE name of JOHN STRANG has been a household and familiar word with the citizens of Glasgow for upwards of thirty years. Known personally to a few friends of congenial tastes and habits, it was not, however, until he emerged into the important and conspicuous position of City Chamberlain, that his qualities as a man, and his literary capacities and resources, being more fully developed, elevated him into a respectable and pleasing notoriety, which his successive contributions to the vital and social statistics of the city, with his other works of a more general interest and character, tended to confirm and extend. The lives of literary men, it has been often observed, present comparatively few salient points or incidents of a nature to attract and detain the notice of the biographer. Generally their works are their history, the more or less permanent character of which determines their final position, and assigns to them their essential status.

Dr Strang was born in Glasgow in the year 1795, and consequently had reached the age of sixty-eight years at the time of his death. His father was John Strang, Esq. of Downhill, a wine merchant of some eminence, and holding rather a high position in society. His mother

was a Miss M'Gilp, the daughter of a trader of respectable means and condition. Another son was the produce of this marriage, who died young, but there were four daughters besides, who adorned and enlivened the family hearth. At the age of fourteen his father died; and his friends, intending to bring him up as a man of business, whilst they gave him a sound and useful general education, with a respectable share of classical learning, were chiefly desirous to have him well grounded in those modern languages used in commercial intercourse with the principal European communities. This was a point then of more importance perhaps than at present, the Continent being nearly hermetically sealed up against British connection under the iron *regime* of the first Napoleon. He was thus early introduced to the knowledge of the French and German languages, with both of which, and afterwards with Italian, he was well acquainted, and with the principal writers in each. Succeeding to a moderate competency on his father's death, he did not interest himself much in business, but gave himself up to those literary acquirements, tastes, and habits which formed the chief pabulum of his future life. In 1817, when 22 years of age, he spent some time on the Continent, chiefly in France and Italy, the favourite lands of his fancy, and from whose scenery, society, and literature, he derived, during his whole life, his highest pleasures and his choicest inspirations. To the last his favourite summer relaxation was in a rapid run over some parts of these countries, and his latest work betrays the strong instincts which governed and formed his character. His fondness for the German language and its wild and misty literature led him at an early period to translate various of its tales and poems, with which he enriched the periodicals of his time. In particular, he published a volume of "Tales of

Humour and Romance, from the German of Hoffman and Others," which was well received by the reading public. His favourite pursuits, with his occasional visits to the Continent, brought him also into contact and correspondence with literary men, foreign and domestic, and latterly, as a social statist of some eminence, with scientific persons of all countries, with whose society and converse he enriched his mind and enlarged his pleasures. Besides his literary tastes, another feature of Dr Strang's mental characteristics was his partiality for and acquaintance with the fine arts, and especially with that of painting, in which he showed himself not merely a judicious critic and genial appreciator, but, moreover, he handled the pencil himself at times with taste and skill, and numerous sketches of his remain, chiefly connected with his native city, evincing the range and versatility of his salient and cultivated intellect. In 1830, he published a little work with the title "A Glance at the Exhibition of the Works of Living Artists, under the Patronage of the Glasgow Dilettanti Society, by Geoffrey Crayon, Jun.," which was much talked of at the time, and in which his discriminating eye noticed several artists then but little known, but who have since risen into high and deserved eminence.

His fondness for art in all its branches led him to take a deep interest in the adornment and improvement of his native city, and to him are we chiefly indebted for the finest cemetery perhaps in Europe. In 1831, when the necessity of enlarged sepulture accommodation for the city had become obvious, and attracted considerable attention and discussion, the Doctor published a small volume entitled "Necropolis Glasguensis," in which he pointed out as a suitable site for a new burying ground the Old Fir Park, behind the Cathedral, and itself

supposed to have been an ancient Druidical Grove. The work was immediately and completely successful, and the Merchants' House (being the proprietary) shortly after commenced laying out the grounds as a garden cemetery. And thus, instead of a barren rocky eminence, frowning in stern and desolate grandeur over the city, we have its slopes and summits converted into a noble cemetery, beautified with shrubberies and diversified with walks, the seat of innumerable sepulchral monuments, some of which are of high merit as works of art, forming an appropriate background, in solemn harmony with the grand old Cathedral, surrounded with its fields of the dead, the spoils of so many generations of Glasgow citizens. And here rest the mortal remains of Dr Strang, according to his own wish, the Merchants' House having granted a site specially for this purpose; and we trust a suitable memorial will soon be erected there to direct the stranger to the resting place of one of Glasgow's honoured citizens. Three other garden cemeteries in the city, of great beauty and merit, followed in the wake of the Necropolis; and in the principal towns of Scotland the happy example has been followed, and the national reproach has been taken from us of burying our dead in places devoid of natural beauty and interest, and which were left to the uncared-for and neglected luxuriance of a rank vegetation. Strangers from all parts of the world have visited and admired our Necropolis, from the summit of which the finest view may be obtained of our noble city, spreading in vast circle in every direction. We have been thus minute in noticing this important event in the life of Dr Strang, regarding it as not the least of his many public services to his native city and to the Scottish public.

In 1832, appeared *The Day*, the first daily paper published in Scotland. Dr Strang was the Editor, assisted by a staff of literary friends, almost all of whom, like himself, have passed the irrevocable bourne. Motherwell's graceful and sweet-toned lays, Carrick's delicate humour, Craigie's fine taste, Charles Hutcheson's copious information and resource, with sundry other names once well known in Glasgow, deposited in its pages their overflowing humours and passing fancies. It lasted only six months, but was a great achievement for the time and the locality.

In 1831, Dr Strang, in company with the late Mr James Lumsden, made a tour of some extent and interest in Germany, but the results of which did not appear until 1836, in the guise of two goodly octavo volumes, with the title of "Germany in 1831." The work was well received by the public, containing much useful information, well told, upon topics then much less known than now, as no tourist or traveller since Mr Russell, a good many years previous, had recorded his impressions of Teutonic manners, habits, and opinions. The volumes, therefore, were in themselves seasonable and acceptable.

Early in 1834, the important situation of City Chamberlain being vacant, Dr Strang, with general consent, was appointed to fill the office, and for nine and twenty years he discharged its multifarious duties with equal honour to himself, and advantage to the public. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon his official career, as its requirements brought him so frequently and fully before his fellow citizens, and not seldom before the Scottish public, as to demand nothing further than a brief and general notice. The public accounts were simplified, and summarily and clearly kept and stated, laborious and useful reports

upon local interests and affairs appeared from time to time, and the once misty atmosphere of our city arcana was thoroughly ventilated and cleared up. But in his vital statistics of Glasgow, in connection with its social, sanitary, and commercial statistics, eliminated from year to year, Dr Strang may be considered to have rendered the most valuable and permanent services to his city and country, and to have established his reputation as a sound and elaborate statist and practical philosopher. Thus usefully and honourably employed, many years glided away, and, considering that his society was eagerly and widely sought after, and that Corporation feasts and public receptions required his constant presence and direction, besides the demands of private friends and acquaintances, not to mention his own kindly hospitalities, it is wonderful what he accomplished for the use of his own time, and as permanent bequests to the future.

In connection with this part of our subject, we shall mention one other circumstance. Dr Strang's knowledge of French and German rendered him invaluable to the heads of the Corporation when foreign notabilities visited our city, as it is scarcely to be expected that men of business generally, are able to converse freely in foreign languages, or to understand foreign manners and etiquette. In these conjunctures, his courteous and gentlemanly habits, and pleasing exterior, with his knowledge of the world, and the ease which it produces, enabled him to do the honours of the city with credit to himself, and advantage to the public. In December, 1842, Dr Strang married the daughter of Dr William Anderson, an eminent physician—a connection productive of long and mutual happiness. His amiable widow survives him. Some years ago, the University of Glasgow conferred

on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, an honour which was hailed with the general approbation of his fellow-citizens. In 1853, he published "Glasgow and its Clubs," the most characteristic, perhaps, of his works, and for which he had long been preparing materials. The present is the third edition of this curious and valuable work, and contains, as we understand, the last touches of its author, both in additions and alterations. The work was warmly received by the public and the press, and elicited many genial and valuable criticisms, from which, instead of any *notanda* of our own, we quote the following eulogium, from the pen of a mutual friend of the author and the writer of this passing tribute. "Dr Strang's official and social position has afforded him peculiar opportunities of noting the progress of Glasgow in all its manifold interests and phases, and the result is a volume of much delightful gossip connected with times, characters, and events now passed away for ever, not without romantic sighs and regrets, mingled, however, with suitable and well grounded congratulations. It is a work which preserves a good deal of what must otherwise be forgotten, and which must often be referred to by the future historians of Glasgow."

During last summer he had a serious attack of illness, which suspended his official labours for a time, and induced him to visit again, and, as it proved, for the last time, his favourite sejour, the sunny lands of France and Italy. This tour occupied him nearly two months during the heats of summer, in a warm climate, and together with his labours in visiting ancient places and institutions, and long journeys by land—with the elaborate notes he took of what he saw, and which he embodied in the admirable letters which appeared in the *Glasgow Herald*, it is to be feared that he overtasked his failing

strength, and exhausted the remaining resources of his constitution. These letters, with considerable additions, have recently issued from the press, and may be considered as the last bequest of our lamented townsman.

The shadow had now gone down upon the dial of life, and hope deferred sickened into permanent disappointment. For some brief time after his return from the Continent, it was hoped that he might rally, and, by care and abstinence from all employment, nurse the embers of his faded constitution into a glow of returning strength and vigour; but towards the end of November he began visibly to sink, and the exhausted energies of life, after fluctuating feebly, at length ceased their unavailing struggle, and, on the 8th of December, this amiable, kindly, and accomplished citizen passed quietly away from the domain of living men.

A friend noticing the life and character of a deceased friend, is placed in a difficult position. His natural partialities, he is afraid, may blind his perceptions, and obstruct his impartiality, and so the modesty of biography, and the fidelity of history, be alike violated. We shall endeavour to avoid either extremes.

As an author, the variety of Dr Strang's writings attest the strength of his mental resources, and the diligence and accuracy of his reading. But we are constrained to admit that, whilst he was always as a writer, *au courant du jour*, he seldom rose above it. The present was his element, in which he had power. With the great past, and the great future, he had only limited sympathies. He was a Scotchman, more of a Glasgow citizen, and, still more, a citizen of the world. Whilst he loved his native city, and chronicled its advance and prosperity, his choicest thoughts floated him away to the classic streams

of the Arno and the Tiber—to the wonders of ancient art, and the glories of a perishing civilisation. It is most creditable to him, therefore, that whilst such were his cherished ideas, in his statistics and local productions his healthy vigour of mind found adequate concentration, and issued in results equally valuable to the public, and honourable to himself. As a critic in art and literature, he had a delicate, and never an ostentatious discrimination; contemporary literature he read greedily, and, particularly local productions, judged candidly, and criticised impartially. There was not an ounce of envy in his composition.

What we have already written may sufficiently express our feelings towards our departed friend and fellow-traveller, and a word or two more will enable us to drop this pleasing and painful theme. The feeling of Glasgow during the last withering days of his existence, and the general outburst of regret at his demise, are too recent to require more than a mere statement. But a few short weeks before that event, some of the principal citizens of Glasgow presented him with a magnificent testimonial of their esteem and friendship, in the form of a subscription of £4,600, a sufficient and final indication of the affection and respect with which he was regarded by his friends of the Upper Ten Thousand. We became acquainted with him five-and-thirty years ago, or so, as a member of the Literary and Commercial Society of Glasgow, a body comprising many of the most eminent citizens of Glasgow of its time. The Doctor was a useful but not a shining member. He was deficient in the *copia verborum*, and not a speaking man, and never was. But his literary stamina insured him the general respect of the body. In his political principles, he was a temperate Whig, though, we believe, educated in Tory opinions. He

continued steady to his principles, and to a moderate expression of them, as became his official position. We rejoice to add, that Dr Strang died in the faith and hope of a Christian, and so he departed in peace. "The end of a thing is better than the beginning," says the wise man. *Finis coronat opus.*

T. D.

GLASGOW IN 1863.

FEW cities in the world, during their past progress, have experienced more changes than Glasgow, particularly during the latter years of its existence. From the period when its first mud-built cottages sent up their curling wood vapour into a smokeless sky, till the time when its numerous freestone mansions of elegant architecture became capped with a cloud of coal smoke, which proclaimed it the manufacturing and mercantile metropolis of Scotland, its inhabitants have exhibited as many metamorphoses in opinions, customs, manners and religion, as ever emanated from the brain of Ovid. The outstretching boundaries of this constantly extending city have so altered its centre during its history, that even its latitude and longitude have each been known under different numerals, although its present centre point from the Equator is now held to be $55^{\circ} 51' 54''$ north, and its distance in time from Greenwich is $4^{\circ} 16'$ west.

Like many other towns of greater name, the precise period of its foundation is lost amid the mists of "mighty eld." The rude shelter of its inhabitants seems, however, to have been chiefly concentrated on the banks of a small clear stream called the Molindinar, which was at that time shadowed by a dark hill and a still darker pine forest; while during the lapse of many circling centuries, and the passing away of many more generations, the town gradually crept down to the broader Clyde—a river which, after flowing one hundred miles from its source, placed about 1400 feet above the sea level, ultimately emptied itself into the Firth, about twenty miles below the city which it now severs. Up to by no means a remote period, this now important river did little more than drain off the 736 square miles of an upland country, which

formed the catch-basin for the rainfall of a rather leaky district, bringing down from its higher levels large accumulations of mud and sand, and creating in its downward course, and particularly at Glasgow, one of the many fords capable of transporting men and merchandise from one side of the stream to the other, and which continued to be the only mode of communication from its right to its left bank till the erection of its first stone bridge in the reign of David, son of King Robert the Bruce, and which bridge was only removed to make way for one far more commodious in the 13th year of the benign rule of Queen Victoria.

Previous to the middle of the last century, the now navigable portion of the Clyde, upon whose banks nearly half a million of human beings are concentrated at Glasgow, may be said to have been in a state of nature. Its banks were liable to be overflowed during floods, and it was only at high water that even the smallest craft could struggle up the stream from the sea. By means of engineering appliances, however, and particularly by the use of the steamboat and steamdredge, the Clyde, which even at the commencement of the present century offered a succession of shallow barriers to any navigation beyond that of a few flat-bottomed barges or lighters, has now become the great outlet from Glasgow to the ocean, bearing on its waters ships of the largest tonnage, and the flags of every nation.

So late as 1755, the ford about two miles below Glasgow was only one foot three inches deep at low water, and three feet eight inches at high water, while at that period the ordinary neap tides were merely "*sensible*" at the bridge. At the beginning of the present century the depth of the Clyde at Glasgow, through the engineering skill of Goulboun and others, had reached a depth of about five feet, while craft scarcely exceeding thirty or forty tons burden were occasionally found lying at the harbour. At the present moment (1863) the river has been deepened to a depth of from 18 to 19 feet at high water of neap tides, and from 20 to 21 feet at top springs. With respect to the harbour, the

change has been equally remarkable during the last sixty years. In 1800, the whole quay was limited to a space not exceeding a few hundred yards, and could boast of no vessel larger than a coal barge or herring wherry ; but at the present time, the quays, including the wharves at Stobcross, extend to 4376 lineal yards. Previous to 1831, no larger vessel had arrived at the harbour of Glasgow than three of 250 to 300 tons ; whereas in 1862, vessels of all burdens were floating in the harbour, 96 of these being from 700 to 1000 tons, and 48 1000 tons and upwards. During the last 30 years, also, the arrivals of vessels at the harbour have increased from 11,542, with a tonnage of 732,327, to 15,864, with a tonnage of 1,530,642. The progress and present state of the river and harbour, however, may be best gathered from the comparative revenue of the River Trust at the beginning of the century, and what it is now. In 1801, the revenue was only £3400 10s, whereas in 1862 it reached £111,493 10s 3d :

It may be easily conceived that if the river and harbour have so marvellously advanced during the present century, that all other matters and things connected with the city have also proportionately advanced ; and so they have. For example, in population, the increase has been from 1801 to 1861 no less than 369,254—1801 being 77,385; 1861, 446,639. In the number of *houses and places of business*, the increase has been even greater than in proportion to the increase of inhabitants, and at the present moment the rental of the municipality alone exceeds £1,700,000. In *exports and imports*, while at the commencement of the century there were, comparatively speaking, few of either, in 1862 the goods imported and exported amounted to 1,380,218 tons, while the registered tonnage of vessels that arrived in the harbour was 1,560,642 tons. In the custom duties collected at Glasgow, it will be found that while only £469, 13s 6d was got in 1801, no less than £955,760 19s 11d was obtained in 1862. In *registered ships* belonging to the port, previous to 1810, there were none ; there are now 701, with a tonnage of 235,430. At the commencement of the

century, the exports of British produce and manufactures, small in amount though they were at that period, were all made at Greenock or Port-Glasgow, whereas in 1861 the exports from the harbour of Glasgow amounted to no less a sum than £5,257,060. In the *Post Office*, the increase has been commensurate with that of the customs, for while even so late as 1840 the number of letters delivered in that year did not amount to more than about 2,835,000, the number delivered in 1862 amounted to 12,537,265. In *Water*, it will be found that prior to 1806, Glasgow depended wholly for this great necessary of life on a few public wells, scattered throughout the city, whereas at present a daily supply of upwards of twenty million gallons of the purest kind are brought chiefly from a Highland loch, around which there is a rainfall of upwards of 100 inches of rain in a twelvemonth! In *Lighting*—previous to 1817, Glasgow was dependent, like all other places at that time, on oil or candle for light; now her chief dependence is on gas, the consumpt of which during one twelvemonth amounts to upwards of 640 millions of cubic feet.

Such are a few of the indices to the great progress of Glasgow, which, while it owes much to its navigable river, owes still more to the great mineral wealth which surrounds it. To this cause indeed may be mainly attributed the prominent position which Glasgow has lately taken in the commerce and manufactures of the world; for if we look to the progressive state, and present condition of the *coal* and *iron* trades of the West of Scotland, of which Glasgow is the central mart, it will be at once discovered that to this trade a large portion of its constant advancement and prosperity is justly attributable. Since the beginning of the century, the annual production of pig iron in and dependent on Glasgow has increased nearly fifty fold, there being only 18 blast furnaces in blast in 1806, producing 22,840 tons, whereas in 1862 there were 128 furnaces, producing 1,080,000 tons! affording one of the chief sources of wealth and wages to this part of Scotland. Of this pig iron 407,000 tons were either converted into *malleable iron*, or used in the foundries

in and around Glasgow. Connected with the manufacture of malleable iron, there is the *Iron ship building* on the Clyde, which during the last seven years produced 636 vessels, with a tonnage of 377,176 ; and when it is considered that a large number of those were furnished with marine engines and most expensive fittings, some idea may be thereby obtained of the vast extent and importance of this industry.

In its various manufactures, there is indeed no city more cosmopolitan than Glasgow, and it is to this peculiarity that it is almost always found on the ladder of advance, and is never so subject to difficulties as towns dependent on only one species of manufacture. Were Glasgow as dependent as Lancashire on *King Cotton*, the situation of her workmen would have been even more deplorable than those around Manchester has been since the commencement of the fratricidal war in America ; but seeing that Glasgow unites within itself a portion of the printed goods of all England, the stuffs of Norwich and Bradford, the shawls and mouselines of France, the silk spinning of Macclesfield, the flax spinning of Ireland, the carpets of Kidderminster, the iron and engineering of Wolverhampton and Birmingham, the pottery and glass making of Staffordshire and Newcastle, the shipbuilding of London and Liverpool, the coal trade of the Tyne and Wear, and all the handicrafts connected therewith or dependent on the full development of these manufactures or arts, it must be evident that although one branch of manufacture should be dull another may be prosperous, and consequently the city never has nor never can be exposed to those sorrowful depressions which so frequently occur in places limited to one or two special branches. In addition to the various staple industries which exist now in it, we must add the extensive chemical works in Glasgow, and among these that of St Killox, which covers at least 12 acres of land, and employs upwards of 1000 workmen, making use of 20,000 tons of salt, and consuming from 70,000 to 80,000 tons of coals annually. The manufactured products consist chiefly of vitriol, chloride of lime, soda, and soap. The stalks

of this establishment are among the most remarkable objects in the city, one being 450 feet high, 50 feet diameter at the base, and 14 feet at the top. The chemicals produced elsewhere in Glasgow, consist of iodine, bi-chromatic of potash, cudbear, naphtha, pitch, oil-pitch, sulphate of ammonia, carbonate of ammonia, pyroligneous acid and its combinations, with lead and iron, nitric and muriatic acids with their combinations, and alum, phosphate of potash, &c. Within the bounds of the Glasgow district, there are two distilleries of spirits, producing annually when in full work about $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions of gallons; and in the city and suburbs there are five breweries. Of late years, the manufacture of glass and pottery has wonderfully increased; and the making of tobacco pipes is carried on to a greater extent in Glasgow than in any other place in the United Kingdom. If such be the variety and extent of the present manufacturing industry of Glasgow, it is only justice to add, that in its commercial relations, it trades with every quarter of the globe, and its merchants deal in the various products of every country.

At the beginning of the century, there were only two *Bridges* across the Clyde at Glasgow, both of which have been since taken down. At present there are five, two of them of granite, 60 feet wide, the whole having been erected at a cost of upwards of £130,000, which, so far as these important bridges under the management chiefly of the Corporation are concerned, has been all paid off out of the toll duties levied, with the exception of about £16,000 of debt, which will be all liquidated in the course of little more than two years hence. With reference to the streets, these, of course, have been much extended and improved during the last fifty years. At present the lineal extent of streets and roads within the Parliamentary boundary exceed 116 miles— $86\frac{1}{2}$ miles of public streets, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles of roads, under the charge of the Municipal body, while there are 20 miles of turnpike roads under the charge of various Road Trustees. The annual sum required for maintenance amounts to about £22,000, and since the Paving Act for the city,

passed in 1856, came into operation, there has been expended in paving the principal thoroughfares with squared dressed granite, £90,000. With respect to the *Sewerage* of the city, it appears that the total length of the main sewers within the Municipal boundaries is 60 miles, and that within the built portion of the city nearly all the streets are provided with sewers. The cost of sewers and the maintenance of foot pavements are defrayed by the proprietors. It is estimated that if the latter were maintained by the public out of the rates it would amount to an annual charge of £6000. The annual cost of *Cleaning* is £11,727, and the lighting £10,238. As an adjunct to the various street and road communications, it may be stated that there are 11 miles of railways, and 3½ miles of canals within the boundaries of the city—and that of the *Railway Travellers* alone who either left or arrived at Glasgow in 1861, there were of arrivals 2,326,650, and of departures 2,199,950. But when to these figures are added the millions which, during twelvemonths, arrive and depart from the harbour of Glasgow by the many steamers which ply to and from the numerous watering places on the sides of the Firths and Lochs connected therewith, with the whole coast of the western highlands and islands adjoining, some idea may be formed of the enormous locomotion which takes place to and from and through the City of Glasgow.

On approaching Glasgow either from the west or the south, the city has now a very striking and imposing appearance, arising not only from the ridge of high ground covered with buildings which walls it in on the north, but from the very numerous ecclesiastical spires or towers which shoot up into the sky on every hand, and which, when sparkling in sunshine, tend to realise what must appear an astounding fact, that there exists at this moment within the boundaries of Glasgow upwards of one hundred places of worship. If “the preaching of the Word,” as the city motto really proclaims, be truly destined to be the great reformer of humanity, assuredly Glasgow ought, ere long, to become a bright example to mankind. Of these numerous churches,

the Cathedral, situated in the north-eastern portion of the city, is still the most worthy of notice, not only for its antiquity, it having been founded in 1123 and dedicated to St Mungo, but from the simplicity and beauty of its interior architecture. It is in the early pointed style of Gothic, and is the only ecclesiastical edifice in Scotland that withstood the destructive shock of the Reformation. The whole structure is now in the most perfect order, and has lately, moreover, through the beneficence of the noblemen of the West of Scotland and the wealthy citizens of Glasgow, had its whole windows filled with the finest stained glass from the Royal Manufactory of Munich, illustrative of the history of the Jews in those of the Nave, and of the parables of our Saviour in those of the Choir, thereby rendering this Cathedral at the present moment one of the finest and most interesting ecclesiastical piles in Great Britain.

If the distant view of Glasgow is in many respects striking and picturesque, particularly when the eye catches the western magnificent mansions which encircle the park, and beholds the lofty towers of the Free Church College and that of Park Church which crown Woodlands hill, it will be found, when the large portion of the city which occupies the broad delta on which the greater number of its habitations and public buildings are placed has been carefully examined, that the whole town is characterised as being well built, as having long broad rectangular thoroughfares lined with houses of lofty and elegant architecture, and ornamented with numerous public edifices and many beautiful statues and monuments, with broad foot pavements and smooth granite roadways, well cleaned and watered, crowded with carriages, carts, and pedestrians during day, and at night well watched and well lighted with gas, and, in fine, having all the modern appliances calculated to improve the social condition of the mass of the inhabitants, and such as to render Glasgow what it now really is—one of the most busy, handsome, and best conditioned of modern cities.

Among the most important institutions of the city is her ancient University, founded in 1451. The buildings, which were chiefly erected in the reign of Charles II., are now by no means fitted for the requirements of the present age, nor for the number of students attending the various classes. But, unfortunately, college funds are inadequate to do much for their improvement, and the Government seems backward to do what is really requisite for the accommodation or comfort of those who are attending the free lectures. Considering the ancient fame of this University, and of the many eminent scholars and philosophers who have been either professors or students within its walls, it is to be regretted that something is not immediately done for its removal or restoration. Its library too, which commenced simultaneously with the foundation of the College, consists now of upwards of 60,000 volumes, with an annual income of £700 to lay out in new books; but the accommodation for books is so limited, that it is found to be almost impossible to use the library consistent with the great purposes for which it was established. In connection with the University buildings is the *Hunterian Museum*, reared for the reception of the magnificent collection of curiosities which the late Dr William Hunter bequeathed to the University, where he was educated. The contents of the Museum have been valued at £130,000, the medals alone being accounted worth £40,000.

Among the other educational establishments in the city, there are *Anderson's University*, with its various professors, and nearly 1600 students; the *High School*, where Latin and Greek, English grammar, foreign languages, writing, arithmetic, geography, mathematics, and drawing are taught; the *Mechanics' Institution*, with its various popular courses of lectures, and a library of 5000 volumes; two Normal Schools, one under the control of the Established, and the other under that of the Free Church. There also has been established a *School of Design*, for the improvement of our manufacturing taste; while several educational institutions of a semi-public semi-private

kind have been formed, chiefly for the instruction of the children of both sexes of the higher classes.

By the census returns of 1861, it appears that the whole number of children, from 5 to 15, at school within the Parliamentary city was 46,757, whereas the whole number at these ages amounted to 80,812, so that 34,055 individuals in the educational period of life, were not at that moment at school. While, therefore, the number of scholars, when compared with the number living within the city, might at first sight seem by no means flattering to the educational culture of the rising generation, or at least to any continuous study by the masses during the educational period that was adopted by the Government; still when it is recollected how few of the working classes, of whom Glasgow is mainly made up, can afford to allow their children to remain longer under tuition than four years, if even so long, and that the period chosen is generally some time between 6 and 12, we are inclined to think that the educational figures which were then obtained are by no means discouraging.

In addition to the College and Hunterian libraries, there are several others in the city, such as that attached to Anderson's University, to the Faculties of Physicians and Surgeons and Procurators, with the one founded by Mr Stirling, and another established by the citizens, called the Glasgow Public Library. Although there are many circulating libraries where books are lent out, there is as yet none established under the late Act of Parliament, and supported by a rate. Glasgow is far more a mercantile than a literary community, yet letterpress printing is nevertheless carried on to a very great extent; for, besides the great number of newspaper printing offices, most of which have steam presses of the largest kind, the printing of books is pursued with vigour, and to a considerable extent.

In public market places, though Glasgow was one time celebrated, it is now only known for two of any great moment—its Cattle Market, one of the largest and best conducted in the kingdom, and its

Bazaar or Covent Garden Market, for the wholesale disposal of fruit, vegetables, butter, and cheese.

Among the commercial institutions of Glasgow, the Chamber of Commerce, established in 1783 for the purpose of encouraging and protecting trade, and keeping a watchful eye on whatever might be supposed to affect the commerce of Glasgow and its neighbourhood, may be mentioned. Also the Royal Exchange and Lloyds' room, where the merchants daily congregate to transact business, and insure vessels against sea and fire risk. There are likewise four local banks, three of which issue notes, and five branches of Edinburgh banks, all of which issue notes on demand. In addition to these there is likewise the National Savings Bank, for the accumulation of the savings of the working classes, which at the close of 1862 had an accumulated deposit of £971,972 14s 6d, and no fewer than 42,947 depositors; and when the annuity investments are included, the total sum now accumulated in this bank, and invested by means of it, exceeds *One Million Sterling!*

Previous to 1846, the municipal government of Glasgow was limited to that of the ancient burgh. At that period, however, the suburban jurisdictions were abolished, and the government of the whole Parliamentary city was placed in the hands of a Lord Provost, eight Bailies, two river Magistrates, a Dean of Guild, a Deacon Convener, and thirty-seven common Councillors, or a municipal body of fifty individuals, who are chosen by the ten pound freeholders or ratepayers. That the labours of the city magistracy are by no means light, it may be merely stated that two of their number are called daily to administer justice in the several police offices placed in different parts of the city, and that the river magistrates are also called to adjudicate on all the various matters that arise connected with the police of the river and harbour. In the whole Town Council, or in certain selected portions of that body, with occasionally representatives from other parties, is placed the civil, financial, and police

government of the city; and as a proof of the onerous administrative duties of these gentlemen, it may be mentioned that they have at present the control of revenues amounting to nearly four hundred thousand pounds a-year, and the management of a debt of nearly three and a quarter millions.

The present state of the *civil and commercial* courts of Glasgow will at once illustrate the late changes which have taken place in such matters. Not many years ago, a portion of the civil as well as the criminal cases in the city were adjudicated by the bailies of the burgh, assisted by the town-clerk as legal assessor. At present, the practice before the bailie court, under the original jurisdiction of the burgh court, is very limited; in fact, the burgh court for civil cases, and for all the graver criminal cases, may be said to be obsolete, as it has now in a great measure been merged in the *Sheriff Court*, which at present boasts of possessing five thoroughly bred lawyers, viz., a sheriff-principal and four substitutes, all of whom are laboriously and daily engaged, either in public courts or in chambers, with the multifarious and onerous duties of their important and high office. There are three ordinary civil courts, two appeal civil courts, and three small debt courts held every week, and very frequent criminal courts with a jury. The number of small debt actions alone, called and decided in the Sheriff Small Debt Court in the year 1860-61, amounted to 23,788! Another most important court connected with the city and Lower Ward of Lanarkshire, is that of the Justices of Peace. There are ninety-two acting justices resident in Glasgow and neighbourhood, and one week is assigned to two of them in succession throughout the year. There are five courts held by these justices every week. The last important tribunal to which we will advert is that of the *Dean of Guild Court*, presided over by the Dean of Guild, assisted by four merchants and four tradesmen, and by the Town-Clerk as legal assessor. This court has the sole power (exclusive of the Sheriff) of regulating buildings within the city; and it belongs to

this court to take care that these buildings be agreeable to law, neither encroaching on private property nor on the public streets or passages, and that houses in danger of falling be pulled down. It also adjudicates as to cases under the Smoke Act.

Let us next turn to those constant companions of the progress of wealth in great cities—*crime and poverty*. As an exemplification of the former, it will be found that no fewer than 4499 persons were brought before the magistrates in the police courts for grave offences, and 6178 for being drunk and disorderly, or drunk and incapable. It may also be mentioned, in illustration of the crime of Glasgow, that there were received into the prison during the year 1861-62, 3921 individuals, and that the average daily number in custody amounted in the same year to 478. The average cost per head for maintaining these prisoners for the year 1861-62 being, gross cost, £20 17s 0½d, less earnings £2 15s 0¾d, or a nett cost of £18 1s 11¾d. If such be a key to the crime, what has been the amount of the pauperism? Taking the four parishes, with the population of 446,639, we find the number of paupers passing through the rolls in 1862 to have been 14,754; dependent on these, 9252. Average number on the roll in 1862, 8298; dependent on these, 7616. Average number in the poor houses, 2800.

GLASGOW AND ITS CLUBS.

Glasgow about 1750.

ANDERSTON CLUB.

COURTEOUS READER! if thou canst forget for a moment the large and noisy City, known by the appellation of GLASGOW, which now contains within its still extending boundaries upwards of one hundred miles of streets, and nearly four hundred thousand living beings, busied with all the arts, trades, and handicrafts which commerce and manufactures have created; and, casting thy mind back rather more than a century, picture to thyself a small quiet town, with a few leading thoroughfares, and counting scarcely five-and-twenty thousand souls,—then wilt thou be able to comprehend somewhat of the aspect and character of the place which could at that period boast of even more than exist at present of those knots of social and congenial spirits who, linked together by a cabalistic name or a common cordiality, met for politics, pastime, or pleasure, under the roof of some well-known hostelry—the only equivalent then known for the modern Club, Athenæum, or News-room.*

In 1750, and for many years previous, it was the custom for persons of all ranks and conditions to meet regularly in “change-houses,” as they were then called, and there to transact business, and hold their different clubs. The evening assemblies were passed in free and easy conversa-

* The population of Glasgow in 1755 was only 23,546; and these figures included persons living in houses beyond the bounds of the City. The population had doubled from the period of the Union with England.

tion, and without much expense—persons of the first fashion rarely spending more than from fourpence to eightpence each, including their pipes and tobacco, which were then in general use. In some of those clubs the members played at backgammon, or “catch the ten,” the stake exceeding but rarely one penny a game. In the forenoon all business was transacted or finished in the tavern. The lawyers were there consulted, and the bill was paid by the client. The liquor in common use was sherry, presented in mutchkin stoups, every mutchkin got being chalked on the head of the stoup or measure. The quantity swallowed was, on such occasions, almost incredible. It was the custom, also, in those days, for every one to dine in private; and when occasionally a few friends met for this repast, it was always at some club, of which, among the many in Glasgow that, between the years 1750 and 1760, nightly or weekly congregated in the fashionable taverns then situated in High-street, Gallowgate, and Saltmarket, perhaps the most distinguished was the one which, while all its members belonged to the City, yet had its place of meeting, not in the City itself, but in one of its suburbs. The suburb we allude to had not then attained as it has since lost, the dignity of a burgh of barony, but was known, as it now is, by the name of “the village of *Anderston*,” and, as villages then went, was a place of some importance. One proof of this may be gathered from the fact that it possessed at least one excellent hostelry, which at that time was kept by “ane God-fearing host,” yclept John Sharpe, whose courteousness and cookery attracted thither many lovers of “creature comforts.” Among those who patronised this long-forgotten establishment, there were none more regular in their attendance than the members of the “*Anderston Club*,” a brotherhood which, a few years after the Rebellion of Forty-five, was founded by Dr Robert Simson, of mathematical memory,* who,

* Dr Robert Simson was born in 1687, at Kirtonhill, Ayrshire; was educated at the University of Glasgow, and was elected to its chair of mathematics in 1711, in which chair he continued to give his most learned

prelections till 1758, when he was assisted by Dr Williamson, who was, in 1761, appointed his assistant and successor. Dr Simson died in 1768, in the 81st year of his age, and was buried in the Blackfriars' Church-yard. His

living, as all the learned professors then did, within the walls of the venerable University, most religiously and hebdomadally exchanged, with certain other of his companions in literature and science, the dull atmosphere of the cloistered College for the smokeless sky of the yet *cottonless* village.*

What a wondrous change has taken place in all things appertaining to the appearance of the City, and to the manners of the citizens, since the first meeting of the Anderston Club! At that period the scenes which met the eyes of Professor Simson and his college companions, as they journeyed on to their Saturday rendezvous in the west, may be better imagined than described. The University, whose now venerable walls were so lately threatened with demolition under the all-prevailing spirit of utilitarianism, was then, comparatively speaking, as it came from the brain of its original architect, instinct with the style of Louis XIII. and Louis XIV.† As yet no modern masonry had defaced its regularity. The building was in perfect harmony, calm and classical, with its cloistered arcade and unsullied quadrangles; while its lofty spire, then apparently fearless of the thunder-bolt, stretched up boldly into the sky without a lightning-rod, exhibiting on its base the still *sharp* effigies of old Zachary Boyd, one of its oddest, yet best benefactors.‡

The *High-street* and *Trongate* were then free from the factory-built and

chief works are—"A Treatise on Conic Sections," "The Loci Plani of Appollonius Restored," "Euclid's Elements," &c. &c. On "Euclid's Elements" Dr Simson bestowed no less than nine years' labour. Dr Simson left his mathematical books to the University of Glasgow. The collection is considered to be the most complete in the kingdom, and is kept separate from the rest of the University library. Lord Brougham has given a delightful sketch of the Life of Dr Simson in his *Lives of the Philosophers of George III.*

* The village was formed by Mr. Anderson from one of his farms of Stobcross in 1725. For a further account of the progress of Anderston, see "*Anderston Social Club.*"

† The present College buildings were completed in 1656. For subscriptions of contributors, and the accounts of the expense, see "*Munimenta Alme Universitatis,*" lately published by the Maitland Club. In this curious work we find that "Principal Fall records, with some pride, that in his time (1690) the rail of stone ballusters was put up on the great stair which comes up to the Fore Common Hall, with a lion and a unicorn upon the first turn."

‡ Mr Zacharias Boyd was born in Ayrshire, and studied at the colleges of St Andrews and Glasgow. About the year 1585 he was minister of the Barony Church of Glasgow. He left twenty thousand pounds Scots to the

square-formed mansions of the present day, but were generally flanked with picturesque Flemish-looking tenements, with their *crow-stepped* gables, and here and there a thatched house to eke out the variety. The shops, now so large and lofty, and replete with all the gorgeousness

University of Glasgow, for which gift the College placed his marble bust, with a bible in his hand, in a niche in the lower part of the spire. Boyd was an avowed Nonconformist, and published a poem on the defeat of the Royal army at Newburn. The following lines will best illustrate his singular style and peculiar sentiments:—

"In this conflict, which was both sowre and surly,
Bones, blood, and brains went in a hurly-burley;
All was made hodge-podge, some began to croole,
Who fights for prelates is a beastly foole."

On Cromwell coming to Glasgow on 11th October, 1650, the magistrates and ministers fled, but Zachary Boyd remained at his post; and, from a letter by George Downing, dated 18th October, 1650, it appears that in his pulpit addresses he had used no very courteous language to the conquerors. "There was," says the writer, "one Scotch minister who stayed and preacht on the Lord's day, and we gave him the hearing morning and afternoon, with all his poor stuffe and railings of course. I doe believe the man's ambition was to have been a sufferer by us, but we would not honour him so farre." It is stated by several historians, that when Cromwell went in state to the Cathedral Church, it so happened that Mr Boyd preached in the forenoon, when he took occasion severely to inveigh against Cromwell, and that his secretary, Thurloe, whispered him to pistol the scoundrel. "No, no!" says the general, "we will manage him in another way." He therefore asked him to dine with him, and concluded the entertainment with prayer, which lasted for three hours, even until three in the morning. Boyd was both a prose writer and a poet. In the former walk he will stand a comparison with the writers of the period in which he lived, but in the latter he was poor and cold, and somewhat ludicrous both in his conceits and his

rhymes. "The Four Evangels" in English verse, "The Songs of the Old and New Testament," "The Songs of Moses" in six parts, and the "Psalms, with Scripture Songs," are the best known of his rhyming productions. Of his prose works, which are very numerous, perhaps the most notable is, "The Last Battell of the Soul in Death," originally published in 1629, and republished under the editorship of Mr Gabriel Neil in 1831. The same gentleman edited and published four poems from "Zion's Flowers" in 1855, with some interesting notes. The catalogue of his whole works extends to forty-five different productions. The following strange letter, addressed as a watchword to the General Assembly, appears after the preface to "Garden of Zion:"—

"RIGHT REVEREND,—Our Schooles and Countrey are stained, yea pestered with idle bookes; your children are fed on fables, love songs, baudry ballads, heathen husks, youth's poyson. It much concerneth you to see to this, and carefully to banish out of the land all the names of the pagan gods and goddesses, which (as God has expresslie told us) should not bee taken into our lips. These words of God in Exodus are verie . . . 'In all things I have said to you bee circumspect, and make no mention of the names of other gods, neither let it be heard out of your mouth.' Seeing this by God himself is required, it lyeth upon you to ordaine by the visitors of schooles that all these monuments of idolatrie be removed, and that only such bookes have place that may help children to know God and Christ his Son, which is life eternal.

Your humble Servant,

Mr

ZACHARY BOYD.

"From Glasgow, the 28th of May, 1644."

which gold and mirror can produce, were at that time small, low-roofed, and dismal, each with its half-door usually shut, over which, but too frequently, the shopkeeper leaned, as if looking out for a customer. Few of these shops, or rather *booths*, stretched much beyond a few hundred yards on each side of the Market Cross, and of these the majority were placed under the Doric colonnades, or piazzas, which extended along the basement floors that skirted both sides* of each of the four streets whose centre formed the Cross—colonnades which, although to modern eyes they might appear mean and paltry, nevertheless called forth the wonder of Morer in 1689,† and the praises of the better known Defoe in 1726.‡ Looking southward along the street, whose north-west corner contained

* There is only one of these real old school of shops "below the pillars" now remaining (1856). It is on the west side of High-street, No. 27.

† "Glasgow is a place of great extent and good situation, and has the reputation of the *finest town* in Scotland, not excepting Edinburgh, tho' the royal city. The two main streets are made crosswise, well paved, and bounded with stately buildings, especially about the centre, where they are most new, with piazzas under 'em. It is a Metropolitan *See*, and at the upper end of the great street stands the archbishop's palace, formerly, without doubt, a very magnificent structure, *but now in ruins*, and has no more left in repair than what was the ancient prison, and is at this time a mean dwelling."—*Morer's Account of Scotland*, 1689.

‡ "Glasgow is the emporium of the West of Scotland, being, for its commerce and riches, the second in the Northern part of Great Britain. It is a large, stately, and well-built city, standing on a plain in a manner four-square, and the five principal streets are the fairest for breadth, and the finest built that I have ever seen in one city together. The houses are all of stone, and generally uniform in height as well as in front. The lower stories, for the most part, stand on vast square Doric columns with arches, which open into the shops, adding to

the strength as well as beauty of the building. In a word, 'tis one of the cleanliest, most beautiful, and best built cities in Great Britain. Where the four principal streets meet, the crossing makes a very spacious market-place, as may be easily imagined, since the streets are so large. As we come down the hill from the North-gate to this place, the Tolbooth and Guildhall make the north-west angle or right hand corner of the street, which was rebuilt in a very magnificent manner. Here the Town Council sit; and the Magistrates try such causes as come within their cognizance, and do all their other public business; so that it will be easily conceived the Tolbooth stands in the very centre of the city. It is a noble structure, of hewn stone, with a very lofty tower and melodious hourly chimes."—*Defoe's Tour in 1727*.

From the following entry in the City Records, it appears plain that the authorities were endeavouring to extend the piazzas in 1751:—"As Messrs Williamsons have taken down their land on the east side of John Armour's tenement in Trongate, in order to rebuild, the Council remit to the said Magistrates, Dean of Guild, and Deacon-Convener, to agree with them for a part of the front of their ground, for making piazzas and arched pillars in a line with those of the Town's-house, and the walk betwixt the shops and these piazzas to be the same breadth as in

the *Old Coffee-house Land*,* and in which street Bailie Nicol Jarvie is said to have been domiciliated, and beyond the point where the piazzas then terminated, was a long succession of *cutré* wooden-faced houses, conveying a clear idea of the cause of the many devastating conflagrations that in former times brought so much ruin on the City, and occasioned so much loss and misery to the occupants of those combustible tenements.†

The most salient objects, on proceeding at that period along the Trongate, were, first, the *Old Tolbooth*, with its crown-like spire, carved

the Town's land, and the pillars and the piazzas to be upon the Town's charge." 24th June, 1751.

* This land took its name from being used as a sort of exchange, or place of meeting, for the merchants, before the erection of the Tontine. It will be remembered for its projecting architectural lantern-storey (about two stories up), which was reported to be much in request in later days by the higher classes of Glasgow for witnessing the "*hangings*" at the Cross. In 1766-9 it was occupied by Robert and Andrew Foulis, the celebrated printers, for the book-auction department of their business.

† In the Records of the Corporation we find the following entry regarding the great fire that took place in Glasgow on 17th June, 1652:—

"22d June.—The same day, forasmeikle as it hes pleased God to raise on Thrusday last was the 17th of this instant, ane suddent fyre, in the hous of Mr James Hammiltoune, above the Cross, quhilk hes consumed that close—the haill close—on both sydes, belonging to Wm. Stewart, Thomas Norvell, and others; with the haill landis nixt adjacent therto, quhilk belongit to umqll. Peter Jonstoun and Patrik Maxwell, baith bak and foire; and the haill tenement, bak and foire, on the south syde of the said umqll. Patrik Maxwellis tenement, betwixt that and the lands occupyet be Jon Bryssoune and siklyk; the haill houssis, bak and foire, upon bothe sydis of the Saltmercat; with the houssis on the west syd of Wm. Lawsons close in Gallowgait; and the houssis on the west syd of Gilbert Merchellis close; with divers houses on the north syd of the Briggait,—Whereby,

after compt, it is fund that there will be neir fourscoir closes all burnt, estimat to about ane thousand familie, so that, unless spidie remidie be vseit, and help soght out fra such as hes power, and whois harte God sall move, it is likelle the toune sall come to outer ruiein; and, therefore, they have concludit and appoynted that the Proveist, with John Bell, to ryde to Air to the Inglich officers there, quha hes bein heir, and seen the townis lamentable conditione such as Collonell Overton, and others, and to obteine from them lettres of recommendatioun to suche officers or judges who sits in Edinburghe, to the effect that the same may be recommendit be them to the Parliament of Ingland, that all helpe and supplie may be gotten therby that may be for supplie of such as hes their landis and guidis burnt.

"25th June.—Persons appointed to visit or survey the haill landis burnt, and tak the names of the heretors and occupyers therof, &c.

"*Same Day*.—Regulations for the payer of workmenis wages, 'seeing the work is lyklike to be great anent the building up and repaireing againe of the decayit pairts of the toune, and that the work is of such a necessitie that it might be presentlie gone about.'

"28th June.—The said day appoyntis those who formerlie teuk up the number of the brunt houssis to tak up now the value of them also, and of other losses sustentf be the laite suddent fyre.

"The same day order takin for cleiring of the calsay of red, and for opening the kirk doors, as may benefit people now want chalmberis, and other places, to retier to for making of their devotiounne."

There was a general collection throughout the kingdom made for the sufferers from this fire, and the Session empower a Committee of Council to distribute all such money.

From these Records, we also find the follow-

front, grated windows, and outside staircase,* flanked by the equestrian statue, cast in Holland, of the hero of the Boyne, but lately presented to

ing order, made by the Magistrates and Council on the 4th December, 1677, consequent on another great fire that took place on the 2d November of that year, and which no doubt tended to improve the City architecture. There were above 130 houses and shops destroyed; and as the Tolbooth at the Cross was at that time crowded with persons who would not conform to Episcopacy, it was broken open under pretence of saving the persons from the fire:—

"4th Dec.—The said day, the said Magistrates and Counsell, taking to their serious consideration the great impoverishment this burgh is reduced to, throw the sad and lamentable wo occasioned by fyre, on the second of Novr. last, that God, in his justice, hath suffered this burgh to fall under, and lykwayes the most pairt of the said burgh being eye-witnessis twyse to this just punishment for our iniquities, by this rod, which we pray him to mak us sensible of, that we may turn from the evill of our wayes to himselfe, that so his wraith may be averted, and we preserved from the lyk in tyme to come: And becaus such things ar mor incident to burghs and incorporatiounes, by reasone of their Joyning hous to housis, and, on being inflamed, is reddie to inflame ane uthir, especially being contiguouslie joyned and reared w^p of timber and deall boards, without so much as the windkew of stone; Therfor, they, out of their dewtie to sie to the preservation of this burgh and citle, doe statute and ordain, that, quhen it sall please God to put any of their neighbors in ane capacitie and resolutionne to build *de novo*, or repair their ruinous hous, not only for their probable securitie, but also for decoring of the said burgh, That each person buildung *de novo* on the Hie-streit, or repairing, sall be obleiged, and is heirby obleist, to do it by stone-work from heid to foot, back and foir, without ony timber or dail, except in the inset thereof, quhilk is vnderstood to be partitions, doors, windows, preases, and such lyk; and this to be done, or engaged to, before they be suffered to enter to building; And seeing that severall heritors at present are not in a capacitie to build, and many vthirs having wnder boothes, and no intrist in the hous covering them, they being at present aither not fitting to build, or unwilling, or may be belonging to minors, by which they have their chops uncovered, repairing to the Magistrats for libertie of covering themselves the best way they can for present,

till it sall pleas God to capacitat the owners to doe the same, which desyre the said Magistrats and Counsell thought but just, Therfor, they thought fitt to licence the same to be done be the grund heritors, They alwayes enacting themselves to uncover the same againe quhen it sall pleas the super heritor to build, and not to com no farther out with the vpper structor nor the foir face of the vnder chops, and to build the same with stone, except the Tounne Counsell licence them, quhilk they will tak into their consideration how far they may, without spoyling the broadnes of the streit, they always repairing it with stone in the foir wark, by arched pillars, and how many as the Tounne Counsell, by the advice of architects, sall think most convenient, &c. &c.

"The said day recommends to Provest Bell, the Baillies, Deane of Gild, and Deacon-Conveiner, to lay doune some fitt way for getting the red of the brunt housis taken aff the streit."

On 25th September, 1725, the Corporation paid £50 sterling for a fire-engine got in London. On 22d January, 1726, the following Minute shows the anxiety felt by the Corporation regarding fires:—

"Which day, &c., the Magistrats represented that, in pursuance of a former act, &c., they had mett with the proprietors of the sugar houses, and had received in from them some proposals, viz.: That, upon the town's exeeming their servants from keeping of the town guard, in respect their labour and work in the sugar house necessarily requyres their working in the night time as well as throw the day, they, in lieu thereof, agree and condescend that the suggar boylor of each of their sugar houses, with their servants, which will be ten, at least, from each sugar house, shall be ready at all tymes when fire happens in the city, on their being advertised by the drum, or bell, or first allarm thereof, to attend the Magistrats, and give their best help and assistance, The toun provyding each suggar house with four slings, and stands and buckets, So that, upon the first occasion of fyre, they shall come to the place with them filled with water, and thereafter observe the orders and directions of the Magistrats, and others whom they shall appoynt."

* There was another Jail or Tolbooth at the Cross before this. It is mentioned in the Session records of 1600. This building had a clock, for in 1610 we find "George Smyth

the City by Governor Macrae;* and next, the *Town Hall*, with its elegant arcade and Corinthian pilasters, fresh from the hands of its builder, Deacon Corse, and expressing, in the grotesque faces which formed the key-stones of the arches, the coming fame of his afterwards more celebrated foreman, Mungo Naismith,† who carved the caricature countenances which so long excited wonder and laughter among crowds of gaping gossippers.‡ Proceeding westward, and abutting on the street, the *Tron Steeple* was encountered, in which was the ancient Tron, and which marked the proximate site of the then unburned Collegiate Church of St Mary and St Anne. Next came the *Old Guard-house*, with its colonnaded front projecting into the street, in which the honest burghers were wont to meet when acting as the sole night-guardians of the City; then *Hutcheson's Hospital*, with its quaint architecture, rustic gateway, and short square steeple;§ and last, not least, "*The Shawfield Mansion*," separated from the street by a high stone parapet, surmounted by an iron railing. This last building was then on the very western verge of the City, but, although a private residence, was remarkable from being

rewler of the Tolbuith Knock." The town had booths or shops when the pillory was taken down in 1626.

"15 May, 1626.—The said day the grund stane of the Tolbuith of Glasgow was laid."—*Council Records*.

"8 Aprile, 1626.—The said day Gabriel Smythie undertuick to scherp the hall masons' irones during the tyme of the building of the Tolbuith and Stipell thereof qll the work be ended, for fortie poundes money."—*Council Records*.

* James Macrae, Esq., late Governor of Fort St George, died at his seat of Orange-field, in the shire of Ayr, on 21st July, 1744.

† Of Mungo Naismith several anecdotes are related. He was a hard drinker, but an expert mason. In the building of the portico of St Andrew's Church, with its flat or plain arch, it was thought he would never succeed. On the night of the day it was finished, he retired to a neighbouring public-house, and, after a copious libation, returned alone and slackened the wedges of all the *coombs* which supported the arch. To his satisfaction he

found all would stand the test. The workmen on coming next morning were utterly amazed.

‡ The foundation-stone of the Town Hall and first Assembly-rooms was laid by Provost Coulter in 1736, and the Hall was opened in 1740. When the spire of the Cathedral was struck by lightning in 1756, Mungo Naismith showed great genius in the erection of a scaffold for its repair. As a historical fact connected with this accident, it may be mentioned that a party of recruits being at drill in the nave, a serjeant and one recruit met their death from the fall of some stones.

§ The first building was originally intended for only eleven decayed merchants. The steeple and statues were to the garden front, where the accommodations for the boys was built. Mr Laurence Hill mentions that "in Hutcheson's own house and in his business room, situated most likely on the opposite side of the close from the dining-room, there

associated, as it then was, in the minds of many living citizens, with the baneful effects of mob-law and mob-spoliation,* or, what was still more memorable, with the fact that Charles Edward Stuart, the Pretender, had taken up his abode in it when he and his Highland host passed the Christmas week of 1745-46 in Glasgow, on his flight from Derby.† A few years before this period, the *West Port* or Gate had here formed a real barrier between town and country. This ancient structure,

stood a long fixed oak table with his papers at one end, and at the other a large silver drinking tankard, always replenished with wine or ale for the necessary refreshment, without the ceremony or the show of particular invitation of clients, whose horses came into the close and had their drink *as discretion*. These closes or entrances for horse as well as foot were at that time indispensable from the many booths or cranes for merchandise which then encumbered the street."

* Mr Campbell, the proprietor of the house, having voted for the extension of the malt-tax to Scotland, a number of his constituents took offence, and on the 23d June, 1725, this fine mansion was attempted to be demolished. After damage had been done (for which Parliament paid to the extent of £6,080 sterling), and the silver plate which his lady had brought from West Shields had been carried off, the military interfered, and nine men were killed and seventeen wounded. As it was but too justly believed that the Magistrates sympathised with the mob on the occasion, the Lord-Advocate, accompanied by General Wade, who commanded a considerable force, proceeded to Glasgow, and committed the Magistrates to their own prison, and afterwards carried them to Edinburgh. The following curious song, entitled "*The Glasgow Campaign*," appeared at the period:—

"To Glasgow, to Glasgow, to Glasgow we'll goe,
With our cannon and mortars we'll make a fine
show,
With 3,000 stout men, so gallantly led,
By our 'Advocate General and his Aidcamp Wade.

"There's 'Daniel the traitor and 'John of Goud sleeves,
And 'Campbell of Carrick and his Highland theeves,
With loyal 'Sir Duncan and his Diamond so bright,
Which he got for abjuring the Hanover right.

"To chastise these rebels for appearing so keen
For the House of Hanover in the damn'd year 'fifteen;
Long live the 'grate Walpole, may he wisely thus
reign,
But if George gets his eyesight he may happen to
string."

1 Mr Duncan Forbes, Lord-Advocate.

2 Daniel Campbell of Shawfield, M.P. for Glasgow district of burghs.

3 Provost Campbell, the only Provost who used broad sleeves on his coat.

4 Commander of the Independent Highland Companies.

5 Sir Duncan of Lochiel, Captain of an Independent Company, who went up with an address from the Tory Clans, in the last year of Queen Anne, and had a mark of Her Majesty's favour.

6 Glasgow maintained some companies of volunteers at Stirling camp in 1715.

7 Sir Robert, Prime Minister to King George II., who introduced much bribery and corruption by packing Parliament.

† This mansion, with its garden, passed through several hands. Soon after 1725 it was sold to Colonel Macdowall of Castlesemple, and thereafter in 1760 to Mr Glassford of Dugaldston. In 1792, it was disposed of for £9,850 to Mr Horn, who opened up Glassford-street. The extent of the ground was about 15,000 square yards. Connected with the history of this mansion we find the following curious Minute of the Corporation on

however, like the old wall, and several other portals of the City set up for defence or for dues, had been already swept away.* But still, although the girdle was broken, from the increasing pressure of the population from within, little more than a few thatched cottages, malt-barns, and villas were yet to be seen beyond the site of that western gateway, until the successive little villages of Grahamston, Brownfield, and Anderston were reached.† On either hand, along the road leading to Dumbarton, there were a double row of umbrageous elm trees and a thick hedge-row, with merely a few cottages, surrounded by corn-fields and gardens, resounding in spring with the sweet carol of birds, and in summer with the hoarse yet not unpleasant cry of the laudrail.

If this be something like a rude sketch of the outward aspect of the centre of Glasgow, at the period when we would introduce thee, kind reader, to the Anderston Club, how can we convey to thee any distinct

6th May, 1746:—"Which day, John Cochran, Mr of Work, represented that, by advice of the Magistrates, he had sent to London to sell the broken necklace of diamonds, which several years ago were found among the rubbish of Daniel Campbell of Shawfield's house, when mobbed by the crowd in the year 1725, and exposed by some of the mobb to sale, with a piece of gold coin, and that the same had been offered back to the Lady Shawfield, who refused to take it, in regaird Shawfield was satisfied by the Parliament as to his damages, and the town fyned upon that account, and that, accordingly, the said necklace was sold at £30 sterling, and the piece of gold at £2 10s. (Ordain him to pay the same over to the Treasurer)." With the compensation money which Shawfield received from the Government, amounting to £9,000, he was enabled afterwards to purchase the island of Islay, which after a generation or two, has passed into other hands at about £450,000. What a satire on Aristocracy! The father of the individual who built this celebrated mansion was a notary who lived in the "Goose-dubbs." It was built in 1711. For a most interesting account of this mansion, and of

its successive proprietors, see "GLASGOW, PAST AND PRESENT," vol. ii. page 176.

* The ancient Ports of Glasgow, which were in existence in 1574, were as follows:

1. Stabilgrene Port.
 2. Gallowgate Port.
 3. Troyngate Port (West Port.)
 4. The Southe Port (Water Port.)
 5. The Rottenrowe Port,
 6. The Greyfriar Port,
 7. The Drygate Port,
 8. The Port besyde the Castel-gett.
- } Ports to be maid
} sure and lockit.

† A little to the west of this Port, about that period, stood a small hostelry, with the sign of a goodly black bull, with the usual gilt appendages, stuck up in front; and near it was held the cattle market. To its proximity to this ancient hostelry, the new Black Bull Hotel, since converted into warehouses, owed its appellation. The first hostelry belonged to James Graham, and was on the south side of Argyle Street, on the site of the second tenement to the west of Stockwell; and the second was first tenanted by the same individual.

idea of the peculiar appearance and bearing of the living beings who so sparsely perambulated the streets that are now crowded by jostling thousands—streets, it may be remarked *en passant*, which were then but roughly causewayed, replete with dust or mud, and altogether destitute, save at the Cross, of side pavements or crossings? Men and manners have so much changed during a century, that it would require Ovid's pen to paint the metamorphoses. Let us turn, however, to the neighbourhood of the Cross, which was at that period the only portion of the City that could be said to be much frequented, and where we shall find objects for contrast. There, if anywhere, could be seen a specimen of all grades and classes of the inhabitants, from the Highlandman skulking in his tartan kilt and jacket,* ready to perform the most servile office, up to the scarlet-cloaked merchant or physician who, with gold-headed cane, and cocked hat perched on powdered hair or wig with dangling club-tie or pig-tail, strutted about in peacock magnificence, as if he alone of all had the right to pace the *Plainstones*.† On each side of the streets, at a respectable distance from the aristocratic atmosphere around the front of the public offices, might be observed a few tradesmen or shopkeepers—donned in blue or brown coats with clear buttons, breeches of cloth or corduroy, rig-and-fur stockings, and all sporting knee and shoe buckles—watching to catch the eye of their princely patrons, and waiting a signal to make an approach to their acknowledged superior, which they but too frequently did with all the subserviency of a Sir Archy M'Sycophant. Beyond the precincts adorned by the statue of King William, there were few persons seen either loitering within the wooden posts, which in certain parts of the Trongate kept vehicles off the shops, or pacing the “crown of the causeway,” which was rarely trod by plebeian foot. Classes in Glasgow, in those days, were as distinct as the castes in Hindostan. Trade and commerce could not happily, as now, transfer in a few short years the

* “Last week a Highland lad was taken up, and committed to the Guard, for wearing trouse, contrare to a late Act of Parliament.” —*Glasgow Courant*, May, 1749.

† “*The Plainstones*,” the only part of Glasgow that was then paved, extended merely in front of the public offices and Town Hall to the Cross.

industrious mechanic from a stool in the workshop to a seat in the House of Commons; or transmute, even in less time, a knight of the shuttle into a knight of the shire. Society was then altogether differently constituted, for, although the great majority of those who prided themselves on their lineage, or what in Glasgow is still so ill applied, on their "gentility," only dwelt in *flats*, entering from a common stair, and for the most part received visitors in their bed-rooms;* still it would have been as impossible for one belonging to the then shopkeeping class to enter, at two o'clock, the dining-rooms of the scarlet-cloaked aristocracy, as it was for a craftsman's daughter to thread the mazy dance, at seven, under the vaulted roof of the then new Assembly-room at the Cross.†

It never has been the habit of the better class of ladies in Glasgow to parade much on the street at any recent period, far less a century ago.

* In the ancient Burghal houses of Glasgow of the very first class, "the chamber of dais was often kept or used as a sort of state bedroom, or in the ledly's own chalmour or bedroom," where the hostess, seated by her own fire, received her friends and visitors; and when tea came to be offered as a rare and parting refreshment to the ladies, or perhaps when punch, from the increase of the West India trade, began to detain the gentlemen somewhat long at the board, the females retired to the lady's room or fireside, where they sipped a little cup of tea while their sedans or chairs were being got ready.

† The Assemblies, previous to this, were held first in a small Assembly-room, built by subscription, to the west of the Town Hall in Trongate; and thereafter in the Merchants' House, Bridgegate, whither many a fair dame was borne in a sedan chair, the only mode of transport then patronised. Although dancing was considerably in vogue among the higher classes, who were of course very limited in number, especially at the time when the Duchess of Douglas used to patronise them, it seems pretty obvious that dancing was not very generally encouraged by the masses, since Mr David Burrel, who

alone had for two and twenty years previous to 1750 taught this accomplishment, required the aid of the Corporation, in the shape of an annual salary of £20, to enable him to continue his profession. His terms appear to have been reasonable, each pupil being called on to pay only 25s for seven months, with 5s for a bell, and 1s for a practising, when attended. About forty years ago (1816), the old "*Sedan Chair*" was to be seen, but then fast dropping out of existence. If we look back 60 or 70 years we find these conveyances to have been extensively kept by one William Moses, who was a character. He was accustomed to join his servants in being the bearer of a lady in one of his Sedans to an Assembly, dressing himself in the first style of fashion. If the lady had no partner, he introduced her to one, or danced with her himself. He acquired some fortune, and became proprietor of about 100 acres of land and a mansion house, (near the present village of Springburn on the Kirkintilloch Road,) naming the property after himself, *Mosesfield*. In 1793, we find him styled "William Moses, of Mosesfield." His widow was living in 1826, she retaining a life rent on the property, excepting which, all had passed out of her hands.

With the exception of Sundays and other holidays, when every house has been accustomed to pour forth its best-dressed inmates, to grace either church, chapel, or conventicle, it has always been difficult to catch, on the pavé, the precise character and cut of the prevailing fashion. About the time of which we are speaking, a lady or two during a week-day, or what has been more curiously designated a *lawful* day, might occasionally be encountered wending her way—in a towering head-dress, long-waisted gown, and powdered hair—to the public market,* tripping on pattens if the day was wet, or pacing on high-heeled and toe-pointed shoes, under the shadow of a goodly-sized fan, if the sun was shining; or, as the old song says †—

“ Little was stown then, and less gaed to waste—
Barely a millen for mice or for rattens ;
The thrifty housewife to the flesh market paced,
Her equipage a'—just a guid pair o' pattens.

“ Folk were as gude then, and friends were as leal,
Though coaches were scant, with their cattle a-canterin',
Right air, we were tell't, by the housemaid or chiel,
' Sic, an' ye please, here's your lass and a lantern.' ”

A few servant-girls—either encased in close-fitting, short-sleeved short-gowns, and plain white caps or *mutches*, or enveloped in scarlet *duffles*, and guiltless of shoes and stockings—might be observed, each carrying, probably, a basket, in the wake of her mistress, or bearing a couple of wooden *stoups* or pitchers for water, to be drawn from the few public wells which here and there abutted on the roadway; and towards the most favoured of these—that situated near the *West Port*—the majority of these female drudges were wending their joyous way, unconscious of

* The Flesh-Markets in King-street were opened in May, 1755. For many years about this time fresh butcher-meat could be got only on market-days, except, perhaps, lamb during the summer months. Sea-fish, excepting herrings, was rarely seen; but salmon was both plentiful and cheap; in proof of which, the following extract from the *Glasgow Journal*, of 18th July, 1748, may be quoted:—“ There has been a larger quantity of

salmond taken in Clyde this week than has been known for many years past; it was currently sold in our market for about one penny a pound.”

† Perhaps the last public specimen of a lady in the antiquated dress referred to, was Miss Inglis, who kept her brother's silk and ribbon shop (Mr John Inglis), near the Tron steeple, and who was himself a *trig* sample of the ancient costume.

the still undiscovered luxury of water-pipes, or the thousand and one advantages which have arisen from the modern appliances of hydraulic science.* A few rude carts or cars might be seen moving along at a snail's pace during the day, and were by their masters—having no fear

* During the fifty years previous to 1750, the manners throughout Scotland partook much of the old feudal system. According to the Recollections of Miss Elizabeth Mure, printed in the Caldwell Papers, and presented to the members of the Maitland Club, we find that "every master was revered by his family, honored by his tenants, and awful to his domestics. His hours of eating, sleeping, and amusement were carefully attended to by all his family and by all his guests. Even his hours of devotion were marked, that nothing might interrupt them. He kept his own set by the fire or at table, with his hat on his head; and often particular dishes were served up for himself that nobody else shared off. Their children approached them with awe, and never spoke with any degree of freedom before them. The consequence of this was, that, except at meals, they were never together, tho' the reverence they had for their parents taught them obedience, modesty, temperance. Nobody helped themselves at table, nor was it the fashion to eat up what was put on their plate, so that the mistress of the family might give you a full meal or not, as she pleased; from whence came in the fashion of pressing the guests to eat so far as to be disagreeable. Every woman made her web of wove linnen, and bleached it herself. It never rose higher than two shillings the yard; and with this cloth was everybody clothed. The young gentlemen, who at this time (1727) were growing more delicate, got their cloth from Holland for shirts; but the old was satisfied with necks and sleeves of the fine, which were put on loose above the country cloth." At that time "hoops were worn constantly four yards and a half wide, which required much silk to cover them, and gold and silver was much used for trimming, never less than three rows round the petticoat. The heads were all dressed in laces

from Flanders: no blonds or coarse edging used. The price of those was high, but two sute would serve for life. They were not renewed but at marriage or some great event. Their tables were full, though very ill dressed, and as ill served up. They eat out of pewder, often ill cleaned. The servants eat ill, having a set form for the week, of three days broth and salt meat, the rest megare, with plenty of bread and small bear." Young ladies were indifferently educated, and were "allowed to run about and amuse themselves in the way they choosed, even to the age of women; at which time they were generally sent to Edinburgh for a winter or two to lairn to dress themselves, and to dance, and to see a little of the world. The world was only to be seen at church, at marriages, burials and baptisms. These were the only places where the ladies went in full dress; and as they walked the street they were seen by every body; but it was the fashion, when in undress, allwise to be masked. They never eat a full meal at table; this was thought very indelicate. But they took care to have something before dinner, that they might behave with propriety in company." The education of the young gentlemen, except those intended for the learned professions, appears to have been as little attended to as that of the ladies. The following pictures of a marriage, a baptism, and burial, we extract from the same interesting volume. "The bride's favours were all sewed on her gown, from tope to bottom, and round the neck and sleeves. The moment the ceremony was performed, the whole company ran to her and pulled off the favours; in an instant she was stripped of all of them. The next ceremony was the garter, which the bridegroom's man attempted to pull from her leg; but she dropt it throw her petticoat on the floor. This was a white and silver ribbon, which was cut in

of any police before their eyes—left quietly on the street during the night. The roads throughout all Scotland were at this period so narrow and so bad, as to resemble more the course of a rivulet than a highway, and consequently even few carts could go beyond the great highways. To

small morsals to every one in the company. The bride's mother came in then with a basket of favours belonging to the bridegroom; those and the bride's were the same, with the livery's of their families, hers pink and white, his blue and gold colour. All the company dined and supped together, and had a ball in the evening." Of the baptism, it is stated that "on the fourth week after the lady's delivery she is sett on her bed on a low footstool; the bed covered with some neat piece of sewed work or white satin, with three pillows at her back covered with the same, she in full dress, with a lapped head-dress, and a fan in her hand. Having informed her acquaintance what days she is to see company, they all come and pay their respects to her, standing or walking a little throw the room (for there is no chairs). They drink a glass of wine and eat a bit of cake, and then give place to others. Towards the end of the week all the friends were asked to the Cummers feast. This was a supper, where every gentleman brought a pint of wine, to be drunk by him and his wife. The supper was a ham at the head, and a pirimid of fowl at the bottom. This dish consisted of four or five ducks at bottom, hens above, partrages at tope. There was an eating posset in the middle of the table, with dried fruits and sweetmeats at the sides. When they had finished their supper, the meat was removed, and in a moment everybody flew to the sweetmeats to pocket them; upon which a scramble insued, chairs overturned, and everything on the table, warsalling, and pulling at one another with the utmost noise. When all was quiet they went to the stoups (for there was no bottles), of which the women had a good share. For, though it was a disgrace to be seen drunk, yet it was none to be a little intoxicate in good company. A few days after this the same company was asked to the christening,

which was allwise in the church, all in high dress, a number of them young ladys, who were called maiden cummers. One of them presented the child to the father. After the ceremony they dined and supped together, and the night often concluded with a ball." Of the burials, it is mentioned that the Magistrates and Town Council were invited to the funeral of every person of distinction, 1500 burial letters being sometimes despatched. It had, some years previous to 1727 been the custom "for ladys to walk behind the corps in high dress, with coloured cloaths." But at that time the chesting, or coffining, was at the same time, when all the females invited to that ceremonial took part in the procession. So much for the manners of Scotland in general! Of Glasgow in particular!" The late Mr D. Bannatyne states that, during the greater part of the first half of the last century, the habits and style of living of her citizens were of a moderate and frugal cast. "The dwelling-houses of the highest class in general contained only one public room, a dinning-room, and even that was used only when they had company; the family at other times usually eating in a bed-room. The great-grandfathers and great-grandmothers of many of the present luxurious aristocracy of Glasgow, lived in this manner. They had occasionally their relatives dining with them, and gave them a few plain dishes, all put on the table at once; holding in derision the attention which they said their neighbours, the English, bestowed on what they ate. After dinner the husband went to his place of business, and in the evening to a club in a public-house, where, with little expense, he enjoyed himself till nine o'clock, at which hour the party uniformly broke up, and the husbands went home to their families. Up to the years 1750 and 1760 very few single houses had been built, the greater part of

country towns and villages, goods were almost invariably carried in sacks on horseback; and the carriers from Glasgow to Edinburgh had baskets or creels on each side of the horses, and the *cadger* placed between them. With respect to anything like coach communication between distant parts of the country, that may be said to have been almost unknown. Journeys then, even between the most important cities, were both difficult and tedious.* For, even so late as the year 1763, there was only one stage-coach in all broad Scotland in communication with London, and that "set out" from Edinburgh only once every month, its journey thither occupying no less than from fifteen to eighteen days! At this period there was very rarely the rattle of a four-wheeled carriage heard in any quarter of the town, for the plain reason that there was only *one* gentleman's chariot kept in the City; and the only other vehicle that could be encountered, was either some nobleman or gentleman's coach from the country—when it was certain to arouse the curiosity of the passing citizen, and excite the astonishment of the youthful urchin—or else the "Edinburgh Heavy," which, after ardently pursuing its course from morning's dawn, reached "Auld Reekie," "God willing," long after "set of sun!" †

the more wealthy inhabitants continuing, to a much later period, to occupy floors, in very many cases containing only one public room." Perhaps nothing can mark the mode of living more clearly than the fact, that the City clergy were paid, in 1750, only £111 2s 2d for stipend and communion elements.

* Every mercantile house in Glasgow doing a "country business," kept what is called their "*rider*," who made periodical journeys throughout Scotland on horseback. This practice arose from the general badness of the roads and the want of public communication between towns; and from this circumstance it is said *riding* became not only fashionable but useful.

† The establishment of the first regular stage-coach between Edinburgh and Glasgow may be gathered from the following Minute of the Council of Glasgow, dated 29th July,

1678:—"The said day, ordains Frederick Hamiltone to have ane warrand for the swme of four hundred merks, payed to Wm. Hooome, merchant in Edinburgh, for twa yeares salerie, advanced to him in hand, for setting up and keeping the Stadge Coach betwixt this and Edinburgh, conform to the agreement made thereanent, quhillk agreement was produced and red to the Proveist and Baillies commissionat to subscriyve the same in name of the tounne." Sixty-five years after, it appears that the difficulty of making a regular communication between the two cities was equally felt; for, by a Minute of Council dated 15th October, 1743, we find that "there was a proposal produced, signed by John Walker, merchant in Edinburgh, for erecting a stage-coach betwixt Edinburgh and Glasgow; and to set out twice a-week from Edinburgh to Glasgow, and twice a-week from

Such were a few of the most interesting objects which, at the period we allude to, must have occasionally attracted the eyes of the aristocratic set of worthies who every Saturday paced, with solemn step, towards the comfortable hostelry of Anderston, beneath whose roof all were wont to expect one afternoon of fun and frolic out of the seven; and where, so soon as the clock struck two,* there was sure to appear the erect figure of the president entering the door of the club-room; immediately after whose arrival there was placed on the white-covered board a dish which both Dods and Kitchener have failed to register. This strange and now long-forgotten *plat*, which has been sacrificed to the *Julienne* and *Mulligatawny* of modern days, was denominated "hen-broth," and was nothing more nor less than a simple decoction of two or three *howtowdies* (Anglice, fowls) thickened—to use Mrs Hannah Glass's phraseology—with black beans, and seasoned with black pepper. To the devotees of our modern apoplectic cookery, it will perhaps appear apocryphal how so coarse and so simple a condiment could have provoked an inhabitant of Glasgow to undertake what was then considered a Sabbath day's journey; yet true it is, and of verity, that the said *hen-broth* proved the

Glasgow to Edinburgh; and the coach or lando to contain six passengers, with six sufficient horses, for twenty weeks in the summer; and the rest of the year once a week; and each passenger to pay ten shillings sterling, and to be entitled to fourteen pounds weight of baggage; and that as long as he continues the stage-coach, that the town should insure to him that two hundred of his tickets shall be sold here each year." The proposal was remitted to a committee, but it does not appear that it was entertained. What a singular insight this gives us into the condition of Scotland not quite a hundred years ago! The following advertisements appear in the *Glasgow Courant* of 1749:—"That the Glasgow and Edinburgh caravan sets out this day at nine o'clock, and goes to Livingston this night, and is to be in Edinburgh on Tuesday about nine in the morning; sets out

from Edinburgh at 3 afternoon, and back to Livingston at night, and at Glasgow Wednesday night; sets out again Thursday, from Glasgow, at 9 o'clock, and to Livingston at night and to Edinburgh." "This, the Edinburgh stage-coach, being now to come to Glasgow by the Falkirk road, it will be at the house of James Young (the George Inn), above the College, on Tuesday next, from whence it sets out for Edinburgh, by the same road, on Wednesday at 6 o'clock in the morning.—October, 1749."

* The common dinner hour among the citizens was one o'clock, husbands returning to business in the afternoon; while their wives gave tea at four to their female friends. For a long period this meal was vulgarly called "*four-hours*," even after it was postponed to six. Shopkeepers usually locked their shops during breakfast and dinner hours.

acknowledged attraction, and the material link of union, as has already been hinted, to some of the wisest and most notable of Glasgow citizens.*

As a key to the particular *set* who planted their legs under John Sharpe's *plane-tree*, we have to recall the name of the founder of the club, Professor Simson, the celebrated mathematician. Every Saturday, for years, did this gifted personage sally forth from his comfortable bachelor manège in the University, as the College clock struck one, and turned his face in the direction of Anderston. The Professor, like all individuals who have devoted their energies to the study of the exact

* Although, previous to 1750, the general characteristic of the inhabitants of Glasgow had been an attentive industry, combined with a frugality bordering upon parsimony, it appears that they, notwithstanding, paid some little attention to cookery, which taste may perhaps be traced in some degree to their original connection with France. The following singular entry, in the Council Minutes of the 8th May, 1740, shows that the northern Corporation of Glasgow were, like many others in the south, not insensible to the benefits to be derived from a knowledge of the culinary art:—"Which day, anent the petition given in by James Lochead, Teacher of Cookery, mentioning that he being regularly educated by his Majesty's cooks, under whom he served in the art of cookery, pastry, confectioning, candying, preserving and pickling, and of making milks, creams, syllabubs, gellies, soups and broaths, of all sorts; and also taught to dress and order a table, and to make Bills of fare for entertainments of all kinds; and that of late he has successfully taught severall young ladies, to their own and their parents' satisfaction; and that for instruction of his scholars he is obliged to provide, on his own charge, flesh, fowls, fish, spiceries, and severall other ingredients, but when drest, lye on his hand for want of sale, by which he is a loser, and will be obliged to lay aside his teaching unless he be assisted in carrying it on; and, therefore, craving a yearly allowance, &c., remit to the Magistrates to agree with him as to teaching, and

allow him £10 Sterling yearly during their pleasure." The following advertisement is taken from the *Glasgow Courant* of 1749, relative to the foregoing individual:—"That James Lochead, at his house, opposite to Bell's-wynd in Glasgow, begins, upon the 10th Inst., to teach, as formerly, in a plain and easy manner, how to dress, with very small expense, all sorts of Flesh, Fowl, and Fish; also Pastry and Pickling, preserving any kind of meat in summer, from spoiling; dressing Roots and Herbs; likewise he teaches many useful things fit for families of all ranks, too tedious to mention. Any person who designs to be taught to dress meat, &c. as above, will be attended upon in his school, at any hour of the day, and will agree with them by the month, at a very easy rate. He hopes great satisfaction will be given to the ladies who are desirous of learning the art of Cookery, &c., by which in a short time, they will be able to direct their servants to dress any dish of meat to their own mind. And if any persons have occasion to make publick Entertainments, he is ready to attend them, to their satisfaction, as he has had the opportunity to be frequently employed on such occasions, both in Scotland and England." In more modern times, young ladies, as a branch of education, were accustomed to attend the cooking department in such Hotels as the Tontine, and to see the laying out of a public dinner and sometimes even to serve the guests, for all which a certain fee was paid to the landlord.

sciences, was in everything precise to a fault. It was his rule to assert or believe nothing without a Q. E. D.; and hence his life might be said to have been the very beau ideal of ratiocination. Upon no occasion whatever, when absent from the walls of *alma mater*, was the Professor of trigonometry ever at a loss to tell the exact number of paces that would bring him back to his own snug elbow-chair. Invariably in his promenades did he note each step he took from home; and, although accosted by an acquaintance, was never put out of his reckoning, from the habit he had acquired of repeating, during the pauses of conversation, the precise number of paces he had journeyed. To his friends this love of mensuration often proved singular enough—to strangers it was sometimes absolutely ridiculous. As an instance of the latter kind, the following anecdote may be taken as an illustration. One Saturday, while proceeding towards Anderston, counting his steps as he was wont, the Professor was accosted by a person who, we may suppose, was unacquainted with his singular peculiarity. At this moment the worthy geometrician knew that he was just *five hundred and seventy-three* paces from the college towards the snug parlour which was anon to prove the rallying point of the *hen-broth* amateurs; and when arrested in his progress, kept repeating the mystic number at stated intervals, as the only species of Mnemonics then known. “I beg your pardon,” said the personage, accosting the Professor; “one word with you, if you please.” “Most happy—573!” was the response. “Nay,” rejoined the gentleman, “merely *one* question.” “Well,” added the Professor—“573!” “You are really too polite,” interrupted the stranger; “but from your known acquaintance with the late Dr B—, and for the purpose of deciding a bet, I have taken the liberty of inquiring whether I am right in saying that that individual left five hundred pounds to each of his nieces?” “Precisely!” replied the Professor—“573!” “And there were only four nieces, were there not?” rejoined the querist. “Exactly!” said the mathematician—“573!” The stranger, at the last repetition of the mystic sound, stared at the Professor, as if he were mad, and muttering sarcastically “573!”

made a hasty obeisance and passed on. The Professor, seeing the stranger's mistake, hastily advanced another step, and cried after him, "No, sir, *four* to be sure—574!" The gentleman was still further convinced of the mathematician's madness, and hurried forward, while the Professor paced on leisurely towards the west, and at length, happy in not being balked in his calculation, sat down delighted amid the circle of the Anderston Club.

Here the mathematician ever made it a rule to throw algebra and arithmetic "to the dogs," save in so far as to discover the just *quadratic equation* and *simple division* of a bowl of punch. One thing alone in the Club he brought his mathematics to bear upon, and that was his glass. This had been constructed upon the truest principles of geometry for emptying itself easily, the stalk requiring to form but a very acute angle with the open lips ere its whole contents had dropped into the œsophagus. One fatal day, however, Girzy, the black-eyed and dimple-cheeked servant of the hostelry, in making arrangements for the meeting of the Club, allowed this favourite piece of crystal, as many black and blue-eyed girls have done before and since, to slip from her fingers and be broken. She knew the Professor's partiality for his favourite beaker, and thought of getting another; but the day was too far spent, and the Gallowgate, then the receptacle of such luxuries, was too far distant to procure one for that day's meeting of the fraternity. Had Verreville, the city of glass, been then where it has since stood, the mathematician's placid temper might not have been ruffled, nor might Girzy have found herself in so disagreeable a dilemma.* The Club met—the hen-broth smoked in every platter—the few standard dishes disappeared, the *Medoc* was sipped, and was then succeeded, as usual, by a goodly-sized punch-bowl.†

* The manufacture of flint-glass or crystal was first introduced into Glasgow, at Verreville, Anderston, in the year 1777. A bottle-house, for the manufacture of green bottles, had been established at the foot of Jamaica-street so early as 1730.

† Little wine was then drunk at the tables of the middle class of the people; and a dinner given to any beyond the family circle, which was always of the most ordinary kind, was even a rarity.

The enticing and delicious compound was mixed, tasted, and pronounced nectar—the Professor, dreaming for a moment of some logarithm of Napier or Problem of Euclid, pushed forward to the fount, unconsciously, the glass which stood before him, drew it back a brimmer, and carried it to his lips; but lo! the increased angle at which the Professor was obliged to raise his arm, roused him from his momentary reverie, and, pulling the drinking-cup from his lips, as if it contained the deadliest henbane, exclaimed, “What is this, Girzy, you have given me? I cannot drink out of this glass. Give me my own, you little minx. You might now well know that *this* is not mine,” holding up the crystal with a look of contempt. “Weel a wat it is a’ I hae for’t, Maister Simson,” answered Girzy, blushing. “Hush, hush,” rejoined the mathematician, “say not so; I know it is not *my* glass, for the outer edge of this touches my nose, and *mine* never did so.” The girl confessed the accident, and the Professor, though for some moments sadly out of humour, was at length appeased, and swallowed his *sherbet* even at the risk of injuring his proboscis.*

Of the other members of the Club, it might be reasonably supposed we should next say a little, but alas! the scanty muniments of the fraternity that remain make the task somewhat difficult. It may be sufficient, however, to state, that of the many highly-gifted individuals who originated and then formed the famous “Literary Society,”† which met

* Dr Simson was exceedingly absent. As a proof of this, Lord Brougham mentions that “one of the college porters, being dressed up for the purpose, came to ask charity, and, in answer to the Professor’s questions, gave an account of himself closely resembling his own history. When he found so great a resemblance, he cried out, ‘What’s your name?’ and on the answer being given, ‘Robert Simson,’ he exclaimed, with great animation, ‘Why, it must be myself,’ when he awoke from his trance.”

† The following is a list of the members of the Literary Society of Glasgow during the years 1752 and 1753:—

Mr James Moor, Professor of Greek.
 Dr Robert Hamilton, Professor of Anatomy.
 Dr Leechman, Professor of Divinity.
 Mr James Clow, Professor of Logic.
 Mr Hercules Lindsay, Professor of Law.
 Dr R. Dick, Professor of Natural Philosophy.
 Rev. Mr Craig, Minister of Glasgow.
 Mr George Ross, Professor of Humanity.
 Dr Wm. Cullen, Professor of Medicine.
 Mr Adam Smith, Professor of Moral Philosophy.
 Mr Richard Betham.
 Dr John Brisbane.
 Mr Wm. Rnat, Professor of Church History.
 Mr Robt. Bogle, Merchant, Glasgow.

every Friday evening in the University during the session, there were not a few present every Saturday in the Club-room of Anderston. Among these we may merely notice Dr James Moor, the accomplished Professor of Greek; Dr Cullen* and Mr Thomas Hamilton,† the great advancers of medical science; Professor Ross, a very Cicero in Roman literature; Adam Smith, the now world-renowned political economist; and, though last not least, the brothers Foulis, the never-to-be-forgotten Elzevirs of the Scottish press. With a few such men at every meeting, eked out with several of the more literary and intelligent of the mercantile aristocracy, it may well be conceived that the conversation with which the dinner was wound up was of no ordinary kind, or such as now rarely falls to the lot of any diner-out to listen to. Would that stenography had been then as generally practised as it is in the present day, and that some cunning reporter could have been so placed as to have given us but a single "night with Simson and the Club!" What a couple of hours' delectable disquisition we should now possess on philosophy and science,

Mr Alexander Graham.
 Mr William Crawford, Merchant, Glasgow.
 Mr George Maxwell.
 Dr Robert Simson, Professor of Mathematics.
 Sir John Dalrymple, Advocate.
 William Mure of Caldwell.
 The Rev. and Hon. P. Boyle.
 Walter Stewart, Advocate.
 Mr Thomas Melville.
 John Grahame of Dougalstown.
 John Callender of Craigforth.
 Mr David Hume.
 Mr George Muirhead.
 Mr Robt. Foulis, University Printer.
 Mr John Anderson, afterwards Professor of
 Natural Philosophy.
 Mr Ferguson.
 Mr Wait.

The additions from 1758 to 1760 were:
 Mr Andrew Foulis, Printer.
 Mr William Campbell.
 Mr Alexander Wilson, Professor of Astro-
 nomy.

Dr Joseph Black, Professor of Medicine.
 Mr Andrews.
 Dr Alexander Stevenson, afterwards Profes-
 sor of Medicine.
 Rev. Mr M'Kay.
 Mr Thomas Hamilton, Professor of Anatomy.
 Mr James Buchanan, Professor of Hebrew.
 Rev. Mr James Crombie.

* Dr Cullen was elected to the Lectureship of Chemistry in the University of Glasgow in 1746, and afterwards to the Professorship of Medicine in 1751, which he held till 1756, when he was elected Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh, after which he obtained the Professorship of Medicine. After a life of professional reputation to which few attain, he died in 1790, in the 80th year of his age.

† Mr Thomas Hamilton was Professor of Anatomy and Botany in the University, and father of the more celebrated Dr William Hamilton.

on art and literature,—on all the world then knew, and all that it was predicted it would become! When it is recollected, too, that in the present times the blatant blusterings of every muddle-headed charlatan who has the impudence to place himself on a public platform must necessarily be *pencilled* and *typeset*, before the lapse of a few hours, to meet the eager eyes of modern quidnuncs, may we not keenly regret that there was no Club Hansard to catch and retain for posterity the thoughts and sayings of those gifted men, many of whom have left elsewhere splendid proofs of their wisdom and philanthropy? If, however, we cannot now give the *ipsissima verba* of a Club-sitting at Anderston, we may safely assume, from the characters who composed it, that the president, in spite of occasional abstractions, generally indulged in a succession of humorous anecdotes connected with the various correspondents with whom he was in daily communication, and was, moreover, ever ready to troll out a Greek ode to notes of modern music, with the view of adding to the hilarity of the afternoon. Only imagine how a Sapphic or Anacreontic stanza, in all its original purity, would now be understood or relished by the most erudite of our present club-going citizens! Even Latin, we fear, in these unscholastic and utilitarian days, might be found at a serious discount, when it is well known that several commonplace quotations lately made use of by a classical Bailie were absolutely received with gaping wonderment and ignorant astonishment by those who were not *at* but *of* the Bar!

That the Hellenic poesy of Professor Simson should have been, as it certainly was, highly relished in the Anderston Club, will not appear strange, however, when it is remembered that there were at least two listeners in the company, in the persons of Dr Moor and Mr Ross, whose classical acumen had done much to render the typography of yet another listener, Robert Foulis, so justly celebrated for its correctness.*

* In addition to Dr Moor and Mr Ross, Mr L. Muirhead contributed much to the correctness of Robert Foulis's printing, the whole of these gentlemen having been the *readers* of his finest works, and particularly of his folio edition of Homer.

At that period, too, the practice, with few exceptions, was, that all professors in Scottish colleges gave their prelections in the Latin tongue; and hence, not only were professors themselves better versed than they now are in the dead languages, but students also were obliged to *grind* assiduously before they could with any hope of profit enter a class-room. We must recollect, also, that Dr Cullen, although he was the first in the Glasgow University who broke through Latin trammels, and gave his lectures in English, was nevertheless a first-rate scholar; and also that Adam Smith had been a respectable exhibitioner at Baliol. In a congregation of such men as wagged their bag-wigs or pig-tails round the Anderston board, it can readily be imagined that there was never any lack of instructive and agreeable converse. The gentlemen unconnected with the college had always some tale or adventure to tell in relation to Prince Charlie and his bare-legged followers during his late fatal expedition*—of his peculiarly princely aspect but dejected expression†—of his fondness for Miss Catherine Walkinshaw‡—of Provost Buchanan's pertinent reply to the demand for £500,§ and of the evils arising from the

* Prince Charles's forces, on entering Glasgow, did not exceed 3600 foot and 500 horse. To conceal their weakness, the Prince caused his men, after passing from the Trongate into the gate of Mr Glassford's house, to return by Ingram-street and Queen-street to the front, and again march in, as if they were fresh troops.

† According to a writer in the *Attic Stories*, who had the information from an eye-witness, Charles Edward's appearance was indeed princely, "and its interest was much deepened by the dejection which appeared on his pale countenance and downcast eye. He evidently wanted confidence in his cause, and seemed to have a melancholy foreboding of that disastrous issue which ruined the hopes of his family for ever." Gib, who acted as steward of the Prince's household, mentions that he dressed more elegantly when in Glasgow than he did "in any other place whatsoever." This compliment to the ladies does

not, however, appear to have softened their political prejudices, or gained a smile from any fair lips but those of his favourite and admired Catherine Walkinshaw.

‡ Catherine Walkinshaw was the third daughter of John Walkinshaw, of Barrowfield. Her beauty attracted the notice of the Prince. Whether the *liaison*, which at a later period existed between Charles and Miss Walkinshaw commenced in Scotland, is not perfectly known; but it is certain that from 1751 she lived with him, sometimes in Switzerland and sometimes in Flanders, as his mistress. By her he had a daughter, who was legitimised in July, 1784, whom he created Duchess of Albany. She died in 1789, having survived her father twenty months.

§ Provost Buchanan, of Drumpeller, when required by the rebels to contribute £500 for their immediate use, coolly replied, "They might plunder his house, if they pleased, for he would not pay one farthing."

cruel contribution which the Prince had levied on the City, leading almost to its bankruptcy*—of the successful mission of Provost Cochrane and Bailie Murdoch to London,† whereby they obtained no less than ten thousand pounds indemnity for the loss sustained by the City—of the disapprobation shown by the populace to those who patronised the first theatre, which was then erected against the wall of the Episcopal palace near the Cathedral (when such matters were looked upon by the mass of the inhabitants as a sin),—and, in fine, of a thousand other ruling topics of the day.

* The demand made on Glasgow for broad-cloth, tartan, linen, bonnets, and shoes, amounted to nearly £10,000 sterling, besides which the rebels got a sum of money. At that time the whole annual revenue of the City was only £3,000, and its expenditure £3,081.

† From the following Minute, extracted from the Council Records, we are presented with the details of Provost Cochrane and Bailie Murdoch's expenses to and from London. The minute is dated 28th Jan., 1760:—

“The which day Andrew Cochrane, Provost, and George Murdoch, late Bailie, gave in an account of their charge and expenses in relation to their late journey to and from London about the town's affairs, which is as follows:—To a chaise and maker's servant, £28 2s 6d. To John Stewart, the servant, at several times on the road, £6 7s 2d. To ditto at London to account, £5 8s. To the servant, to carry him with two horses, £1 10s. To charges at Whitburn, and four days at Edinburgh, £8 10s. To charges on road to London, 11 days, £28 10s. To lodging at London, and house account for coals, candle, tea, sugar, breakfasts, &c., £61 15s 9d. To Wm. Alloce, the servant, for wages, boarding, and incidentals at London, and for turnpikes and expenses on road down, £17 13s 3d. To shaving and dressing, £2 7s. To Mr Burden for liquors to quarters, £4 12s. To chaise-mending 10s. To post hire from London to Edinburgh £21. To hostlers, riders, horses, &c., £2 2s. To charges on road from London, £5 12s 6d. To charges at Edinburgh and Whitburn, £2 13s 6d. To charges from Edinburgh home and the driver, £2. To extraordinary entertainments in London, £30. To writing copies petition and memorial, &c., £7 11s. To expenses and incidentals, ordinary and extraordinary, at London, viz.,

By Andrew Cochrane, £125 12s. By George Murdoch, £105 4s ½d. To a writing-master to come down [no doubt to improve the character of the City penmanship], £5 5s. To charge of advertisements, 6s—extending the said sums to £472 11s ¾d sterling.”

Considering the then value of money, it seems pretty plain that the civic authorities of that day understood deputation expenses as well, if not better, than their successors in office. The vast difference between the Corporation transactions a century ago, and those of the present day, may be briefly illustrated by the following entry in the Minutes of the Magistrates and Council of the 26th September, 1754:—

“Resolve, that a cash account be opened with the New Bank Company [Glasgow Arms], upon the Town's account. To draw by a cash account from thence what sums the Town shall stand in need of, and that the Provost for the time being be their operator and drawer of those sums. The sums to be drawn by the said cash account not exceeding *One Thousand Pounds Sterling*, and to be drawn for as the Town shall have occasion for the same.”

The Glasgow Arms Bank was commenced about the latter end of the year 1750. The firm was “Cochrane, Murdoch, & Co.,” the two celebrated Provosts. The office was built in the Bridgegate, and thereafter moved, in 1778, to the south end of Miller-street, and continued there till it stopped payment in 1793, along with the Merchants' Bank and the Thomsons' Bank. It is satisfactory to state that all the three Banks paid their debts in full.

But there was certainly no topic, of a local kind, on which the Club were more cordially agreed than this, that never was there a period in the history of the nation in which greater feebleness and misconduct, on the part of a Government, was more strikingly manifested than during the rising of 1745; and that no community had so much reason as Glasgow to complain of its interests being compromised and neglected. Well might Provost Cochrane complain, as he did, of the craven withholding of assistance on the part of the Minister for Scotland, the Justice-Clerk, and the deliberate abandonment of the community to the harsh measures of a retreating and undisciplined army. At this time of day, the conduct of the authorities in Edinburgh is indeed scarcely credible. Occasionally Dr Moor detailed the hairbreadth escapes he had made, and the difficulties he had encountered in his journey to London, in those days when men made their wills before undertaking such a dangerous pilgrimage; and when he, though a leal and devoted Protestant, hurried, at all risks, to the English metropolis, to do what he could to save the life of his kind but unfortunate patron, Lord Kilmarnock, whose misguided zeal in the Stuart cause brought him to the scaffold.* Next came Professor Ross, who, forgetful for a moment of the higher walk of Greek and Latin criticism, at once leapt into a disquisition on the more immediate literature of the day, and particularly on the then just published works of

* Dr Moor was Professor of Greek in the University. After finishing his college education he became tutor to the son of the unfortunate Lord Kilmarnock. He afterwards became tutor to Lord Selkirk, and with both he travelled on the Continent, and was introduced into the first society in Europe. On returning to Glasgow, Mr Moor was appointed Librarian to the University, and was afterwards, through the kindness of Lord Selkirk, elected to the Chair of Greek, on the payment of £600 to the occupant to retire. Dr Moor took the deepest interest in the classical publications of his brother-in-law, Robert Foulis. Along with Professor Muirhead he superintended the printing of the

famous Homer in 4 vols. folio. Every proof-sheet of this celebrated work was read over six times. David Allan, the well-known Scottish Painter, was bound an apprentice to Messrs Foulis in 1755, and it is mentioned, in a late biography of that artist, that there is a sketch by him in Newhall house, representing the inside of this academy, with an exact portrait of Robert Foulis in the act of criticising a large picture, and giving instructions to his principal painter about it. In the latter years of Dr Moor's life, he had an irreconcilable quarrel with Robert Foulis, his brother-in-law. In 1853, Mr Gabriel Neil published a series of curious papers, respecting this quarrel, in the "*Reformer's Gazette*."

Tobias Smollett, viz., "Roderick Random" and "Peregrine Pickle." We think we hear the laughter yet of the merry group, over such extracted scenes as those where Bowling chastises the cruel-hearted schoolmaster; where Commodore Trunnion and Lieutenant Hatchway are found journeying to the marriage of the former; where the exploits of Strap, whose type was then living in the City, are recorded; or where are given the unfortunate *contretemps* of Pipes and Pallet! Thereafter, too, might be heard Robert Foulis expatiating on all he had seen in France and Italy—descanting on the *chefs d'œuvre* of art at Rome, Florence, Parma, and Bologna—and telling all he had himself done to bring art to Glasgow, and all he still proposed to do for its encouragement and extension. And, when these subjects were not his theme, which was rarely the case, he would doubtless portray the rise and progress of the Glasgow press—not forgetting his predecessor Urie, and his contemporary, Andrew Stalker—that editor of the *Glasgow Journal* who, curious to state, was only remarkable for what editors of the present day cannot certainly be accused of, shameful timidity.* And then, to crown all, the author of the "Wealth of Nations" might be there heard telling, as he was often wont, of his experiences at Oxford, where he was deterred

* In 1744, Mr Robert Foulis brought out what has been called his "immaculate" edition of Horace. The work was so carefully executed, that each sheet, previous to its being worked off, was hung up in the College, and a reward offered to all who could discover an inaccuracy. Notwithstanding all this trouble and care, Dr Dibdin points out six typographical errors. Mr Gabriel Neil, who has a copy of this valuable volume, states, however, that there are only *five*. In the year 1751, Mr R. Foulis went abroad for the fourth time; but before this journey was undertaken, the scheme for instituting an Academy for the Fine Arts in Glasgow had been pretty well digested, and often formed the subject of debate in private conversation. The following extract from Mr Richard Duncan's contribution to the Maitland Club, will best

explain the rise and fall of this unfortunate institution:—

"Robert Foulis having previously sent home his brother with a painter, an engraver, and a copperplate printer, whom he had engaged in his service, returned to Scotland in 1753, and soon after instituted his Academy for Painting, Engraving, Moulding, and Drawing. The University allowed him the use of what is now the Faculty Hall, as an exhibition-room for his pictures, and of several other rooms for his students; and three Glasgow merchants, with a liberality which reflected the highest credit on themselves, afterwards became partners in the undertaking. These were Mr Campbell of Clathic, Mr Glassford of Dougalstone, and Mr Archibald Ingram—the last a man certainly of no literary pretensions, nor even liberally educated, but possessed of intelligence and public spirit. The students, according to the proposed plan, after having given proofs of genius at home, were to be

from adopting the clerical profession, in consequence of the unceremonious manner in which he was treated by the superiors of Baliol, when they discovered him studying one of the early lucubrations of Hume. While, what was still better, he might be heard pouring forth his incipient ideas of the advantages of Free Trade, which, strange to say, many of the merchants who then listened to him, although monopolists in heart and practice, did not even deny; and which, after many party conflicts, are now acknowledged by all who lay claim to the character of statesmen.*

sent abroad at the expense of the Academy. The whole scheme seems generally to have been considered romantic, and we have Foulis's own testimony that 'there seemed to be a pretty general emulation who should run it most down.' This opposition, however, only increased his determination, and the Academy was continued long after he might have known that it would ultimately ruin him if persevered in."

The Academy was broken up on the death of Mr Ingram in 1770, and the collection of pictures was sent to London, whither Robert Foulis also repaired. The pictures were afterwards sold at a ruinous loss, and Foulis's mortification was most acute. He returned back to Scotland, and expired in Edinburgh, on 2d June, 1776, on his way to Glasgow. His brother Andrew died of apoplexy, September 18, 1775. The printing-house of Messrs Robert & Andrew Foulis, in Shuttlestreet, was advertised for sale on 31st October, 1782. From a careful analysis made by Mr Neil, of the 2 vol. catalogue of Mr Foulis, there were, *inter alia*, in the Academy 558 pictures, which comprehended 4548 square feet of painting on cloth, wood, and copper, &c., the average size of each picture, 8.224 square feet.

* Adam Smith was born at Kirkaldy on the 5th June, 1723, and entered the University of Glasgow in 1737. Chosen an exhibitor on Snell's Foundation, he was sent to Baliol College, Oxford, in 1740, whence he returned to Kirkaldy in 1747. In the end of the year 1748, he removed to Edinburgh,

where, under the patronage bestowed on him by Lord Kames, he delivered lectures during three years on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres. His literary reputation being now well established, he was elected in 1751 Professor of Logic in the University of Glasgow, and in the following year he was removed to the Chair of Moral Philosophy. In this situation he remained for thirteen years, which he used to consider the happiest of his life. In 1759 he published his "Theory of Moral Sentiments," a work which greatly contributed to extend his fame and reputation as an author. Towards the end of 1763, he was induced to leave the University Chair of Glasgow, to accompany the then young Duke of Buccleuch during his tour of the Continent. In 1766, Dr Smith returned with his pupil to London, and soon after took up his residence with his mother at Kirkaldy, where, with the exception of a few occasional visits to Edinburgh and London, he resided constantly during the next ten years, engaged habitually in intense study. In 1776, he published his "Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations;" after which he resided for two years in London, where his society was courted by the most distinguished persons in the Metropolis. He was thereafter appointed, unsolicited, to a Commissionership of Customs in Scotland, and he removed to Edinburgh, where he spent the remainder of his days. In 1787 he was elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow. He died in 1790. In the "*Bee*"

In such society, it may well be conceived that time passed more quickly than usual; but however happy the members always were, still the arithmetical precision of Professor Simson never permitted even the most interesting discussion to prevent him calling the bill at an early hour, and of dissolving the meeting so as to enable all to reach their homes in the City within *elders' hours*;* a matter then perhaps more necessary than in these days of gas and watchmen, when it is remembered that even an oil-lamp was a rarity on the Trongate, and when the only light to guide the footsteps of the members through the streets in winter, was a farthing candle stuck in a shop window, or a brace of "*muttons*" blazing from the street-openings of some joyous dining-room, whose occupants would probably not part till a portion of them, at least, lay under the table! Notwithstanding, however, the absence of all those municipal blessings which improved manners and increased taxation have brought about, we have never heard of any accident befalling any member of the Anderston Club, on their homeward course to the City, during the many long years they met in John Sharpe's hostelry. With the death of Professor Simson the Club was finally closed, and like him, all its members have since finished their earthly course; but it may be truly affirmed of this fraternity, what can rarely be said of any other club-going brotherhood of the City, that although the greedy grave has long ago swallowed up the mortal coil of each and all of its members, their spirit still lives to enlighten, to guide, and to instruct the generations which have already succeeded and may yet succeed them. Peace to the manes of the Anderston Club!

for 1791, will be found many interesting and curious anecdotes of Dr Adam Smith, evidently furnished by college contemporaries. There is also a portrait of the Doctor with his wig and pig-tail tied up in ribbons. In the Town Hall of Glasgow there is a fine bust of Smith, by the late Mr Patric Park.

* The phrase "*elders' hours*" was synonymous with all belonging to the family being in the house in time for evening prayers, which were offered up immediately before supper, then a common family meal. At this period almost all ranks adhered more or less to the habits of the Covenanters, and hence family worship was almost universal.

The Glasgow Tobacco Aristocracy.

HODGE-PODGE CLUB.

If the world has had its ages of iron, silver, and gold, Glasgow also assuredly had, during even the last century and a half, its peculiar and distinctive mercantile ages. It had, for example, its salmon and herring, its tobacco, its sugar, its cotton, its iron, and its steam-boat building ages in regular progressive succession,—one peculiar business or handicraft generally holding for a season its paramount sway, and then calmly yielding the supremacy to another.

Previous to the union of Scotland and England, the fish trade with foreign countries, carried on as it was particularly by Walter Gibson, who at one time was Provost of Glasgow, must be regarded as one of first-rate importance, when we consider the size and situation of the town—bringing the City, as it then did, into active commercial intercourse with France and Holland, and exchanging thereby the products of the Clyde for the luxuries of the Continent.* After the happy compact—or

* The curing and export of salmon and herring, by Glasgow merchants, commenced as early as 1420, and was the chief foreign trade connected with the City till the Union. M'Ure states that "Walter Gibson packed and cured 800 lasts of herrings in one year; and having freighted a Dutch ship, called the *St Agatha*, of 450 tons, the ship, with the great cargo arrived safely at *St Martin's*, in France, where he got for each barrel of herring a barrel of brandy and a crown; and the ship, at her return, was loaded with salt and brandy. The product came to a prodigious sum, in consequence of which he bought this vessel

and other two large ships, and traded to France, Spain, Norway, Sweden, and Virginia." In 1681 the exports from Glasgow to Bordeaux consisted of herrings, salmon, grind-stones and coals. It does not appear that any of the coarse woollen manufactures of this district were then sent to France. The "Accompt Current between Scotland and England, 1705, written by John Spreul, merchant and citizen of Glasgow," gives some very curious particulars of the trade of Scotland at that period. Mr Spreul relates that he had sold his herrings in several parts of the world at sixpence each. The articles

unhappy as it was regarded by many in Scotland at the time—was signed and sealed, which certainly linked more closely two otherwise rival commercial communities of the same isle, an immediate impetus was given to the commerce of Glasgow. The American Colonies, hitherto the exclusive field for English enterprise, were opened to the merchants of the West of Scotland; and partnerships were at once formed, and vessels chartered and thereafter built, for carrying on at first an extensive barter trade, and at length a regular commercial intercourse with Virginia, Maryland, and Carolina.*

Perhaps among the changeful peculiarities connected with the commercial chronology of Glasgow, there is none more extraordinary than the rise, progress, and decay of the Tobacco Trade, or of the lofty position in the social scale which the limited class of citizens engaged in that lucrative traffic so speedily attained and so soon lost. This trade seems to have originated about the year 1707, and was conducted on principles which could not fail to prove lucrative. The method for a considerable time of carrying on this business was to despatch with every vessel a supercargo, who, on arrival, bartered his goods for tobacco, and remained until he had either sold all his goods, or at least got sufficient tobacco with which to load his vessel, when he returned home with his cargo and any goods that were unsold. Each adventure in this way was at once closed, and the profit on the transaction was known and realised. The first vessel belonging to Glasgow which crossed the Atlantic was in 1718; and soon after the imports of tobacco became so considerable in the Clydè, as seriously to diminish the imports of the same article at the ports of Bristol, Liverpool, and Whitehaven. Frugality on the part of those who

which he proposed to exchange for gold dust and elephants' teeth, on the coast of Guinea, were—"linnen and woollen manufactures, knives, scissors, small looking-glasses, and other toys, strong water, tobacco and beads, and peuther dishes; Glasgow plaids and blue bonnets may do for their *kings* and *queens*!"

* It is stated by most of the historians of

Glasgow, that the first adventure to America was placed under the charge of the captain of the vessel, who acted also as supercargo. Being asked on his return for a statement of his management, he said he had none to give, "but there were the proceeds," producing, at the same time, a large *hoggar* or stocking filled with coin.

were early engaged in this traffic has been assigned for the success of the Glasgow tobacco merchants; while, on the part of others, it has also been insinuated that not a little was due to the fact of the whole trade being cunningly conducted *in partnership with the Crown*, by which more was to be gained than can now possibly be done, in these days of stringent Excise and Customhouse *surveillance*. Be this as it may, it is at least certain that the English, when they found themselves smarting under the competition, brought forward this allegation of fraud on the part of the Glasgow importers of tobacco, to crush the trade in the West of Scotland; for we find that in the year 1721 the whole individuals engaged in this trade throughout England banded themselves together to effect this object, through the Government of the day; but, for the honour of Glasgow, it is consolatory to know that all their evil endeavours proved ineffectual, and instead of being able to put down, as they hoped they would, the commerce so energetically maintained between America and Glasgow, their envious efforts only tended to increase and enlarge its power. In the year 1735 the Virginia merchants in Glasgow could boast of having fifteen large vessels, belonging to the ports of the Clyde, engaged in the tobacco trade, besides many others which they had chartered from other ports; and, by the year 1750, they had a still greater number.* The twenty following years may indeed be considered as the very hey-day or culminating point of the tobacco trade in Glasgow. During that period an unexampled extent of business in the intoxicating weed passed through the Glasgow merchants' books; and having there paid toll in the shape of profit, it was sent to all parts of the Continent of Europe, and to not a few of the leading ports of England and Ireland.† The fact is, that between the year 1760 and 1775, Glasgow became the great

* From the year 1729 to 1749 the duties paid on tobacco at Port-Glasgow, whereof no part was repaid, amounted to £80,850 8s 5d. The duty paid in 1749 was alone £7,175 12s 4d.

† In 1772 the following quantities of tobacco were imported into the Clyde:—

From Virginia . . .	33,986,408 lbs.
North Carolina. . .	755,458 „
Maryland . . .	11,813,278 „
	<u>45,055,139 „</u>

emporium for tobacco in the empire;* for, while the whole import into Great Britain in 1772 was 90,000 hogsheads, Glasgow alone imported 49,000! †

From the large extent to which this particular branch of business was carried on in Glasgow, it seems almost miraculous how a sufficient capital could at that period be found for it, either in the east or west of Scotland. In those days, however, the Virginia merchants, in making their export

* Besides considerable quantities shipped to Norway and Dunkirk, the exports from Glasgow to the Continent were in 1772 as under:—

To France	20,744,943 lbs.
Holland	14,932,543 "
Italy	311,707 "
Germany	3,868,027 "

† The history of tobacco itself is extremely curious. Compared with most luxuries, it is of very recent use in Europe. It is supposed to have been first introduced into England by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1586, and so rapidly did the taste for this soothing weed spread, that we find, about thirty years after, from the "Counterblast," by James VI., that such sums were expended on it by the people as to awaken serious fears in the mind of that pedantic monarch. In his astounding invective against the use of tobacco, he says—"Have you not reason, then, to be ashamed, and to forbear this filthy noveltie, so basely grounded, so foolishly received, and so grossly mistaken in the right use thereof? In your abuse thereof, sinning against God, harming yourselves both in persons and goods, and raking also thereby the markes and rites of vanity upon you by the custome thereof, making yourselves to be wondered at by all forrein civill nations, and by all strangers that come among you, to be scorned and contemned. A custome loathsome to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmful to the braine, dangerous to the lungs, and in the black stinking fume thereof, nearest resembling the horrible Stygian smoake of the pit that is bottomlesse." The plant was at first

cultivated in England, but was prohibited by James, and afterwards by Charles I. It appears, however, that its cultivation was not finally arrested till the days of Cromwell; since which time we have depended on foreign countries for the supply of what has served successive governments with the most effectual means of raising a large revenue. Although Great Britain is perhaps the smallest consumer of tobacco of any nation in Europe, yet the use of it has increased much during the last thirty years. From a table given by Mr John Crawford in the "Statistical Journal" of 1852, we find that while in 1821 the consumption per head was 11·71 ounces, it increased in 1851 to 16·86 ounces. The amount of tobacco consumed in the United Kingdom in 1851 was 28,062,968 lbs., and the revenue derived from it was £4,485,768. In Denmark the consumpt per head, in 1848, was nearly 70 ounces! Mr Crawford also reckons the consumption of the whole world to be little short of two millions of tons; and, he justly adds, that "certainly no invention ever made by man has been so universally pervading as the seemingly trivial one of the use of tobacco." "Next to salt," says that able and accurate writer, "tobacco is the article most universally consumed by man. In one form or another, but most generally in the form of fume or smoke, there is no climate in which it is not consumed, and no nationality that has not adopted it. To put down its use has equally baffled legislators and moralists; and, in the words of Pope on a higher subject, it may be said to be partaken of 'by saint, by savage, and by sage.'"

purchases, did not go, as foreign traders now do, with cash in hand, or with an acceptance to pay for them at a certain limited date; the only understanding between buyer and seller being, that on the return of the vessel which carried out the goods, payment would be made; and if any poor manufacturer or tradesman had the hardihood to ask for payment before the tobacco lord offered it, he could never again expect to be favoured with the great man's custom. By adopting this very knowing plan of purchase and payment, it is quite plain that these tobacco-merchants traded chiefly on the capital of those from whom they bought their goods; but, as the sellers were numerous and the purchasers few, the disadvantages to the one class from such a system were less felt than were the advantages to the other.* For the goods purchased in the English market such facilities could not be asked, nor, if they had been, would they have been granted. But to meet any want of capital then, the new banks, established in the City by several of the leading tobacco lords themselves, were found ready to do the needful.†

During the period when this trade was in the ascendant, it is perhaps

* Dr Smollett states, that in conversing with Mr Glassford, he discovered that merchant to be one of the greatest in Europe. During the French war, which immediately preceded the war of American Independence, he is said to have had at one time five-and-twenty ships, with their cargoes, his own property, and to have traded for above half a million sterling a-year.

† The following graphic picture of the way persons conducted business about the tobacco period of Glasgow history, we extract from "GLASGOW, PAST AND PRESENT":—

"A gentleman in the City had sold Provost French some trifling articles for shipment, amounting to about £37; and upon the arrival of the ship from Virginia, and after the return cargo had been sold, he received a circular from the Provost, requesting his attendance at the counting-house, on a certain day and at a fixed hour, when payment would be made to him of his account. The gentleman was accordingly punctual at the appointed place and hour, when he was

astonished to see about thirty persons in waiting, all sitting on forms in the room where the Provost's clerks were writing. The Provost himself was in an adjoining room, the door of which was ajar, and the gentleman said that ever and anon he beheld the Provost *peeking* through an opening to see if the whole parties summoned had arrived. At last, after a considerable delay, the Provost (who was an excessively pompous and consequential man) threw open the door of his private room, and after taking a glance of the parties waiting for payment of their accounts (but without deigning to speak to any of them), called out to his clerk with a loud voice, 'John, draw for £3000 and pay the accounts.' His lordship then, with a most dignified strut, re-entered his own apartment. This farce was concocted in order to astonish the natives at the magnitude of the sum drawn from the bank; but most unfortunately for the Provost, it had quite the contrary effect, for it afterwards became a standing joke among those very sellers, when any one was calling upon them for payment of a small account, to bawl out to the youngsters, 'John, draw for £3000 and pay this account.'"

scarcely necessary to repeat what all the old historians of the City have told us, that the persons engaged in it ruled with a very high hand. With a hauteur and bearing, indeed, since altogether unparalleled, they kept themselves separate from the other classes of the town; assuming the air and deportment of persons immeasurably superior to all around them, and treating those upon whom they looked down, but on whom they depended, with no little superciliousness. For one of the *shopocracy* or *corkocracy* to speak to a tobacco-aristocrat on the street, without some sign of recognition from the great man, would have been regarded as an insult. They were princes on the *Plainstones*, and strutted about there every day as the rulers of the destinies of Glasgow. Like the princely merchants, too, who formerly paced the Piazzetta in Venice, or occupied the gorgeous palaces in the Strada Balbi of Genoa, the tobacco lords distinguished themselves by a particular garb, being attired, like their Venetian and Genovese predecessors, in scarlet cloaks, curled wigs, cocked hats, and bearing gold-headed canes.* How long this state of matters would have continued, had not the outbreak of the American war interposed to arrest this tobacco traffic, and to compel the traders to seek for employment and wealth in other channels, it is impossible to say. All we know is, that very soon after that event, the tobacco aristocracy ceased to lead, and the scarlet cloaks gradually disappeared from the pavement.†

* The following is a list of the chief importers of tobacco in the city of Glasgow in 1788:—

Colin Dunlop & Sons.
Cunningham Corbet.
Christie & Smith.
George Oswald & Co.
James Hopkirk.
John Glassford & Co.
Speirs, French, & Co.
Robert Findlay & Co.
French, Crawford, & Co.
Robert Scott.
David Crosse.
Thomas Crawford & Co.
Henry Ritchie.
Patrick Colquhoun.
George Buchanan.

Alexander M'Caul.
George Buchanan, jun.
William Cunninghame & Co.
John Campbell, sen. & Co.
Thomas Donald & Co.
Archibald Govan.
Robert Dreghorn.
John Riddel.
Archibald Henderson & Co.
Henry Riddell & Co.
Murdoch, Hamilton, & Co.

† The following anecdote of one of these dons, who, among their other peculiarities, appeared to have made use of the foreign mode of salutation, we extract from a paper in "Chambers' Journal" of 1851. We are there told that "a certain tobacco lord, who

Although the period during which this trade flourished in Glasgow was by no means long, yet how many monuments of its success and greatness have been left, either in the princely estates purchased from its gains, or in the magnificent city mansions reared for the accommodation and comfort of the merchant princes who then conducted it!* Of the few of the latter which still stand intact within the precincts of the City, there are enough remaining to illustrate the wealth of the parties who could rear such structures, and who could maintain within their walls, as their possessors were wont to do, the style and hospitality of princes; while with those still mightier mansions which the wants of recent times have either sadly altered or entirely swept away, there were associated, but a few years ago, even more palpable evidences of bygone wealth and was-

was familiarly known under the appellation of Provost *Cheeks*, besides having the peculiarity of visage which had gained him this sobriquet, was gifted with an uncommon capacity of mouth, extending from ear to ear. He was complaining one day of some d—d fellow (swearing was then in greater repute than it is now) who had come up to him on the *Plainstones*, and, will he nil he, bussed him on both sides of the face, slavering him with his filthy saliva. 'If I had been you,' said his friend, looking significantly at his mouth, 'I would have bitten off his head!'" Another anecdote is told of one of those proud pacers of the *Plainstones*, who in early life had been in the army, who, on being accosted one day by a poor woman, he turned round disdainfully to her, saying, "Don't speak to me on the street. I give no charity here." "It was na charity, Sir Baillie, I was going to ask, but only to thank you for a great service done by you to my son." Somewhat mollified by the expected praise, the scarlet-cloaked aristocrat stopped and said, "And what did I do for him, good woman?" "Oh, sir, when you were fechtng at the head of your company at the Battle of Dettingen, and ran away, my son, who was next you, ran after you, and so saved his life!"

* Sir John Dalrymple, in the Appendix to his "Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland," published in 1788, says:—"I once asked the late Provost Cochrane, of Glasgow, who was eminently wise, and who has been a merchant there for seventy years, to what causes he imputed the sudden rise of Glasgow. He said it was all owing to four young men of talents and spirit who started at one time in business, and whose success gave example to the rest. The four had not ten thousand pounds amongst them when they began." The following were the four young men alluded to by Provost Cochrane:—

Mr Cunningham,	afterwards of Lainshaw.
Mr Speirs,	" of Elderslie.
Mr Glassford,	" of Dougaldston.
Mr Ritchie,	" of Busbie.

The large and elegant mansion, built by Mr Cunningham, in Queen-street, was offered for sale in August, 1789; it was afterwards re-exposed, and purchased by Mr Stirling; it next became the property of the Royal Bank; and finally was converted into the present Royal Exchange. When in possession of Mr Cunningham, of Lainshaw, his nephew, George Cranstoun, afterwards Lord Cranstoun, lived alone in the house for a whole year, when attending the University.

sail.* The wealth realised during the existence of the tobacco trade in Glasgow, must have been very great; and what is more, it gave a stimulus to the future commerce of the City which has materially aided in bringing it to its present condition. Supercilious though the possessors of such wealth as a class certainly were towards their less opulent fellow-citizens, they were nevertheless individually a gay and joyous set, on the most familiar and friendly footing with each other, and with those also who, in other walks of life, were justly looked upon as the notables of the City. No doubt, the circle in which these tobacco lords moved was more narrow and limited than any that has since succeeded it; but, at the same time, the parties of which it was composed were men possessed of that education, activity, energy, and talent, that almost justified them in assuming the position which they did. The pride of the tobacco prince, like the tobacco palace, has, however, long passed away, leaving, we suspect, to us, in these latter days, but an indistinct idea of the height to which, in point of extravagance, it was actually carried.

It was when the society of Glasgow was thus constituted that there arose and flourished a Club, whose members—although some consisted of what might be denominated the “*fruges consumere nati*,” and others leaders of the tobacco aristocracy—comprised not a few bright stars, well calculated to pour an ethereal light over its early meetings. Among the latter was the celebrated Dr John Moore—the author of “Zeluco,” and other well-known works—who for many years had made Glasgow his home, and where he long and ably practised the therapeutic art.† The

* Among the early mansions of the tobacco aristocracy which still stand entire are—the Buck’s Head Hotel, formerly the residence of Provost Murdoch, and the adjoining mansion, belonging to the late Mr Rae Wilson, and formerly the residence of Provost Dunlop. These were erected about the year 1753; and among those removed was the handsome residence at the head of Virginia-street, belonging to Mr Buchanan, on the site of which now stands the Union Bank of Scotland.

† Dr John Moore was born in Stirling in 1729; being the eldest son of the Rev. Charles Moore, one of the ministers of that town, and of Marion Anderson, daughter of John Anderson, of Dovehill, Glasgow. Upon the death of his father, which took place in 1737, he accompanied his mother to Glasgow, being her birth-place and the residence of her relatives. After the usual course of instruction in the rudiments of classical learning, at the grammar-school, he was matriculated at

Club to which we refer was denominated "THE HODGE-PODGE," and originated in an association of gentlemen who, in the year 1750, agreed to meet in a tavern, kept by one Cruikshanks, once each fortnight, at seven o'clock in the evening. The names of the originators of this after-

the University, and attended the several classes of languages and philosophy with diligence and success. By the advice of his relatives, and his own predilection for the medical profession, he was apprenticed to Mr John Gordon, a surgeon of extensive practice; and, while under his tuition, he attended the lectures of Dr Hamilton, then Anatomical Demonstrator, and those of the celebrated Dr Cullen, at that time Professor of Medicine at Glasgow. In the year 1747 he was recommended by his relatives to a situation in the army, and, under the protection of the Duke of Argyle, whose regiment was then about to embark for Flanders, he arrived at Maestricht, where, in the capacity of a mate, he attended the military hospitals, then full of wounded soldiers, after the unfortunate battle of Leffeldt. Having obtained the approbation of the Director-General of Hospitals, he was removed to Flushing, to assist the surgeon of the Coldstream Guards. He accompanied this regiment from Flushing to Breda, where he spent the winter of 1748 in garrison; and, on the conclusion of peace, he accompanied General Braddock to England. After remaining some time in London, where he attended the lectures of his countryman, Dr Hunter, he proceeded to Paris, which at that time had, deservedly, the reputation of being the best school of medicine and surgery in Europe. The Earl of Albemarle, who, when colonel of the Coldstreams, had been his early patron, was at this time ambassador at the Court of France, and, soon after his arrival in that city, appointed him surgeon to his household. After residing nearly two years in the French capital, Mr Moore was invited by Mr Gordon to return to Glasgow, and to enter with him into partnership; he complied with this invitation, and soon after left Paris. In this partnership he continued for two years, when

Mr Gordon, having obtained a *diploma*, became a consulting physician. Mr Moore having continued to act as a surgeon, and enjoying almost immediately an extensive practice, found it convenient to assume a partner, and he chose Mr Hamilton, Professor of Anatomy, as his assistant. For many years after this his life was chiefly devoted to his professional labours; and, when his reputation was established, he married a daughter of the Rev. Mr Simson, Professor of Divinity in the University. At this period of his life he was a favourite with the best society of the City and neighbourhood. His ready wit and vein of playful irony made his conversation be courted by a numerous and respectable circle of acquaintance. In 1769 a circumstance occurred which totally altered Dr Moore's prospects in life. In that year he was called by the Duchess of Hamilton, with his friend Dr Cullen, to attend her son George James, Duke of Hamilton, whose illness, ending in consumption, baffled all the efforts of medicine, and after a lingering illness he died. Dr Moore's assiduity, although unavailing, however, led to a close connection with the noble family of his late patient; and, when the Duchess afterwards determined that his brother Douglas, Duke of Hamilton, who was also delicate, should travel, Dr Moore was chosen to be his travelling companion, for his knowledge of medicine and his acquaintance with the Continent. The young Duke and his companion remained abroad for five years, during which they visited France, Switzerland, Germany, and Italy. On returning from the Continent, which took place in 1777, Dr Moore removed with his family from Glasgow to London, and in the year 1779 published his celebrated work, entitled "A View of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland, and Germany." In less than ten years this work passed through

wards famous brotherhood were—Messrs James Luke, James Simson, Robert Maltman, Peter Blackburn, Dr Thomas Hamilton, John Dunlop, and Dr Moore, who were soon after joined by Messrs Thomas Wright and William Anderson. These nine gentlemen, with the exception of Mr Maltman, were in the full vigour of youth, and found their convivial meetings so pleasant, as soon to determine them to form themselves into a Club, and to subject themselves to certain rules and regulations. The records of the brotherhood commence on the 5th May, 1752, when the Club was baptized with its happy name; and although at that time the resolution seemed to have been formed that the number of the members should be always limited to that of the Muses, still this law was soon broken, and a considerable addition was thereupon made to the joyous circle.

In its original plan the Club partook of the nature of a literary society;

seven editions, besides having been translated into French, German, and Italian. Two years later he published a continuation of the same work, entitled "A View of Society and Manners in Italy." In 1786 he published his "Medical Sketches." His next work was his celebrated novel "Zeluco," which was printed in 1786. Neither the extraordinary success of this singular picture of human nature, his long residence abroad, nor his accession to the enlightened society of London, could wean him from the cordial love he bore to his native country, to his relations, and particularly to the early friends of his choice; and in the summer of 1786 he undertook a journey to Scotland, and passed some time at Glasgow, where he received the respect and attention of his fellow-citizens, and the congratulations of the companions of his youth, with peculiar satisfaction. In 1787 he commenced his remarkable and interesting correspondence with Robert Burns, which is to be found in the collected works of that poet. In 1792 he, in company with Lord Lauderdale, visited Paris, and had an opportunity of surveying the theatre of the revolu-

tion, and estimating the characters of its founders. He was present at the attack on the Tulleries, and was a witness to many other sanguinary deeds; and, soon after his return to England, he began to arrange the materials which he had collected during his visit, and in 1795 published "A View of the Causes and Progress of the French Revolution." In 1797 he became the biographer of Dr Tobias Smollet. This work was followed by his novel of "Edward;" and this again, in 1798, by "Mordaunt," at which period Dr Moore had attained his 70th year. This was the last publication Dr Moore gave to the world. His life, so honourably and usefully spent, was rapidly drawing to a close. Anticipating advantage from a change of air, he removed from London to Richmond, where he gradually sunk, and expired on the 21st of January, 1802, in the 73d year of his age. His wife, who cherished his memory with the warmest affection, died in London on the 25th March, 1820, in her 86th year. Dr Moore had three sons—Sir John Moore, Admiral Moore, and James Carrick Moore.

the meetings being ostensibly held for the purpose of improvement in public speaking, or at least in political and literary composition; it being the duty of each member, in rotation, to propose a question for discussion, some of which were certainly as odd as they were original. This practice, however, became, ere long, somewhat irksome, and sixpenny whist was resorted to as a *succedaneum*. The hour of meeting, at the commencement of the Club, as we have hinted, was seven; but, after whist was introduced, it was changed to five—the dinner hour among the better classes being at that period two. With whist and conversation the evening passed till nine o'clock arrived, when a hot supper was placed on the table, and the cream of the night's jollity and fun followed.* In process of time dinners alternated with suppers, till at length the latter were totally given up; and the Hodge-Podge Club endeavoured, at least in their summer meetings, to have always the material badge of their union, smoking, on the table.

Before the lapse of many years, after the first inauguration of the Club, we find that at least five-and-twenty choice spirits united to encircle the fortnightly board, ready at once to greet a smoking surloin and to drain an oft-replenished bowl; and it may easily be imagined that there was neither lack of sense to season the one, nor wit to give—what, perhaps, it did not so much require in those drinking days—*spirit* to the other! It was in the circle of these powdered pig-tails that the author of “Zeluco,” “Edward,” and “Mordaunt,” first displayed the sprightliness of his wit, and the playful vein of his irony, and where not a few of those well-known stories which help to eke out his amusing “Tour through France,

* The following Minute of the Club, dated 18th February, 1768, shows the great difference which existed between the price of a fashionable supper at that period, and that of the present day:—“The Club having observed that Mr M'Donald has been a sufferer on the article of supper, by several thin meetings of the Club, have unanimously resolved that, for the future, he shall always

charge six shillings at least for each meeting; and, when the members present exceed the number of nine, he shall charge 8*d* per head for the number present; and, as a fund for this purpose, it is agreed that each member shall pay 2*s* 6*d* in advance (being for five meetings), the surplus to be put into the poor's-box.”

Germany and Italy," were first narrated. Long, long before the worthy Doctor had paced with Douglas, Duke of Hamilton, the picture gallery of the Palais Royal, or gazed with rapture on the untroubled bosom of Lake Albano, did the members of the Hodge-Podge roar a laughing chorus to the story of the would-be connoisseur, and at the characteristic sentiments of the Scotch and English scene-hunter; and it was to characterise and register the various members of this noble fraternity that he indited, in the spirit of Goldsmith's "Retaliation," the following unambitious but graphic stanzas:—

"A club of choice fellows, each fortnight, employ
An evening in laughter, good humour, and joy;
Like the national council, they often debate,
And settle the army, the navy, and state.

"In this club there's a jumble of nonsense and sense,
And the name of *Hodge-Podge* they have taken from thence;
If, in jumbling verses, this ditty I frame,
Pray be not surprised if a Hodge-Podger I am.

"If you choose to know more of this merry class,
Like the kings in Macbeth, they shall one by one pass:
The man that can't bear with a good-humour'd rub,
I am sure is not worthy a place in this club.

"He who leads up the van is stout Thomas the tall,
Who can make us all laugh, though he laughs at us all;
But *entre nous*, Tom, you and I, if you please,
Must take care not to laugh ourselves out of our fees. (a)

"Rough Peter's the next who is about to appear,
With his weather-beat phiz, and his heathery hair;
His humour is blunt, and his sayings are snell,
An excellent heart in a villanous shell. (b)

"Honest David slinks in with a slovenly air,
Beloved by his friends, though o'erlook'd by the fair;
About women or dress he ne'er troubles his head,
But pulls out his pigtail and takes to the quid. (c)

"What whistling and singing now grateth our ears?
By the music, 'tis Campbell of Clathic, appears:
To do good he in will nor ability fails—
I wish he'd leave whistling and mumping his nails. (d)

(a) Dr Thomas Hamilton—(b) Peter Blackburn, Esq.

(c) David Cross, Esq.—(d) John Campbell of Clathic.

"With feelings too keen to be ever at ease,
A lover of satire, but afraid to displease;
When applauded a wit, but when censured a dunce—
Retort on Dunlop, and you gag him at once. (e)

"An obsequious Doctor appears next in view,
Who smoothly glides in with a minuet bow;
In manners how soft! in apparel how trig!
With a vast deal of physic contain'd in his wig! (f)

"Does a merchant, a squire, or a soldier come next?
Or a medley of all these three characters mix'd?
No better companion than Baird have I known,
When he apes no man's manners, but sticks to his own. (g)

"Easy Murdoch comes sauntering, as if in a dream,
Who strives with the current, but follows the stream:
In your voyage through life, Peter, choose your friends well—
'Tis in *their* power to lead you to heaven or ——. (h)

"What precise dapper gentleman now treads the scene?
How sagacious in look, and how formal in mien!
Why, Ritchie runs counter the general rule—
Though he always looks wise, yet, in faith, is no fool. (i)

"Begot, born, and bred in John Calvin's meek faith,
How dar'st thou thus rage, like a Pagan in wrath?
'If works, without faith, do not turn to account,
G— d— me,' says Archie, 'if my soul shall mount.' (k)

"A pair of gold buckles, without any carving,
The fashion and finishing not worth a farthing;
At home manufactured, with plenty of metal,
Are emblems of Orr, and they hit to a tittle. (l)

"Make way, here advances a physical face—
But why, my dear Doctor, this rueful grimace?
We allow you have parts, but that need not, I think,
Make you screw up your face, as if smelling a stink. (m)

"He, so meagre and wan, who appears next in view,
Is the modestest youth I ever yet knew;
Such bashfulness cannot have place in my lays,
For 'tis equally hurt, or by satire or praise. (n)

"The next who comes forward is honest Will Coats,
Not a friendlier heart betwixt and John Groats;
Behold how he strutteth, so careless and smart,
And looks, as if saying, 'I don't care a ——. (o)

(e) James Dunlop of Garnkirk—(f) Dr Stevenson—(g) John Baird of Craigton—(h) Peter Murdoch, Esq.—(i) Henry Ritchie of Bushie. (k) Archibald Henderson, Esq.—(l) John Orr of Barrowfield—(m) Dr Robert Dick, Professor of Natural Philosophy—(n) James Luke, Esq.—(o) William Coats, Esq.

"Squire Dougall, your servant, with all your good luck,
You cannot well be both a beau and a buck :
Leave the bowl or the ladies,—'Done,' cries the good soul,
'Then hang up the women, and fill up the bowl.' (p)

"He's follow'd by Simson, so lean and so lank ;
You'd know, by his looks, there's a run on the bank :
Ah! why thy bag-wig dost thou shake at me so,
Thou canst say I did it, ghostly Banco? (q)

"He who slounges in next, so composed in his mien,
Slips quietly through life, as he slips through this scene ;
Esteemed by the Club, he abhorreth a throng,
And wieldeth a poker, and nods to the song. (r)

"A hogshead rolls forward, the worthiest among ;
What grumbling and growling it makes at the bung.
'Tis as jolly a cask as ere loaded the ground—
'Tis plump John Dunlop, with his belly so round.

"Great Bacchus himself, our meeting to grace,
Displays his wide belly and jolly round face.
'Who? Bacchus, sir?' No, faith, you must guess again,
Honest Hugh is no god, though the greatest of men. (s)

"Oh! how shall I hit off thy character, Graham?
Thy picture's a Proteous, not two hours the same.
Shall I paint thee impetuous, volatile, mad?
Whip, presto, begone! he's staid, sullen, and sad. (t)

"Montgomerie has pass'd, and will still pass his days,
Unwounded by malice, regardless of praise ;
Untainted by party, unruffled by strife,
Unharass'd by children, and sacred from wife. (u)

"Despising all airs, detesting all art,
The thought bursts spontaneous from Douglas's heart.
Of the dregs of his vigour the best let us make,
He may do for a leech, though he's done for a rake. (x)

"The surly companion, who brings up the rear,
Who looks so morose, and still speaks with a sneer,
Would fain have you think he's a poet and wit,—
But, indeed, Mr Moore, you're confoundedly bit. (y)

"At length we have finished our motley review ;
Let a bumper be fill'd to the health of the crew ;
In that flowing bowl let our sorrows be drown'd,
And may jollity, happiness, and friendship go round!"

(p) J. Dougall of Easter House—(q) Mr Simson, of Baird and Simson—(r) Mr William Anderson.

(s) Hugh Blackburn, Esq.—(t) Graham of Dugaldston—(u) James Montgomerie, Esq.—(x) Dr Colin Douglas—(y) Dr Moore.

Although there is no record to tell the precise date of these verses, there is enough of circumstantial evidence left to convince us that they could not well have been penned before 1766; but as one or two of the parties portrayed in the song had been admitted some years afterwards, it is likely that additions were subsequently made to it. Be that as it may, it may easily be imagined with what gusto the Doctor sped down the staircase of the house which he so long occupied, on the north side of the Trongate, opposite the Laigh Kirk Steeple,* to attend the anniversary meeting of the Hodge-Podge, with the consciousness that he would there successfully characterise his boon and jolly companions, and that, ere a few hours had passed, his literary effort would be rewarded with the approbation of even those whose *amour propre* might suffer from his faithful limning. Whatever may have been the effect produced in those who first heard the effusion, it is at least certain that it soon came to be regarded as a just and clever sketch of the Hodge-Podge worthies of the period; and so much has it been valued by the members of the past and present day, that no anniversary ever passes without its being sung in all its entirety.

Notwithstanding the retirement of Dr Moore from Glasgow, which took place in the year 1772,† in order to accompany the Duke of Hamilton on the grand tour of Europe, at that time deemed so necessary a branch of every young nobleman's education, the Hodge-Podge continued its monthly meetings, and recruited its time-diminishing ranks with some of the best of Glasgow citizens, and of the most remarkable notabilities in the neighbourhood.‡

* It was in this house that his son, Sir John Moore, was born.

† Dr Moore appears in the sederunt of the Club in March, 1772.

‡ The following is a correct list of the members of the Hodge-Podge, from 1752 to 1802:—

James Luke, merchant.
James Simson, merchant.

Robert Maltman, one of the Masters of the Grammar-school.

Peter Blackburn, merchant.

Thomas Hamilton, surgeon.

John Dunlop, merchant.

John Moore, surgeon.

Thomas Wright, merchant in Edinburgh.

Wm. Anderson, merchant, Glasgow.

William Coats, merchant.

William Anderson, College.

Dr Robert Dick, Professor of Natural Philosophy.

Among those whom death cut off from the convivialities of the Hodge-Podge Club at a rather early period, were Dr Colin Douglas and Dr Alexander Stevenson, two very eminent physicians, and who, by the elegiac poet of the fraternity, Mr John Dunlop,* were honoured with the

James Montgomery, merchant.
 John Campbell of Clathic, merchant.
 David Crosse, merchant.
 James Dougall, merchant.
 Dr Alexander Stevenson.
 Hugh Blackburn, merchant.
 Peter Murdoch, merchant.
 John Baird, merchant.
 Henry Ritchie, merchant.
 John Graham of Dougalston.
 Colin Douglas, physician.
 James Dunlop, merchant.
 Archibald Henderson, merchant.
 John Orr of Barrowfield.
 Matthew Orr of Stobcross.
 William Craig, advocate, afterwards Lord Craig.
 Robert Scot, merchant.
 John Dunlop, merchant.
 Thomas Donald, merchant.
 James M'Dowall, merchant.
 William Mure of Caldwell.
 James Murdoch, merchant.
 Robert Houston Rae.
 William M'Dowal of Garthland.
 Andw. Buchanan of Mount Vernon.
 James Maxwell of Williamwood.
 Archibald Campbell of Blythswood.
 Henry Glassford of Dougalston.
 John Hamilton, merchant.
 George Munro of Calderbank.
 Charles Stirling of Kenmure.
 Sir John Maxwell of Pollok, Bart.
 James Dunlop of Househill.
 John Blackburn, merchant.
 Campbell Douglas, merchant.
 General Peter.

From the records it appears that Dr Moore was present at a Club dinner on 4th February, 1777.

* Mr John Dunlop was the younger brother of Mr Dunlop of Garnkirk. He was originally a merchant in Glasgow, and attained the dignity of Lord Provost of the City. He was afterwards appointed Collector at Borrowstounness, and ultimately Collector of Customs at Port-Glasgow, where he died. He was a man of sound sense, considerable wit and humour, sang beautifully, and possessed in fact every qualification calculated to render him a delightful social

companion. He had a considerable talent for versification, and contributed many gems to what may be called *the theatre of mortality*. Among these are two given in the "Coltness Collections," printed by the Maitland Club; the first intended for a tablet, designed by Lady Frances Stewart for that connubial arbour at Coltness, which was the favourite retreat of her husband and herself in the bright days of their early love, and again in the mellow calm of their declining years; and the second the appropriate and feeling tribute to the memory of Lady Frances herself; the last of which appeared in a privately-circulated collection of similar effusions, by the same author. As a fair specimen of his elegiac powers, we give the latter:—

"For beauty and for youth let others weep,
 Laid by the hand of death in life's last sleep;
 Their fate lament, their merits blazon o'er,
 Lost to the world that ne'er shall see them more.
 Tho' neither youth nor beauty slumbers here,
 Yet age and virtue claim the parting tear:
 A tear to grace the spot where wisdom lies,
 Wit without malice, truth without disguise.
 Here rests religion, void of vain pretence,
 Founded on reason and matured by sense,
 With every Christian attribute adorn'd,
 By all who knew, who felt its influence, mourn'd;
 Blest be the heart that heaves the generous sigh,
 Sacred the drop that springs from sorrow's eye;
 Yet reason shall our selfish grief restrain,
 And check the tear that now must flow in vain.
 Far, far removed from sorrow's sighs and tears,
 Thy holy spirit dwells in heavenly spheres,
 Welcomed by angels to their high abode,
 Pure as themselves, and reconciled to God."

Mr Dunlop did not confine himself altogether to epitaphs, but at times indulged in the gayer music of the lyre. Among the many lyrics which he penned, we may merely mention the well-known songs of "Here's a health to the year that's awa'," and "O

following epitaphs, which are regularly placed on the records of the Club, in token of respect to their memory. The first is

ON DR COLIN DOUGLAS.

“The plain good man who lies beneath this stone
 Detested flattery: let us give him none.
 Endow'd with probity and manly sense,
 With genuine knowledge, void of vain pretence,
 No sneaking caution, nor low venal art
 Check'd or disguised the dictates of his heart;
 Free from his lips his sentiments did flow,
 Unawed by wealth or power, by friend or foe.
 Reader! if thou canst boast as firm a friend,
 As true, sincere, and void of private end,
 With thy best care endeavour to retain
 What kings can't give nor Eastern treasures gain.”

The next is

ON DR ALEXANDER STEVENSON.

“Let hireling bards on splendid marbles tell,
 How kings and heroes lived, and how they fell;
 To private worth this humble stone we raise,
 Inscribed by Friendship with no venal praise.
 The man whose hallow'd dust lies here enshrined,
 Was bountiful, beneficent, and kind;
 From honour's path he never did depart,
 Mild were his manners, tender was his heart,
 Joy and good humour fill'd his honest soul,
 When mirth and fancy sparkled round the bowl;
 And when dull care sat brooding on the brim,
 The recreant fled his merriment and whim.
 Friendship shall mourn and Medicine deplore
 The heart that glows, the hand that heals no more;
 While every reader joins the general tear,
 For gentle, generous Stevenson lies here.”

At the anniversary dinner of 1806, the Club, in consideration of the

“dinna ask me gin I lo'e ye?” both of which still keep their place among the most popular songs of the day. On talking lately to my venerable friend, Principal Macfarlan, respecting Mr Dunlop, with whom he was acquainted, he mentioned that at the first meeting of the Sons of the Clergy which the Principal attended, which was in 1795, Mr Dunlop sat, as being then the Provost of

Glasgow, on the right hand of the Chairman, Dr Porteous, and showed himself well worthy of holding that distinguished office. It may be stated that Mr Dunlop was father of the well-known Sheriff of Renfrewshire, whose work on “The History of Fiction” justly gained for its author the highest credit and reputation.

respect they felt towards the memory of its founder, Dr Moore, and for the military ability and great gallantry of his son, unanimously elected Sir John Moore an Honorary Member; and the Secretary, Mr Peter Murdoch, was instructed to intimate the same to the then Lieutenant-General. The rapid rise of this distinguished officer to the lofty position which he had already attained, was justly deemed a high honour to the City of his birth, and was peculiarly grateful to the group of patriotic men whom his father had so early and so cordially linked together by the tie of a friendly brotherhood. The compliment thus paid to Sir John Moore was considered no empty one by him who was the object of it, for we find the gallant officer lost no time in replying to the notice of his election, in the following words:—

“LONDON, 21st May, 1806.

“MY DEAR MURDOCH,

“I am very sensible of the distinction shown me by the Hodge-Podge Club; and am much flattered by it, both as a compliment to myself, and to the memory of my father. I beg you will request the Club to accept my best thanks. When times are quiet, I hope to avail myself of the seat they have given me amongst them; in the meantime, I must pursue the career I have been engaged in for these last thirty years. I am preparing to go to Sicily, where I hope to do nothing to render me unworthy of being a member of the Hodge-Podge.

“Yours sincerely,

“JOHN MOORE.”

From this period forward “the times” to Sir John Moore never became “quiet.”* During the three succeeding years of his life he was kept in

* Sir John Moore was born, as already mentioned, in Donald's land, on the 13th November, 1761, and in Glasgow he received the rudiments of his education, which was completed on the Continent, whither, in 1773, he had accompanied his father, then in the Duke of Hamilton's suite as medical attendant. He entered the army in 1776, and, after passing through all the intermediate gradations in due order, became Lieutenant-Colonel of the 40th. In 1786 he represented the Lanark district of burghs in Parliament. As a soldier, Moore first distinguished himself in the Mediterranean, by an attack on the fortified town of Fornelli, in Corsica, which he carried by assault on

17th February, 1795. Soon after he displayed equal gallantry at Calvi, where, although severely wounded in the head, he entered the enemy's works in company with the Grenadiers whom he led. In 1795 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel in the army, and was then sent with the 51st Regiment to the West Indies; where, after the capture of the Dutch Colony, he was employed in the reduction of St Lucie. In 1798 he assisted in suppressing the Irish Rebellion; the victory gained at Wexford being mainly attributed to his skill and courage. Early in 1800 he was sent, under the orders of Sir R. Abercromby, to Egypt; and, as Major-General, was chosen to head the first landing

constant occupation and anxiety, and hence never had an opportunity of taking his seat at the Hodge-Podge board. On 1st February, 1809, at the first meeting of the Club immediately succeeding the victory of Corunna, and the melancholy death of the hero who there sleeps "with his martial cloak around him," the whole members present appeared in

party, which he did with such intrepidity as to render even the most courageous resistance vain. The French retired to Alexandria; and Moore next day received the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief. In the subsequent action of the 21st March, during which the British troops were attacked with great impetuosity, and in which General Abercromby was killed, Moore was again wounded when leading on the reserve, against which the principal attack of the enemy was directed; he recovered, however, in time to assist at the siege of Cairo; and, after the reduction of Alexandria, he was appointed to escort the capitulating army to the place of embarkation. General Moore thereafter returned to England, where he received the honour of knighthood, with the order of the Bath, and where he also remained till 1805. Having attained the rank of Lieutenant-General, and obtained the Colonelcy of the 52d, he was once more despatched, in 1806, under General Fox, to the Mediterranean, whence he returned early in 1808. In that year he was sent to the Baltic with an armament of 10,000 men to assist the King of Sweden, whence he almost immediately returned to England. After spending a few days there, he was sent with a body of troops to Portugal, to act under Generals Dalrymple and Burrard. He reached the head-quarters of the British army soon after the important convention of Cintra. The superiors in command having been successively recalled, Sir John Moore at length assumed the chief command, to which he ought to have been at first nominated. Amid many difficulties—caused by the ignorance of the Government at home, and of their agents at Madrid, as well as by the imbecility of the Spanish Junta, and the treachery of the Spanish

nobles,—Sir John Moore commenced his advance to Sahagun, and thereafter his retreat to Corunna. It is unnecessary here to enter upon the able manner in which that gallant soldier conducted a difficult march, in the face of a very superior French force, flushed with unbroken victories over every Spanish army, and ultimately led by Napoleon himself. Under his guidance the British army reached the port of embarkation in sufficient time to have got on board without trouble. But the transports had not arrived, and before the embarkation could be safely accomplished, the French, on the 16th January, 1809, attacked the British position; yet, in spite of all their efforts, they were defeated, and our troops remained masters of the field. It was when in the act of ordering up the Guards to support the brave Highlanders that Sir John Moore received his death-wound, by a cannon-ball, on the shoulder, and was conveyed from the field in a blanket, by six soldiers of the 42d. Captain Hardinge, observing that his sword incommoded him, attempted to unbuckle it. "It is as well as it is," said Moore, calmly; "I had rather that it should go out of the field with me." He was so sensible of his approaching dissolution that he said to the surgeons, who offered him their assistance, "You can be of no service to me; go to the soldiers, to whom you may be useful." "You know," said he to his friend Colonel Anderson, "that I have always wished to die this way. I hope the people of England will be satisfied." His last moments were consecrated to tender remembrances, and inquiries about the fate of his friends. He was buried in his uniform, upon the ramparts of Corunna. A monument to his memory has since been raised by the Marquis Romana, at the village of Elvina,

mourning, thereby paying a tribute of affectionate respect to the memory of a brother, called forth by the solemn and striking events connected with his death.* It is gratifying to remember that the feelings then evoked by the brilliant talents and untimely death of the gallant soldier, who had been born and bred within the precincts of the City, did not fruitlessly evaporate, but soon thereafter took a tangible shape, in a subscription for the erection of Flaxman's famous statue of the Hero of Corunna, which has now been long a leading ornament of Glasgow.†

We cannot even allude to the thousand and one joyous meetings which have taken place during the more than one hundred years' existence of the Hodge-Podge Club, whose onward life has survived every change of sentiment, and every alteration of manners; but, of these happy assemblies, we may be pardoned for selecting two. First, the dinner, given on the 16th November, 1807, to the then father of the Club, Mr Peter Murdoch, who on that day had been a member of the Hodge-Podge for half

where he fell, and whither the remains of this lamented hero were afterwards removed. The following inscription is placed on the monument:—

"A la Gloria
Del General Ingles Moore,
Y sus valientes Compatriotas,
La Espana agradecida."

General Hope, on whom the chief command devolved, took advantage of the success which had been obtained to embark the army before it should be overwhelmed by the increasing numbers of the enemy; and this was happily accomplished during the night. Although the British lost upwards of 5000 men in this retreat, it has always been regarded as a great military achievement. By a rare union of natural sagacity, military skill, firmness of mind, vigilance and circumspection, decision, and promptitude of action, Sir John Moore extricated the British army with great glory, and with far less loss than was to be expected from a situation in which the improvidence of both the British and Spanish Governments, the puerile

and frantic interference of individuals, and the treachery of others, had involved it.

* The sederunt of the club on this occasion consisted of the following members:—William Mure of Caldwell, *Preses*; Messrs Peter Murdoch, William M'Dowall, George Munro, William Dunlop, James Murdoch, Kirkman Finlay, Samuel Hunter, and a stranger, Mr A. Dunlop.

† In the course of a few days upwards of £4,000 was subscribed by the citizens of Glasgow; and a monument was ordered to be erected to the memory of their fellow-townsmen, Sir John Moore. On the 16th August, 1819, a bronze pedestrian statue of the hero, by Flaxman, was erected on a granite pedestal in George-square. The City Corporation subscribed £100 towards this statue. On the 17th July, 1809, a grand oratorio was performed in the Cathedral in memory of the hero; the principal singers being Mrs Dickons, Miss Shepley, and Messrs Bellamy and Trueman; Mr Hindmarsh, leader; and Mr Donaldson, organist.

a century;* and, secondly, we would mention the centenary anniversary of the Club, which took place on the 5th May, 1852—on which occasion the Earl of Glasgow acted as chairman, and fourteen members of the Western Club were present, it being now a rule that only gentlemen belonging to this latter Club can be admitted into the more narrow circle of the Hodge-Podge. On both occasions the Club sustained its character for joviality and good fellowship—forgetting, in their hearty libations, neither their *fathers* nor the *fair*; while each member cordially joined in the choral couplet of Dr Moore,

“In the deep flowing bowl, let our sorrows be drown'd,
And may jollity, happiness, and friendship go round.”†

Among the early members of the Hodge-Podge there were not a few

* The following members were present in honour of Mr Murdoch :—

John Dunlop, Preses.
Peter Murdoch.¹
William Mure of Caldwell.
John Blackburn of Killearn.
Provost John Hamilton.
Henry Ritchie of Busbie.
James Farie of Farme.
Archd. Campbell of Blythswood.
George Munro of Calderbank.
William Dunlop.
Charles M'Intosh of Dunchattan.
Sir John Maxwell of Pollok, Bart.
James Dunlop of Househill.

Strangers.

Sir David Hunter Blair.
William Stirling.
John Ferguson.
Robert Wallace of Kelly.

¹ Mr Peter Murdoch died on 11th May, 1817; and at the meeting which followed the members appeared in deep mourning.

† On the 50th anniversary of the club, which took place on the 5th May, 1802, Mr John Dunlop wrote and sang the following song, and which we verily believe he repeated at the dinner given to Mr Murdoch, at which he acted as chairman :—

“Once more we meet in social glee,
Though fifty years are o'er,
And press around the flowing bowl,
To drain its juice encore;
While Friendship, hovering round the board,
Applauds the jovial vein,
And whispers every honest soul—
'Come, fill your glass again.'

“Though Time, with dread restless step,
Hath march'd our phalanx through,
And claim'd from those we loved so well,
The debt by nature due;
Why, therefore, should we fret or fume?
Or why perplex our brain?
For hark! those guardian spirits cry—
'Come, fill your glass again.'

“To you, ye friends and brethren dear,
The glass surcharged behold,
You've gone the way we all must take,
The timid and the bold;
But ere the slippery path we tread,
Let none that's here disdain
To seize the courage wine can give,
And drink his glass again.

“Long may we quaff the social cup,
In merry mood below,
And may we meet, when'er we part,
Such friends where'er we go;
In youth, in manhood, and in age,
Whose hearts unchanged remain,
Who wisely prize the present joy,
And fill their glass again.”

whose sayings might have contributed to eke out the pages of any modern "Laird of Logan;" and among these we may mention Mr Baird of Craigton, who, besides being a man of old family, was, from his wit and pleasantry, courted by the best society in the City and County. This gentleman lived in Trongate, near the bottom of Brunswick-street, and carried on business with the West Indies, where he had some property. Among the many floating anecdotes which oral tradition have handed down, the following may be mentioned. One day, while he and Mr Orr of Barrowfield were riding in the country, they observed a carriage pass them at a furious rate—the horses having ran off,—in which was ensconced Mr G. M——, a very unpopular and *quisquis* character. The danger appeared imminent; and had it not been for a bold individual who, at great risk to himself, rushed forward and stopped the horses, there was every likelihood of the carriage being dashed to pieces, and its occupant killed on the spot. By the time that the horsemen got up, the carriage had moved onward, when Mr Orr inquired of the courageous individual whether he had got anything for the great risk he had run? "Oh, yes!" said the man; "I've got a shilling!" upon which Mr Orr broke out into a towering passion at the idea of a gentleman only giving a shilling for saving his life, when Mr Baird coolly remarked, "Come away, sir, it is quite enough; every man best knows the value of his own life!" On another occasion, on going out in winter to Williamwood, he told Mr Maxwell, on arrival, that he had ridden a considerable way with a Mr Haddow, but as it was *snowing*, he thought he would soon be a *whiting*. Mr Maxwell, brimful of the equivoque, repeated the saying at the first meeting of the Club; but finding no one enjoying the joke, he cried out, "Why do you not all laugh? Is it not a capital story?—at least, it was so when Baird told it to me." Upon which Mr Baird calmly said, "True, James, but you have forgotten the *snow*!"

Before closing this rather hasty sketch of a fraternity that has so long flourished in Glasgow, we must be allowed to record a practice which was early begun, and has since been most religiously followed; we allude to

the practice of selecting, or rather *electing*, at each anniversary, a list of reigning *belles* or *beauties* to be the standing toasts for the twelvemonth.* What a galaxy of departed loveliness is stereotyped in those unchanging records of Club taste! What a succession of forms and faces worthy of the pencil of the tasteful limner of Nell Gwynne, or of la belle Hamilton; ay, even of the budding and bursting beauties of Sir Joshua Reynolds himself! Sure are we, that had the countenances of those to whose health so many flowing bumpers were quaffed by the Hodge-Podge Club been transferred to canvas, by such artists as our own Graham or M'Nee, the world would have found some difficulty in determining whether the beauties of the Second Charles or those of the Hodge-Podge Club were most worthy of admiration!

While the lists of elected beauties, which are so regularly and so long recorded in the annals of the Hodge-Podge Club, have necessarily been subjected to continued change, either through mortality or matrimony, there is happily one relic connected with the history of the brotherhood which has survived all the mutations of time and accident, and that relic is the Club snuff-box. Although it has now for many years been the receptacle of that "diverting powder," so necessary to titillate the noses of the members, it still looks as young as on the day that it came from the turning-lathe of "Simson the Pastor." In form and ornament it is redolent of the style and taste of the middle of the last century, and speaks,

* Among the hundred annual lists of toasts regularly entered in the minute-book of the club, that of 1809 contains a perfect galaxy of beauty, all of whom we remember to have seen in our own boyhood. It was of one of those lovely young ladies belonging to that period the following anecdote was told:—Being one day talking with a stranger gentleman from a distance about Glasgow and its gaieties, the conversation turned upon balls, and those who attended them, when the stranger laughingly asked this fair toast of the Hodge-Podge, "Have you many *beauties* in Glasgow?" on which the young belle

naively replied, "There are five of us!" The following is the toast-list of 1809:—

- Miss Farquhar Gray.
- " Margaret Bogle.
- " Susan Maxwell of Monreith.
- " Charlotte Ritchie.
- " Mary Campbell, Garscube.
- " Betsy Maxwell of Polloc.
- " Margaret Lindsay.
- " Rebecca Gillies.
- " Anna Stirling.
- " Margaret Logan.

to all who may have the good fortune to gaze upon it, in the following words:—

“Simson the Pastor* turn'd my frame
 With his own holy hands;
 Simson the merchant † bound the same
 In these fair silver bands:
 But, what delights me more than all,
 Great Hugo ‡ did me dub
 To be the Snuff-mill General
 Unto the Hodge-Podge Club.”

One sentence more and we have done. Of all the Clubs which club-creating Glasgow has produced, the Hodge-Podge, perhaps, is the only one which can hold a comparison with the well-known London “*Beef-steaks*,” in having had a poet-laureate in a Moore instead of a Morris; and although, since the demise of the literary Doctor, there has certainly arisen no equally caustic singer who could pluck the long silent harp from the willow, to characterise the successive members of this necessarily changing brotherhood during its more than one hundred years' existence, §

* The Professor of Divinity, and father of Dr Moore's wife.

† Mr Simson, a partner of the Ship Bank.

‡ Hugh Blackburn, Esq.

§ Mr James Murdoch, the son of Mr Peter Murdoch, attempted to follow in the wake of Dr Moore, by endeavouring, at a later period of the club's existence, to characterise certain of the then members. We shall select a few verses from this lyric, which was sung to the air of “Derrydown.” Mr Murdoch published a thin volume of poetical effusions for private circulation:—

“Father Murdoch comes first, with manners paternal,
 So easy and mild, may his reign prove eternal;
 Long may he live with us, forgetting ills past,
 Endear'd to the club, and esteemed to the last. (a)

“What versatile talents in Dunlop prevail!
 Thou genius of Hodge-Podge: friend of mixture, all
 hail!
 A merchant, a sportsman, a mayor, a collector,
 Squire, captain, and poet, politician and factor. (b)

(a) Peter Murdoch—(b) Mr John Dunlop—(c) Mr James Macdowall of Castlesemple—(d) Mr H. Glassford of Dougalston.

“Brimful of good humour, his mind all in tune,
 See Macdowall how neatly he handles the spoon;
 He has point in his jokes, he has wit in his fun,
 And full quaintly he tickles our souls with a pun. (c)

“Squire, lawyer, and merchant, and soldier comes next,
 Not fictitious in song, but true as the text;
 In Glassford these characters mix and agree,
 And surely no better Hodge-Podger than he. (d)

“Next Maxwell appears—but here let me pause,
 There's no opening for satire, and he shrinks from
 applause;
 Sees some led by fashion, and others by pelf,
 Regardless looks on, and still acts for himself. (e)

“What talents convivial, what manners refined,
 What sentiments just in our Garthland we find!
 Our hearts on a prize, which worth only reaps,
 What his merit hath gain'd, and his modesty keeps. (f)

“Go, search our whole circle, we never will find
 A better companion, one man to our mind,
 Than Houston, whose temper, all mildness and ease,
 Harmonises each feeling, and falls not to please. (g)

(e) Sir John Maxwell of Polloc—(f) Mr Macdowall of Garthland—(g) Mr Houston of Jordanhill.

yet it must never be forgotten, by those who may prefer Peden to Pope, that within these few years the Club could boast of a *Samuel*, whose political prophesies were as attentively listened to, and as religiously believed, as those of his ancient and illustrious namesake.* Soft may the

"With air magisterial, and dignified mien,
The ballie who hopes to be provost struts in;
He sticks to his glass, at a bowl never finches,
And becomes, as it empties, a great man for his
inches. (A)

"Whose features are these with intelligent glow?
See, good nature she booms from the face of Monro;
His manners are never presuming or loud,
In the club-room they please, but are lost in a crowd. (I)

"Ever cheerful and gay, see, Stirling hops in,
Keeps dashing away through thick and through thin;
While action and feeling have mark'd his career,
As the vot'ry of friendship, and soul of good cheer. (K)

"Next Blackburn appears, though with argument
teeming,
'Tis argument fill'd full of matter and meaning;
As far as we see he breeds true from his stock,
And proves a good chip from a worthy old block. (L)

"When we speak of our friend who brings up the rear,
Let us say what we think without flat'ry or fear;
In Househill, worth, honour, and plainness we trace,
They fashion his manners, and show in his face." (M)

(A) Provost John Hamilton—(I) Mr Monro of Calderbank—(K) Mr Charles Stirling of Kenmure—(L) Mr Blackburn of Killearn—(M) Mr Dunlop of Househill.

* Mr Samuel Hunter, to whom allusion is made above, was the son of the minister of Stoneykirk, in Wigtownshire, and was born at the manse of that parish on the 19th March, 1769. After receiving the rudiments of his education in his native place, young Hunter was sent to the University of Glasgow, where he completed his studies in a very creditable manner; and, at the close of the last century, served in Ireland as a surgeon, and subsequently as a captain in the North Lowland Fencibles. Some time after his return from the sister kingdom he took up his residence in Glasgow, and almost immediately became a great favourite with the best society in the City, not more for his wit and good humour than for his innate principles of honour and gentlemanly deportment.

On the 10th January, 1803, he was announced as part-proprietor and sole conductor of the *Herald and Advertiser* newspaper; and immediately thereafter, the nation being again at war with France, and constantly menaced with invasion, his knowledge as a military man was turned to account by his fellow-citizens, and he was appointed major in a corps of Gentlemen Sharpshooters, which had been raised, along with many others, for the defence of their country. At this period Major Hunter was the caressed and respected of all, for there was no political partisanship in those days. Subsequently Major Hunter was advanced to be the Colonel-Commandant of the Fourth Regiment of Highland Local Militia, at which time his popularity was at its height; and it may be in the recollection of many persons, with what emotions of satisfaction he was welcomed when he headed his Gaelic Legion, donned in the full paraphernalia of the Highland garb! Mr Hunter, who was always active, was next chosen a member of the City Council, and in due course was elected a magistrate, in which capacity many anecdotes highly creditable to him as a judge have been related. At another period of excitement, namely, in 1819-20, he was once more brought into active service, as commandant of a very fine corps of Gentlemen Sharpshooters; from which time, and until he withdrew from the direction of the *Glasgow Herald* in 1837, he was constantly before the public, respected and beloved by every one. On abandoning the editorial chair—at the moment when the journal, which he had so long and ably conducted, had begun to reward him for the talent and industry which he had bestowed on it,—he first retired to Rothesay, and thereafter to the manse of his nephew, the Rev. Dr Campbell of Kilwinning, where he finished his earthly career, surrounded by his rela-

sod rest on the ashes of this departed Solon of the Hodge-Podge Club; of whom it may be truly affirmed that, among the many worthies who from time to time have encircled their board, none ever possessed a sounder head or a warmer heart. All respect to the memory of honest Samuel Hunter, and long life and prosperity to the Hodge-Podge Club!

tives and friends, and in the full possession of all his faculties, on the 9th June, 1839. Mr Hunter was possessed of an enlarged and cultivated mind; but his distinguishing quality was sterling sound sense. His style of writing was terse, clear, and occasionally epigrammatic. Affectation and conceit to him were an abomination; and, in spite of his constant good nature, he was occasionally tempted to pour out a vial of pungent satire on those who exhibited either of those disgusting peculiarities. Towards those with whom he associated, he ever proved himself a warm and sincere friend; and towards

those who required pecuniary assistance he was eminently tender-hearted and kind, but would have blushed if his benevolence were publicly known. In short, he was a man of high honour, of true patriotism, of considerable learning, of sound sense, and of unostentatious benevolence; and, as a guide and controller of public opinion in the West of Scotland, he was regarded as little less than an oracle—the Glasgow quidnuncs being in the habit of asking, during Mr Hunter's editorial career, not "What are the news?" but "What is Samuel saying to it to-day?"

Glasgow from 1750 to 1780.

MY LORD ROSS'S CLUB.

DURING the thirty years which immediately followed the establishment of the Anderston and Hodge-Podge Clubs, great changes had been gradually taking place in all things connected with Glasgow. Commerce and manufactures had given it a stimulating and onward progress; while science and the arts had added their mighty aid in effecting improvement. As proofs of the latter influence, it may be mentioned that in 1759 the first Act for deepening the river Clyde was obtained; and that in 1764 James Watt* made his first model of a steam-engine, to the benefits derived from which Glasgow and its harbour owe everything. Necessity and utilitarianism combined also to sweep away many of the old land-marks; and among these we find that—first in 1755, and again in 1788—the remains of the once celebrated Castle, or Episcopal Palace, (and which is first alluded to in 1300, when Edward the First had possession of nearly the whole low-

* James Watt, on attempting to set up as an instrument-maker in Glasgow, was prevented doing so by the then privileged Incorporation of Hammermen, as not being free of the craft. Attempts were next made for obtaining their leave for a very small work wherein to make his experiments, but this was peremptorily refused. The University, however, in his difficulty, came to his rescue, and granted him a room within the precincts of the College, which was free of the incubus of all guilds—and there he completed the model of his steam-engine, and which model is still in the possession of the University, and looked upon as one of its greatest treasures. It was in 1764 that Watt was employed

to repair a model of Newcomen's steam-engine, and it was when so engaged that the idea of a separate condenser occurred to him; and in 1766, it appears, from the College accounts, that he was paid £5 11s for repairing the said steam-engine. Mr Muirhead mentions, in his Life of Watt, that "the interesting model, as altered by the hand of Watt, and preserved in all safety and honour within the precincts of its ancient birth-place, has been appropriately placed beside the noble statue of the engineer in the Hunterian Museum—a sacred relic worthy of such a shrine—and there visited by many a worshipping pilgrim."

lands of Scotland,) began to be barbarously used, like the Amphitheatre of Vespasian at Rome, as a common quarry; its final demolition having been postponed till the year 1789, when its whole ruins were removed to make room for the open space in front of the Royal Infirmary.*

Of the fourteen Lord Provosts who, from 1750 to 1780, had been elevated to the high office of presiding over the Council and community of Glasgow, there are perhaps none, with the exception of Provosts Cochrane and Donald, whose civic fame has come down to the present hour.† They were all, no doubt, most respectable men in their day and

* This ancient stronghold was surrounded by a very high wall, which latterly, on the western side, hung for a long time over Kirk-street so very considerably, that Mr Coulter could never be advised to go near it, from a belief in the story, that whenever the wisest man in the city came in contact with it it would fall and smother him!

† Provost Andrew Cochrane, according to the prefatory notice to the Cochrane Correspondence, published by the Maitland Club, "was born in 1693, and was bred to mercantile life. He was first chosen Provost (after having been ballie for several years) in 1741, and was re-elected to that dignity in 1744-45, at a crisis when unflinching integrity of purpose and great firmness of conduct were required. Under his official guidance, Glasgow fully maintained the reputation of a staunch adherence to the Protestant Constitution; and to his skilful management was owing the recovery of compensation for the losses sustained from the rebels by its loyal inhabitants." The Cochrane Correspondence displays in the strongest manner the public spirit of the Provost, and the anxiety and labour which the Rebellion and its consequences imposed upon him. He had, however, for reward, the gratitude of his townsmen, and that conscious rectitude which dictated his famous ejaculation, "I thank God my magistracy has ended without reproach!" Mr Cochrane was elected for the last time Provost in 1760; and till the close of his life his exertions were bestowed on the support

of Hutcheson's Hospital, of which he died Preceptor in 1777. A handsome monument was erected to his memory in the Cathedral, and which now ornaments the renovated Nave. When the American war was carried on, Provost Donald proceeded to London, and offered to George III. to raise a regiment of a thousand men at the expense of the citizens, which, considering the limited wealth and population of the town, was no small effort. The offer was accepted, and the corps was called the Glasgow Regiment, and afterwards the 83d. His Majesty offered Provost Donald a knighthood, but he declined to accept the honour. The raising of this regiment occasioned a great stir in the city; and so enthusiastic were the leading classes in getting the ranks filled up, that many gentlemen paraded with drums and fifes, offering large bounties for recruits. The first public movement to raise the Glasgow Regiment was made by Mr Gray of Carntyne, Mr James Finlay, and ex-Provost Ingram, who met somewhere in the Gallowgate, whence they proceeded as a recruiting party towards the Cross; Mr Gray, who was a tall, handsome man, wielding a sword, as the sergeant, in front—followed by Mr Finlay, playing the pipes—and Mr Ingram bringing up the rear. On arrival in front of Peter M'Kinlay's, a famous tavern near the Exchange, this trio followed the example of other recruiting parties, by halting and proceeding up stairs, where they were instantly joined by a number of their friends from the reading-room,

generation, and maintained the dignity of the office not only in the chair of the Council chamber, but also on the right hand seat of honour at any civic feast—whether it might have been a dinner at three, or a supper at eight—then given by any of their admiring close-corporation constituents. It is a matter of history, however, that two of those Provosts had their names engraved on the foundation-plates of two new churches; and that two others had likewise their honours stereotyped on those indestructible metal tablets which were placed, with a masonic benediction, under the piers of two new bridges.*

But of the rest, and perhaps even of the whole of those once most important functionaries, we can only repeat, what has been so laconically said of the Kings of Israel and of Judah, that they each reigned two years, and thereafter disappeared in the common circle of society; while it may also be added that, of their acts—of the kirks that they built, and the bridges which they founded—and all that they said and did, are they not written in the chronicles of the Corporation of Glasgow?

In glancing over these chronicles, which were at that time prepared by Archibald M'Gilchrist and John Wilson, town-clerks, we find many things there more worthy of notice than the mere elections of lord provosts and magistrates—subjects, in fact, well entitled to a few moments' consideration. Bear with us, therefore, patient reader, while we now become the brief chronicler of a few of the more salient matters connected with our civic economy during those bygone times.

From the records, both before and subsequent to the period we are now attempting to illustrate, it seems plain that one thing has always

anxious to know the success they had met with; upon which Mr Ingram said, "There's a sergeant and a piper, but I am the regiment!" It was not many days, however, before a thousand men were obtained. Mr Ingram, as formerly stated, was one of the three public-spirited individuals who supported the Messrs Foulis in their endeavour to establish a Fine-Art Academy in Glasgow;

and from him the now busy thoroughfare leading to the present Royal Exchange owes its name. It is said that Provost Ingram began the world by selling a peck of "haws."

* The name of Provost Christie is associated with St Andrew's Church, that of Provost French with St Enoch's, Provost Murdoch's with Jamaica-street Bridge, and Provost Buchanan's with Rutherglen Bridge.

marked the conduct of the Corporation of Glasgow, and that is, its sense of gratitude to every one who ever conferred a favour on the community.* Besides the gifts which we have already alluded to, or may afterwards notice, we find that, on the 16th June, 1756, Mr Richard Oswald, merchant, in London, was voted a piece of plate for his services in obtaining the Act for erecting a lighthouse on the island of Cumbrae; and that this handsome gift, after having been manufactured by Mrs Margaret Murdoch or Glen, relict of Mr Glen, goldsmith, in Glasgow, was duly presented to the eminent individual who had so well merited the civic compliment. We also find that, on the 31st January, 1776, "the Treasurer is ordered to pay to Milne and Campbell, goldsmiths in Glasgow, the sum of £35 8s for a two-handled silver cup made by them, and given by the Town to Mr Goulborn, engineer, on account of deepening the river Clyde."† And again, in 1776, "the Treasurer is ordered to pay to Dr Irvine £8 8s for his trouble in searching round Glasgow for water to be brought into the City!" How easily contented must the

* The following are a few of the early "Propyness" made by the town. In 1609—"30 Pounds to buy wyne, to the baptisme of the Provistis barne, and 20 Pounds for sugar and sweet meatis thairwith." On 1st December, 1641—"It was ordained that sune Holland cloathe, and Scottis linning cloathe, with sune plydes, be sent as a propyne to Mr Web, the Duiks servant, as a testimonie of the townis thankfulness to him for his paines for the townes business." On 16th December, 1667—"Ordaines Johne Andersoune Yr. of Dowhill to have ane warrant for the sune of eight hundreth fourscoir sevne pundis twa shillings, deburst be him out of the monye receavit be him fra the collectors at the mylnes to Thomas Moncur, goldsmith, for making the propyne of silver work which was given to the Ladie Elphinstoune, the Bischops daughter, at her marriage." In 1687, when the impost on all ale and beer brewn or imported into Glasgow—granted by the King for the town's use—was

entrusted to the Council, we find the following strange minute:—"The said day the said Magistrats and Councell, taking to their consideration that there is ane gratuitie to be given to the procurers of the said gift from his most sacred Majestie. They ordaine ane thousand pounds sterling to be borrowed and made readie with all expedition, to be payed on the first end of the said gratuitie." On 3d October, 1726, there is "payed to Provost Miller, which he gave in compliment to the Lady Barrowfield (this was on the purchase of the lands by the Town), £1575;" no doubt for her good services on the occasion! On 24th September, 1731—"Authorise Robert Luke, goldsmith, to be paid £385 16s Scots, for a Silver Tea-Kettle and Lamp, given in compliment by the Town to Alexr. Finlayson, clerk."

† Mr Goulborn only engaged to deepen the channel of the river to seven feet at the quay at the Broomielaw in neap tides.

authorities in 1776 have been as to obtaining a proper supply of pure water! What a contrast does their conduct afford to the almost universal feeling evinced by the magistrates of 1854, and their expenditure of many thousands of pounds, in endeavouring to obtain forty millions of gallons per diem of the purest water, brought all the way from Loch-Katrine!

If the Corporation and the citizens appear for a long period to have been by no means very clamant about a better supply of water, which they then could only obtain from a few public and private wells, it appears evident that the Magistrates had determined on making a dead set against the town-officers getting any more buns and ale at the expense of the public; for, on the 12th April, 1757, we find the following rather curious entry in the Minute-book of the City:—"The whilk day, and considering that the town-officers have been in use to get buns and ale upon the day on which the Lords of the Council come to town, by which sundry abuses have happened, and for remedying whereof in time coming, the Magistrates and Counsell ordain, that for hereafter, the officers be allowed one shilling sterling at each time the Lords come to town at the Circuit." When we reflect on the notoriously bibulous faculties of these functionaries, we may conclude that this enactment must have proved to them no light grievance. The Provostorial *regime* of this period seemed indeed to have been marked by a species of *Hume-like* reform; for in the course of a very few days after the carriers of the civic fasces were deprived of their cakes and ale, the poor grave-diggers were called upon, out of their narrow funds, to provide the spades and shovels necessary for making "the narrow houses that last till doomsday!"

The cheese-paring system pursued during Provost Christie's reign appears, however, to have been somewhat changed under that of his successor; for we find that on the 18th June, 1759, James Scruton,*

* The following advertisement appears in the *Glasgow Courant* of 16th June, 1749:—"James Scruton, writing master and account-

ant, from London, invited down here by the Provost and other gentlemen of the City to qualify young gentlemen in writing, arith-

who, by the way, was induced to come down from London several years before to teach Italian hand-writing in Glasgow, was, in addition to a yearly allowance of £25, “admitted a burgess without fee, on account of his care and assiduity in teaching.”* On the 25th January, 1760, the Magistrates also most unnecessarily contribute £25 to the building of Shettleston Church; and on the 27th March of the same year they unceremoniously give away from the Corporation, *the Butts*—that ancient place for archery and other popular amusements—as a present to the University, upon the plea, forsooth (certainly not very comprehensible at the present day), “to prevent the vacant ground ever injuring the Observatory lately erected.” †

metic, and merchant accounts, and an expeditious running-hand fit for business, with command of hand. *N.B.*—I shall open school on Monday the 24th of this instant at Hutcheson’s Hospital.” James Scruton was so good a hand at the pen, that it was a common saying, that he could write as well with a bit of broom-stick as any other man could do with a quill. He published a work on book-keeping. He was father to John Scruton, surgeon, of whom a singular couplet was written by Willie Reid, illustrative of his practice, but which we cannot here repeat. He was latterly known by the soubriquet of *the Physikan*.

* Native talent seems about that time to have been so scarce, that the Corporation was obliged, for the better education of the citizens, to bribe parties from a distance to settle in the City. Mr Scruton was brought, in 1750, by a supplementary annuity of £25; and a teacher of book-keeping obtained at a yearly salary of £8 6s 8d; while Mr Daniel Burrell was also paid out of the public purse as a teacher of dancing. Toward the latter accomplishment there was, during 1751, more favour shown than fifty years previous, as appears from the following minute of the Corporation, 11th November, 1699:—“The quhilk day the Magistrates and Town Council convened, They, upon a supplicatione given

in by John Smith, dancing master, allow and permitt the said John to teach danceing within this burgh, with and under the provisions and conditions under written, viz:— That he shall behave himself soberly, teach at seasonable hours, keep no balls, and that he shall so order his teaching that there shall be noe promiscuous danceing of young men and young women together, but that each sex shall be taught be themselves; and that one sex shall be dismissed, and be out of his house, before the other enter therein; and if the said John transgress in any of these, appoynts the magistrates to putt him out of this Burgh.” For a considerable time even after this period none durst teach dancing in public or private without a license from the magistrates!

† The Observatory above referred to originated from the circumstance of a Mr Alexander M’Farlane having died in 1755, and having bequeathed to the College of Glasgow the contents of the Observatory which he had in Jamaica; and connected therewith I find that Mr James Watt, who had just returned from a short sojourn in London, where he had been studying the profession of a mathematical instrument maker, was employed by the Professors to unpack and repair the instruments, for which he received £5 5s; after which they were transferred to

From the accession of George III., to whom the Magistrates, as in duty bound, swore allegiance on the 24th May, 1760, the Corporation seems for several years to have showered its patronage on the Established Kirk; for, not content with rebuilding, at great expense, the Wynd Church on its former site,* it also resolved, on the 1st September, 1763, to call a seventh minister to the City; and accordingly, on the 11th June, 1765, we find that the town was divided into seven parishes, and a new burden was consequently imposed on the burgh funds. At this period, however, when almost every family belonged to what might be well designated "the universal Kirk of Scotland," such an appropriation of common funds was looked upon as not only expedient but just. Anti-patronage notions and dogmatical hair-splitting had already, no doubt, shown itself among the followers of the celebrated Ralph Erskine; but it may be truly affirmed that as yet dissent had made little progress in Glasgow among the great mass of the then church-going community. What a contrast does this state of ecclesiastical union afford to the clerical dissension existing at the present day, when at every turn the eye encounters conventicles of separate and warring sects; and, what perhaps is more to be regretted, one finds under too many a family roof-tree, the picture of diverse religious dogmas, or at least of "a house divided against itself." Strange that a belief in doctrinal differences, which the subtlest intellect can scarcely discover, should have led to so many family severances! While, as we have seen, the Corporation of Glasgow, about the year 1763, was thus ostensibly testifying its attachment to the faith of their Protestant fathers, it cannot be denied that the mode to be pursued in the future election of town ministers, became the source of many long disputes at the Council board, and of many able protests on the part of the minority against the findings of the majority. The question at issue

the M'Farlane Observatory in the College garden, the foundation-stone of which was laid in 1759.

* The oldest Wynd Church was built in

1685 by the citizens for behoof of the Presbyterians. After lying in ruins for some time, it was rebuilt in the summer of 1761.

was, in fact, the widely discussed subject of Patronage, which had already thrown schism into the Church; and to remedy the imagined dangers of which, it was the wish of several of the then Councillors to make some reasonable concession to the people.

As the *Cross*, both before and after 1765, was the great centre of attraction for all the various grades in the City, it is not difficult to understand how, towards this much frequented portion of the town, the Council should have manifested so much attention. In addition to the watchfulness which each member of that body exhibited, in maintaining in all their pristine condition the piazzas or arcades—which then radiated from each corner of the Market Cross—they also insisted that these piazzas should be continued in the new tenements built on the sites of those taken down. Moreover, each and all appear to have felt the greatest pride in the music bells, which had been erected at so great a cost in the Tolbooth steeple. By a minute dated 22d April, 1765, we find a palpable proof of this, when we are told that “Considering Rodger Redburn, musician, who had the office and charge of playing on the Music Bells, died lately, the Council are of opinion that the foresaid office should be bestowed on a person learned in the parts of music, and recommend the Magistrates to cause intimate in the public newspapers, that any person skilled in playing on bells, as well as on the violin, spinnet, or harpsichord, and well versed in church music, will meet with good encouragement.” This advertisement seems to have done good, for, on the 9th October, 1765, we find a Mr Collett of London “agreed with for playing the Music Bells.” From no entry appearing on the municipal record on this subject till 17th March, 1772, it might have been inferred that the Englishman had tinkled the bells for seven long years; on that day, however, Joshua Campbell* is appointed to that office, not

* The following appears in the Council records of 27th July, 1791:—“The said day, upon petition of Joshua Campbell, agreed to augment his sallary for playing upon the Musick Bells to Twenty-five Pounds Sterling,

per annum; the augmentation to commence at his next quarterly payment, upon condition that he shall play one full hour upon the said bells, from two till three o'clock in the afternoon, each day, Saturdays and Sundays

as the successor of Mr Collett, but of John Holden, deceased, which clearly shows that the flattering hopes held out to the Londoner, from teaching music in Glasgow, were altogether delusive.

From the year 1765 to 1780, the Magistrates appear ever and anon to have busied themselves in improving the condition of the City. As a reform in the lighting of the principal thoroughfares which alone boasted at that time of the luxury of a lamp, we find that the Council recommend "the Magistrates to cause remove any lamps put up by the Town and furnished with oyl by the Town, standing in private closses, to the *high streets*, where they may be judged necessary, and of more general service." The existence of these lamps in private closses seems to indicate something like jobbing on the part of the predecessors of the then Councillors! It may be mentioned, however, that the lamps were never lighted during moonlight, it being no doubt felt that "M'Farlane's bowat" was far better than all the oil lamps that could be lighted.* About the same time the Council resolve that the streets ought to be better kept, and for this purpose we find £30 per annum was voted for keeping the streets clean—certainly no great amount, considering that there were at that time very bad causeways and no sewerage at all. The sum, however, seems to have accomplished the little that was then wished, for no increase appears to have been granted towards this object till the 14th October, 1777.† In addition to a better arrangement of the street lamps, and

excepted, and authorise the Chamberlain to pay the said augmented sallary in time coming." Joshua Campbell had a small cooerage in a close near to where Stirling-street is at present. He led the music at the assemblies, and published an excellent collection of reels, many of them of his own composition. He had a brother a dancing-master of considerable repute.

* Sir Walter Scott mentions in "Waverley" that the clan of M'Farlane, occupying the fastnesses of the western side of Lochlomond, were great depredators on the low country, and as their excursions were made usually

by night, the moon was proverbially called "the lantern."

† "14th October, 1777.—The said day the Magistrates and Council, considering that there are only two men employed in cleaning the streets of the City; and which have not been properly cleaned; they therefore agree that a third person should be employed, along with the said two men, in cleaning the streets in time coming. And, in the winter season, the said three men, if they clean the streets properly, shall be paid one pound sterling weekly, and ten shillings weekly in the summer."

the streets being kept better cleaned, attempts were next made to render some of the almost impassable outlets from the City patent to the lieges. As an instance of this, we find that on the 8th April, 1766, the *Cow-loan* (now Queen-street), which was then a mere cattle-path to the Cowcaddens, was agreed to be paved, on condition, however, "that the properties flag the sides of the street to the extent of seven feet at least, and to maintain the same in all time coming." We gravely suspect that this was among the earliest attempts on the part of the municipal authorities to burden street tenements with the maintenance of the foot pavement. Another crying evil, about the same time, attracted attention, and loudly called for reform. This evil was the almost universal practice of carters and carriers leaving their unloaded carts and waggons on the public streets during night, to the great danger of the lieges, and in a town too, where, in a moonless night, it was difficult to see a few feet before you. The Magistrates having no doubt felt the necessity of interference, issued an order, on the 7th April, 1769, against the practice of leaving carts on the leading streets during night, and ordering their removal therefrom, under a severe penalty. From all we have read on this subject, we believe that the order was very partially attended to; and it was not till the more stringent powers of the Magistrates were carried into execution, under the Police Act, that this nuisance was wholly abolished.*

Although Glasgow from the earliest times could never lay claim to the once unenviable distinction of "Auld Reekie," so graphically portrayed by Smollett in the pages of "Humphrey Clinker"—and although, from the prevalence of this Mrs Maclarty practice, not a few strangers, from lending a deaf ear to the ominous sounds which nightly issued from the uplifted windows of the endless flats in the High-street and Lawnmarket, became the unfortunate sufferers from that which was ironically called

* As a proof of this we find, from an entry in the Council records dated 15th April, 1779, "The said day, in order to encourage the heritors of the City to pave the sides of the streets opposite to their properties, resolve to

allow no carts or nuisances to be rested for any due time upon the sides of the public streets, and recommend to the Magistrates to cause to move such carts and nuisances."

“the flowers of Edinburgh”—still it appears that it was no uncommon practice in the now western metropolis, during a portion of the last century, for the inhabitants to carry out the contents of their ashpits, at unseasonable hours, into the public streets, and to allow this nuisance to lie there till a fitting opportunity offered for transporting it to the country. The Magistrates finding this to be a serious infringement on the rights of a public thoroughfare, and which, moreover, might be easily remedied by attention, issued, on the 31st January, 1776, an order “for removing all dung and rubbish from the streets within forty-eight hours, under a penalty of 5s for each offence.” What would the Board of Health of the present day say to *forty-eight* hours being allowed for the removal of such a crying nuisance? Surely the olfactory nerves of our ancestors were not so sensitive as their children’s seem now-a-days to be. Perhaps it may be to this peculiarity of the nasal organs, that we can best account for the City mortality having been at that period even less in proportion to the population, than it is at this all-sanitary engrossing moment!

In early times there were few towns which suffered more from “dearths” than Glasgow; and, even so late as the years 1782 and 1800, the inhabitants were threatened with famine. The consequence of both of those dearths was, that the poor people were reduced on each occasion to the greatest distress; and had it not been for the humane interference of the Magistrates and other philanthropic gentlemen in the City, it would have been difficult to keep the populace within the bounds of order. At an earlier period, however, viz., the winter of 1765-66, there occurred another notable dearth, and which, although not quite so severe as those alluded to, was such as to call forth the most vigilant measures on the part of the Magistrates of the day. By an entry in the Town Council records of the 20th December, 1765, a Committee was named “for considering of the proper measures of providing meal and victual for the use of the town, and with power to borrow such sums as may be necessary for that purpose, and to purchase and provide meal and victual, and to give the necessary rules and directions for the disposall thereof; and to report to the Council

their proceedings." How fortunate it is for the City now-a-days, that it can depend on its merchants for a far more certain defence against famine, than all which any magistracy, however wealthy and philanthropic, could accomplish!

Whether it was from the increased mortality arising from restricted food, or from an increasing demand from other causes for some better receptacles for the ashes of the departed than the City at that time afforded, it is certain that, on the 28th March, 1766, a piece of ground at Ramshorn Church was purchased for a burial-place by the Corporation, "for the convenience of the inhabitants."* At that period, the church was placed in the midst of green fields and gardens, and consequently, had the burgh of Glasgow remained like her sisters the burghs of Rutherglen, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, from whose united suffrages there then emanated *one* Member to the British Legislature—that is to say, had Glasgow like them attained to the character of being a "*finished town*,"—perhaps no better spot could have been selected for a cemetery. But marching forward as the western commercial mart has done, and lately with such gigantic strides, we find this once retired and silent burial-ground now placed in the very centre of a crowded and noisy community, and loudly demanding, from its insalubrious position, the instant attention and power of Parliament to control or rather to close.

The spirit of litigation, so peculiarly characteristic of Scotland, appears abundantly conspicuous in the number of law pleas that were instituted and carried on during these thirty years by the Corporation. Once every twelve months a long list of these pictures of Scottish pugnacity were laid before the City Council, but without apparently producing any diminution

* By a minute of Council, dated 13th January, 1719, we find that "the tacksmen of Hutcheson's Hospital yard at the head of the Candleriggs was paid the soume of £108 16s 4d Scots money in full satisfaction to them for the loss and damage by the rooting out of their cherry and apple trees, gooseberry and curran bushes, kaill, leeks, and other ground

herbs upon the one rood and an half taken off the said yard for the church and church-yard to be builled thereupon, and benefit of the gooding of the ground." This was purchased for the site of the old Ramshorn Church and the old burying-ground. The above was an addition to the church-yard.

in their annual number. The fact is, it now seems quite plain, that it must have been considered absolutely necessary for certain official persons connected with the City to have always at least a dozen of good-going law pleas on their hand. Of these there was certainly one that was often paraded, and which lasted many long years, and what is perhaps by no means strange to say, was ultimately lost by the Corporation, with all expenses. This plea arose out of an attempt to deprive, *brevi manu*, a most respectable wright and citizen, afterwards known by the title of Mr Fleming of Sawmillfield, of the use of a saw-mill, erected by him on the lower part of the Molendinar burn in 1750. It appears that after some very angry correspondence and verbal bickering, the Lord Provost of the day, with some of his associates in the magistracy, having, it is to be feared, the organs of destructiveness more powerfully developed in their crania than those of logic, caution, and justice, ordered the worthy burgher's mill to be forthwith demolished; and, in accordance with the solemn dicta of the Provostorial Dogberry and his brother Vergeses, the mill wheels were arrested, and the building destroyed. For this serious aggression on the rights of property, Mr Fleming commenced an action against the Magistrates before the Court of Session; which, when brought up for ultimate judgment before the famous *fifteen* of those days, was terminated on the 9th July, 1768, by the Judges finding the said Magistrates liable to the pursuer in no less a sum than £610 1s 1d sterling money, with an obligation to relieve him of the expense of extracting the decret!*

* The following excerpt from the evidence taken on this trial, in 1765, illustrates the state of the timber trade in Glasgow about the years 1750-60:—"John Muirhead, wright in Gorbals, depones—That Scots fir, by which he means fir regularly planted, is now become a staple commodity in this country; and the increase in the use of it, for some years past, has kept in the country sundry considerable sums of money which formerly used to be employed in purchasing foreign fir; and that,

preceding the year 1750, there was not the half of the demand for Scots fir as there has been since; and that since the said year 1750, the price of Scots fir has greatly increased, and he knows that such fir trees as he purchased about the year 1750 from 6d to 10d per piece has been since sold for 4s sterling and upwards. Depones—That Colonel Campbell, Finab, informed him, about ten or twelve years ago, that Mr Fleming had bought from him Scots firs to the value of

The successful plaintiff against the City Corporation, appears to have been a bold as well as a pugnacious character. About the year 1753-54, being extensively engaged in the Scotch fir trade—which he may be said to have introduced into Glasgow for useful purposes, and which timber he regularly brought up the Clyde in boats or flats to his saw-mill situated on the Molendinar—we find that he purchased a large quantity of this wood then growing at the head of the Holy-Loch; and, with the view of looking after the wood-cutters, he occasionally repaired thither during the summer. Kilmun, now so fashionable and well-built as a watering-place, was then a very remote and secluded Highland hamlet, with all the accompaniments of Mrs Maclarty’s *manege*. The accommodation, in fact, was so bad as to induce Mr Fleming to get a temporary bed put up in the burial-vault of the Argyll family, and there to sleep, surrounded by

£500 or £600; and he knows that he also bought several other considerable quantities of fir from other persons. He knows that the expense of carriage of fir by water to Glasgow, from any part of the country below or about Greenock, or from Lochlomond, or any of the Highland lochs, does generally far exceed the original price. Depones—That he is of opinion that fir can be brought from North America to Greenock cheaper than Scots fir can be brought from Lochaber to that place; but he is of opinion that Scots fir can be brought from any place within the Clough of Clyde to Glasgow cheaper considerably than either North American fir or fir from Lochaber can be brought from these places to Glasgow. That planted Scots fir sells about a third part cheaper than either North America or Norway fir sells for; that Scots fir is of an inferior quality to either North America or Norway fir; but he is of opinion that Scots fir is as fit for making boxes or lath as any fir whatever, and is also as fit for making coffins; and Scots fir sells at half of the price for which Dantzic fir is commonly sold.—William Lang, merchant in Glasgow, depones—That, since the erecting of the said saw-mill, the most part of the boxes used for the packing of goods in his

calender have been made of Scots fir. That for the common size boxes made of foreign fir there used to be paid 6s for each box, and 5s for each box made of Scots fir, which are larger in size than the boxes made of foreign fir; and although the boxes made of Scots fir do not look so well, they are stronger and thicker, and have the general approbation of merchants. Depones—He some time ago lathed a new house, built by him, with Scots fir, and he thought the same answered the purpose as well as foreign fir would have done; and he believes and is certain that he was cheaper with the said Scots fir for lathing than he could have been by purchasing foreign fir, he having purchased the Scots fir at 7d per foot, and having paid from 12d to 13d for foreign fir, for lathing, per foot. Depones—That from looking into his accounts, he observes, that from 1756 to 1762 he has paid Mr Fleming, for fir boxes made of Scotch wood, the sum of £251 11s 2d. There are in Glasgow nine calenders, including the deponent’s, and that in some of the said calenders besides his own, he has seen Scotch fir boxes used. Mr Fleming was the first person from whom he ever bought boxes made of Scots fir, at 5s per piece.”

the quiet and peaceful coffins of departed dukes and duchesses, rather than to submit his flesh to the thousand and one living and predaceous animals that thirsted for the blood of any lowland immigrant. While occupying this dark and dingy cineral depot, he on one occasion stepped out rather early on a fine Sabbath morning, in his white night-dress, and while indulging in stretching himself and giving a loud yawn, he was perceived by some sailors who were loitering near the tomb, waiting for a tide to carry their small craft, which was moored in the loch, to Greenock. The superstitious sailors, as may well be conceived, were quite appalled by the supposed apparition issuing from the charnel-house, instantly took to their heels, and hurrying into their boat set off to Greenock, where, on their arrival, they gave such a connected and circumstantial account of the resurrection of at least one of the Dukes of Argyll, as to induce the authorities to make a formal inquiry into the circumstances.*

Probably few things are better calculated to throw light on the manners and sentiments of a period than its *sign-boards*. This matter is more important than at first sight it would appear to be, for it really illustrates the progress of arts and civilisation, and, what is equally interesting, marks the ruling *popularity* of the day. A French author has said, with much justice, “que la litterature étoit l’expression de la société;” but he might have also said as much of sign-boards. For of this we are certain, that if we could only lay our hands on a correct catalogue of the hotel and tavern signs, along with the shop insignia of Glasgow, at any one period of her history, we should be able to arrive at a better idea of, and have a better insight into, the habits and feelings then prevalent among the people than we possibly can otherwise. All, however, that we know connected with

* Mr Fleming, as has been hinted, was the first person to introduce the use of Scottish timber for many purposes for which foreign only had been previously employed. Having been summoned to serve as a juryman, soon after the decision of the law-suit in his favour, he was taken somewhat unwell in the court; on observing which, the presiding

Judge, having heard who he was, found fault with the local authorities for troubling a gentleman who had been so great a benefactor to his country as to introduce and encourage the consumpt of home-grown timber. It is suspected that the sapient *justiciary lord* had fir plantations of his own!

this subject, has been gathered from newspaper advertisements and the Council records of the day. And from a careful perusal of these documents, we are led to the conclusion, that during the thirty years' progress of the City, from 1750, nothing seems to have increased in a greater ratio than sign-boards and shop insignia. Every tavern and hostelry had then some outward swinging sign as a guide to its tempting comforts within. Red lions and white, cross keys, blue bells, laughing Bacchusses, white swans and black, tuns of many numbers and all sizes, and suns, both rising and setting, had been appropriated; while the talents of the limner of portraitures had been called into requisition to furnish heads of Ligonier, Wolfe, Boscawen, Elliot, and Anson—alas! to be in due time superseded by plizzes of more modern heroes, to attract hungry and thirsty travellers. About the same period, shops of all kinds were less indicated by the names of the streets (numbers being out of the question) than by some tangible symbol hung out above the door. These, although sometimes not very appropriate, were upon the whole generally illustrative of the wares to be disposed of within. There were, for example, several golden fleeces swinging over the entrances of cloth-merchants' shops—golden gloves and golden breeches dangling in front of glovers' booths—and even a Galen's head looking down from a druggist's establishment; while golden fish, appended to a line and rod, floated from the windows of several front flats in Trongate, despite of Dr Johnson's definition of an angler.* Indeed, it may be fairly inferred, that about this period almost every leading shop and retail place of business in Glasgow had some emblem hung out, either

* "A stick and a string—a worm at one end and a fool at the other." The inscriptions were sometimes as curious as the emblems. For example, in the Gallowgate there was painted in goodly letters, "Messages run down this close;" "New laid eggs every morning by me, Janet Stobie;" while four or five rhyming couplets were regularly inscribed under the sweep's representation of a manorial residence. The following is one of these:—

"Barny Keir, he does live here,
He'll sweep your vents, and not too dear;
And should they chance to go on fire,
He'll put them out at your desire."

As a guide to a comfortable eating-house in a sunk flat, were the following lines:—

"Stop and read, to prevent mistakes,—
Joseph Howel's beefsteaks;
Good meat and drink make men to grow,
And you will find them here below."

as a guide to the purchaser, or as a token of the shopman's calling; and as a proof to what length this rage for shop and tavern insignia had gone in 1772, we find that the Magistrates and Council, on the 2d November of that year, totally ignorant of the value of these historical emblems, came to the *Vandal* resolution of "recommending to the Dean of Guild to cause take down and remove all the signs which hung over the *high streets* of the City, as they interrupt the views along the streets, and *darken the light of the lamps in the night time.*"* This darkening of the lamps was certainly a poor reason for depriving either the lieges of the pleasure of gazing on these decorative insignia, or the country people of a quick recognition of the place to which each emblem was wont to lead them for their purchases.

While the Corporation were thus showing themselves somewhat litigious, yet by no means inattentive to what they honestly, though sometimes absurdly, considered advantageous to the comfort and convenience of the citizens in general, they appear to have been not altogether forgetful of their own personal glorification. The black attire and cocked hats which the Magistrates daily donned, being found at that period to be no distinctive mark of superiority—seeing that every one who was mourning the loss either of a friend or relative always wore the one, while the cocked covering of the *caput* was common to all save the lowest of the citizens,—

* I recollect, when first in Paris, in the year 1817, to have been much struck with the highly-finished paintings that served as signs to several shops and warehouses. I was, in fact, so much astonished with the execution of *Les deux Odalisque du Serail* in the Rue Vivienne, *Monsieur Pigeon* in the Rue de Seine, *Les trois Graces*, and various others,—that I asked a French gentleman why such paintings, whose match was often not to be met with in the drawing-room, should have no better fate than being hung up as sign-boards? He replied, that I need not be at all surprised at this, as several of the best artists had employed their pencils on this species of painting; and that in this way

men otherwise unknown had been brought into notice, and had thereafter made no small figure in the higher branches of art. I observed, however, that although those signs appeared to be often a *sine qua non* for every splendid shop, they rarely gave any very perfect idea of the profession of those over whose doors they were suspended; for example, I have seen a confectioner with the sign of *la petite Allemande*—a bootmaker, *au Soleil*—a haberdasher, *à la petite Ecossoise*—a mercer, *à la Balayouse*—and a grocer at *Y Grec*. There possibly might be discovered some sarcastic connection between *une marchande des modes* and *une petite Vestale*; or a lottery-office and *la petite Candide*!

it was thought necessary to have some really uncommon mark to distinguish those who were at once "a terror to evil doers, and a praise and protection to those who do well;" and with this view, it was resolved that the aid of some cunning goldsmith should be asked for, and not deeming those then resident in the City sufficiently *cunning* for their purpose, they employed one in London, who in due time despatched the necessary number of magisterial gold chains and medals, which, by a minute of Council, we find to have reached Glasgow on the 15th January, 1767, and "were thereupon delivered to the Magistrates, to be worn by them as badges of honour."* How many an ambitious sigh has the sight of these emblems of official dignity excited, since the golden effigies of Justice with her scales was first thrown around the neck of Provost Murdoch and his worthy colleagues! How many griefs and glories have been evolved and have passed away, since these insignia of office have successively ornamented or left the breast of the long catalogue of our civic rulers! To how many plots and counter-plots has the chance of possessing one of these badges—or the pleasure of disappointing a competitor from receiving one—from time to time given rise! What a mortifying sermon, in short, do these ever-changing medals preach on the instability of magisterial power and popular gratitude! The history of a magisterial chain, in the hands of an able novelist, would surpass in interest the famed "Adventures of a Guinea." It might, in fact, in the hands of some of our modern peripatetic philosophers, be made the medium for the most profound of psychological lectures!†

The period of Glasgow history which we are now attempting to sketch, was characterised by a singular propensity on the part of the better educated to indulge in rhyming epistles, and the repositories of many of

* Provost Murdoch, Bailies Buchanan, Banatyne, and Clark, Dean of Guild Campbell, and Convener Jamieson, were the first persons who wore the chains. The Convener's chain was made by Napier and Bell, and cost £40 10s 1d.

† A few years ago the old chains were sold, and new ones got to meet the demands of the increased Magistracy. We believe the ancient chain of the Provost was purchased by Sir James Campbell, who had formerly worn it for three years when in the honourable office of Chief Magistrate.

our oldest families contain many happy specimens of these curious and often clever lucubrations. As a specimen of the style and humour of the period, the following poem, written by Miss Mary Bogle, at Edinburgh, to her friend, Miss Lavinia Leitch, in Glasgow, may be given. It contains a clever criticism on Mrs Siddons' appearance when in Edinburgh in 1784 :—

I hear, with deep sorrow, my beautiful Leitch,
 In vain to come here, you your father beseech,
 I say in all places, and I say it most truly,
 His heart is as hard as the heart of Priuli;
 'Tis composed of black flint, or of Aberdeen granite—
 But smother your rage—'twould be folly to fan it.

Each evening the playhouse exhibits a mob,
 And the right of admission's turned into a job.
 By five the whole pit us'd to fill with subscribers,
 And those who had money enough to be bribers;
 But the public took fire, and began a loud jar,
 And I thought we'd have had a Siddonian war;
 The committees met, and the lawyers, hot mettled,
 Began very soon both to cool and to settle;
 Of public resentment to blunt the keen edge,
 In a coop they consented that sixty they'd wedge;
 And the coop's now so cramm'd it will scarce hold a mouse,
 And the rest of the pit's turned a true public house.
 With porter and pathos, with whisky and whining,
 They quickly all look as if long they'd been dining.
 Their shrub and their sighs court our noses and ears,
 And their twopenny blends in libation with tears.
 The god of good liquor with fervour they woo,
 And before the fifth act they are a' greeting fou;
 And still, as a maxim, they keep in their eye
 This excellent adage, "That sorrow is dry."
 Though my muse to write satire's reluctant and loath,
 This custom, I think, savours strong of the Goth.
 As for Siddons herself, her features so tragic,
 Have caught the whole town with the force of her magic;
 Her action is varied—her voice is extensive—
 The eye very fine, but somewhat too pensive.
 In the terrible trials of Beverly's wife,
 She rose not above the dull level of life;
 She was greatly too simple to strike very deep,
 And I thought more than once to have fallen asleep.
 Her sorrows in Shore, were so soft and so still,
 That my heart lay as snug as a mouse in a mill;
 I never as yet have been much overcome,
 With distress that's so gentle, with grief that's so dumb.

And, to tell the plain truth, I have not seen any
 Thing yet, like the tumble of Yates in Mandane:
 For acting should certainly rise above nature,
 And, indeed, now and then, she's a wonderful creature.
 When Zara's revenge burst in storms from her tongue,
 With rage and reproof all the ample roof rung;
 Isabella rose, too, all superior to sadness,
 And our heart was well harrow'd with horror and madness.
 From all sides the house, hark the cry how it swells!
 While the boxes are torn with most heart-piercing yells;
 The misses all faint—it becomes them so vastly—
 And their cheeks are so red that they never look ghastly.
 Even ladies, advanced to their good climacterics,
 Are often led out in a fit of hysterics;
 Their screams are wide wafted—east, west, south, and north,
 Loud echo prolongs them on both sides the Forth.

You ask me what beauties most touchingly strike—
 They are beauteous all, and all beauteous alike;
 With lovely complexions that Time ne'er can tarnish,
 So thick they're laid o'er with a delicate varnish,
 Their bosoms and necks have a gloss and a burnish,
 And their cheeks with fresh roses from Raeburn they furnish.
 I quickly return, and am just on the wing,
 And something you'll like, I am sure, I will bring,
 The sweet Siddons' cap, the latest dear ogle—
 Farewell till we meet,

Your true friend,

MARY BOGLE.*

If, as we have already seen, from the years 1750 till 1780 the higher dignitaries of the Municipality of Glasgow have, through their individual talents, rendered themselves but little known to posterity, it is but fair to state, that this was not at least the case with respect to one of the very subordinate functionaries of the Corporation, who also figured during that period. While of the Provosts and Bailies, therefore, little is known even to the name, still all literary antiquaries know that to the Bellman, Dougal Graham, the world owes a correct, though coarse rhyming chronicle of the Stuart Rebellion of 1745, and the largest of that racy catalogue of chap literature which so long enjoyed the patronage of the working-

* The fair poetess was the daughter of an individual who claimed the Earldom of Monteth through his mother, and was related to Bogle, the miniature painter. She had a sister, and both were milliners. They were

known by the title of Lady Mary and Lady Betty Bogle. Many interesting particulars about the father will be found in Craik's "*Romance of the Peerage*."

classes in town, and of the whole rural population throughout the length and breadth of Scotland. Of the birth and parentage of this rather celebrated official, who gained fully more notoriety by the broad humour of his printed lucubrations, than by the witty accompaniments of his skellet bell, nothing is known.* Of his early life we can gather only, from what he says himself, that he left Glasgow to follow the contending armies, from the time "the rebels first crossed the ford of Frew till the fatal battle of Culloden"—not, however, in the dangerous capacity of a combatant, but in the more peaceful and safe position of a pedlar or suttler. In this neutral situation he could act on either side, and it is credibly believed he did so; for, while his after circumstances in life forced him to declare himself boldly on the side of the high Protestant party of Glasgow, it is more than hinted that he had, in the outset of his career, exhibited a strong desire for Prince Charlie's success. No sooner did Dougal, however, return to Glasgow, after the battle of Culloden, than he sat down to pen his metrical account of the Rebellion; and, as a proof of his diligence and his facility in composition, it may be mentioned that in the autumn of 1746 the work was in the hands of the printer, and ere many days was ready for sale.† Of the merits and demerits of this curious metrical chronicle, much has been said. It is perhaps enough here to add, that thousands upon thousands of copies were disposed of through

* In *Sketches of the Manners, Customs, and Scenery of Scotland*, by E. J. Spence, London, 1811, it is said that "on the side of the hill above the old village of Campsie are to be seen the traces of a turf cottage—the birth-place and early residence of Dougal Graham, who, about the year 1750, wrote a rhyming history of the Rebellion of 1745. He was lame from his infancy; but having an inherent propensity to wander, he, with many others of his countrymen, joined the Pretender on his arrival at Doune."

† The following advertisement appears in the *Glasgow Courant* of 29th September, 1746:—"There is to be sold, by James Duncan,

printer in Glasgow, in the Saltmercat, the second shop below Gibson's-wynd, a book entitled 'A full and particular account of the late Rebellion in the years 1745 and 1746; beginning with the Pretender's embarking for Scotland, and then an account of every battle, siege, and skirmish that has happened in either Scotland or England; to which is added several addresses and epistles to the Pope, pagans, poets, and Pretender—all in metre;' price fourpence. But any booksellers or packmen may have them easier from the said James Duncan, or the author, D. Graham. The like has not been done since the days of Sir David Lindsay."

the country, and that new editions succeeded other altered editions in regular order; that also, in 1812, a new edition was called for, published, and sold; while, so late as the year 1830, Sir Walter Scott even "entertained the idea of printing a correct copy of the original edition," with the view of presenting it to the Maitland Club as his contribution, stating, as he did in a letter addressed to the writer, that he thought "it really contained some traits and circumstances of manners worth preserving." This highly favourable criticism from such a man entitles us to look on the Bellman's rhymes with no ordinary degree of attention. In 1752, Dougal Graham styles himself a "merchant"—a term in those days more frequently illustrative of a perambulating packman, than of anything akin to the Colonial and Foreign traders of the present day. It appears, however, that he very soon thereafter unburdened himself of his pack, threw aside his ellwand, and betook himself to an occupation which was perhaps more congenial to his genius as an author, we mean the business of a printer. It was while engaged in lifting brevier and primer that Dougal produced so many of those contributions to the vulgar literature of Scotland, upon which his fame chiefly rests; for of all those who ever indited chap books, or contributed to the Saltmarket press of Glasgow, or to the equally classic presses of Paisley, Stirling, and Falkirk, there was assuredly no one at all equal or comparable to the Bellman of Glasgow. Like a few authors, he was in the habit of at once spinning thought into typography, not through the common medium of the writing-desk, but at the printer's case;—instead of requiring to fix his thoughts by ink on paper, Dougal at once *set up* his ideas in the *composing-stick*, ready for the chase and printing-press. Of the vulgar literature to which we have referred, and of so much of which Dougal Graham was the author, it is enough to say that it really constituted the chief literary pabulum enjoyed by the bulk of our countrymen in the humbler walks of life; and though the jokes therein promulgated certainly were broad, and sometimes even grossly indecent, they were not untrue portraitures of Scottish life and Scottish manners. By means of the numerous merchant pedlars who, in those days of bad roads

and worse conveyances, perambulated the country, these chap stories of Dougal Graham were introduced into every cottage where any of the dealers rested for a night, or were disposed of by them at any country fair which they might chance to visit; hence the exploits of "George Buchanan," the histories of "John Cheap the Chapman," "Leper the Tailor," "Lothian Tom," "Paddy from Cork," "The Creelman's Courtship," "Simple John and his Twelve Misfortunes," and such like, although all saturated with indecency, formed the chief materials of the peasant's library;* and which, notwithstanding all that has been said about the moral and religious character of the country people, proves how much the national humour and peculiarities of the humbler classes of the Scottish population were then, as we believe they still are considerably, imbued with coarseness and indelicacy.

When Dougal Graham was busy in his vocation, composing and printing for the taste and mirth of his humble countrymen, the office of Bellman of the City became vacant, and Dougal became an aspirant to the situation. Although there is no record of his appointment in the

* In a manuscript of the late Mr M'Vean, the antiquarian bibliopole of the High-street, we find the following list of the *Opera Dugaldi*, so far as he had met with them, keeping out of view his lyrical productions, which were very numerous. Perhaps no man ever devoted more time to ferret out bibliographical curiosities connected with Scotland than Mr M'Vean. To his industry the antiquarian owes much; while the literary man is indebted to him for an improved edition of "M'Ure's History of Glasgow."

1. George Buchanan, 6 parts.
2. Paddy from Cork, 3 parts.
3. Leper the Tailor, 2 parts.
4. John Falkirk the Merry Piper.
5. Janet Clinker's Oration on the Virtues of the Old and Pride of Young Women.
6. John Falkirk's Curiosities, 5 parts.
7. John Cheap the Chapman, 3 parts.
8. Lothian Tom, 6 parts.
9. The History of Buckhaven, with cuts.

10. Jocky and Maggy's Courtship, 5 parts.
11. The Follower of Witless Women; or, the History of Haveral Wives.
12. The Young Creelman's Courtship to a Creelwife's Daughter, 2 parts.
13. Simple John and his Twelve Misfortunes.
14. The Grand Solemnity of the Tailor's Funeral, who lay nine days in state on his own Shop-board; together with his last Will.
15. The Remarkable Life and Transactions of Alexander Hamwinkle, Heckler, Dancing-master, and Ale-seller in Glasgow, now banished for Coining.
16. The Dying Groans of Sir John Barleycorn, being his grievous Complaint against the Brewers of bad Ale; to which is added, Donald Drouth's Reply, with a large description of his Drunken Wife.
17. A Warning to the Methodist Preachers.
18. A Second Warning to the Methodist Preachers.

books of the Corporation, it is pretty certain that it was not till the year 1770 that he got possession of the civic bell. Whether it was his known literary talents, or his peculiar capabilities for calling his various "O yes!" that insured his election, it is now impossible to say; but we know this much, that he did not obtain the office without competition, and that the trial of skill, which at length gained him the day, took place at the back of the old Town's Hospital near the Clyde, in presence of several of the civic authorities of the time. The list of candidates was long, and Dougal was the last on the leet. Each applicant tinkled and tried his best call; and when it became Dougal's turn to seize the bell, he rattled like a hero, and then roared out at the top of his voice—

"Caller herring at the Broomielaw,
Three a penny—three a penny."

And then he added, with a sarcastic leer,

"Indeed, my friends,
But it's a' a blefum,
For the herring's no catch'd,
And the boat's no come!"

At the period when Dougal was first called to ring the skellet bell, the office was one of no small importance and emolument. For in those days everything of the least importance was best made known to the lieges by the tinkle and call of the public crier, who was constantly employed, from morn till night, in doing what is now almost wholly accomplished by newspaper advertisements and flaring posters.* Of the various important

* The bellmen of burghs in early times were rather important functionaries, and what is more, the situation appears to have been rather a lucrative one. That the office was valuable even in Glasgow may be gathered from the following Minutes of Council:—"14 June, 1590. The quhilk day, the Provost, Baillies, and Counsall, hes givin thair twa commoun bells, viz., the mort and skellet bells, togidder with the office of printerschipe, to George Johnstoune for ane yier, to cum bund for the soume of thrie scoir

pundis, to be payit in manner following, viz., twentie pundis thairrof in hand, twentie pundis at Lukismes, and twentie pundis in complete payment of the said thrie scoir pundis, at Beltane thereafter and hes fund caution, &c. Item the Provost, Baillies, and Counsall hes discernit and ordainit that gif any persone rais ane outcry aganis the said George in using of said offices, to be punishit in this maner to pay for everie falt xvi,s for otheris and being beggeirs, to be scurdgit throu the town, and otherways punishit at the descre-

duties in which he was daily engaged, we have the best evidence, from an elegy which was published "On the much-lamented death of the witty Poet and Bellman," which took place on the 20th of July, 1779, and from which we make the following extracts:—

"Ye mothers fond! O be not blate
To mourn poor Dougal's hapless fate,
Oftimes you know he did you get
Your wander'd weans;
To find them out, both soon and late,
He spared no pains.

"Our footmen now sad tune may sing,
For none like him the streets made ring,
Nor quick intelligence could bring
Of caller fish,
Of salmon, herring, cod, or ling,
Just to their wish.

• * * * *
"The Bull Inn and the Saracen,
Were both well served with him at e'en
As oftimes we have heard and seen
Him call retour,
For Edinburgh, Greenock, and Irvine,
At any hour.

"The honest wives he pleased right well,
When he did cry braw new cheap meal,
Cheap butter, barley, cheese, and veal
Was selling fast.
They often call'd him 'lucky chiel,'
As he went past.

• * * * *
"Had any rambler in the night,
Broken a lamp and then ta'en flight,
Dougal would bring the same to light
'Gainst the next day,
Which made the drunk, mischievous wight
Right dearly pay.

"It is well known unto his praise,
He well deserved the poet's bays,
So sweet was his harmonious lays;
Loud-sounding fame
Alone can tell, how all his days
He bore that name.

tion of the Baillies;" and then, on 27th August, 1780, "which day, allow Isobell Marshall, relict of James Hepburn, late bellman, to have the benefit of each third week of the bell, for the space of half-a-year from the date hereof, in respect of her poverty, she furnishing one to cry the bell."

“Of witty jokes he had such store,
 Johnson could not have pleased you more;
 Or with loud laughter made you roar
 As he could do:
 He had still something ne'er before
 Exposed to view.”

The appearance of this functionary, as seen in a copied effigy taken from one of his own publications, and transferred to the *Paisley Magazine* of 1828, is certainly more odd than prepossessing. Only fancy a little man scarcely five feet in height, with a Punch-like nose, with a hump on his back, a protuberance on his breast, and a halt in his gait, donned in a long scarlet coat nearly reaching the ground, blue breeches, white stockings, shoes with large buckles, and a cocked hat perched on his head, and you have before you the comic author, the witty bellman, the Rabelais of Scottish ploughmen, herds, and handicraftsmen! Among all who ever rung, we believe there were few, not excepting even his successor, Bell Geordie, who surpassed him for broad and varied humour; and, among all who ever wrote for the chapman and flying-stationer, there never was one who equalled Dougal Graham. In the opinion of Mr Caldwell of Paisley, the celebrated bibliopole of bawbee ballads and penny histories, and for whom he wrote much, “Dougal was an unco glib body at the pen, and could screed aff a bit penny history in less than nae time. A' his warks took weel—they were level to the meanest capacity, and had plenty of coarse jokes to season them.” With the opinion, however, of a far better judge, the late Mr William Motherwell, we shall conclude our notice of the Glasgow Bellman of 1770:—“Had Graham only written the metrical account of the Rebellion, we believe he never would have occupied our thoughts for a moment; but as one who subsequently contributed largely to the amusement of the lower classes of his countrymen, we have to think of the facetious Bellman. To his rich vein of comic humour, laughable and vulgar description, great shrewdness of observation, and strong though immeasurably coarse sense, every one of us—after getting out of toy-books and fairly tales—has owed much. In truth, it is no exaggeration when

we state that he who desires to acquire a thorough knowledge of low Scottish life, vulgar manners, national characteristics, and popular jokes, must devote his days and his nights to the study of all the productions of Dougal's fertile brain, and his unwearied application to the cultivation of vulgar literature. To refined taste, Dougal had no pretensions. His indelicacy is notorious, his coarseness an abomination; but they are characteristic of the class for whom he wrote. He is thoroughly imbued with the national humours and peculiarities of his countrymen of the humblest classes, and his pictures of their manners, modes of thinking, and conversation, are always sketched with a strong and faithful pencil. Indeed, the uncommon popularity which the chap books of the Bellman have acquired, entitles them in many a point of view to the regard of the moralist and historian. We meet them on every stall and in every cottage. They are essentially the 'library of entertaining knowledge' to our peasantry, and have maintained their ground in the affections of the people, notwithstanding the attempt of religious, political, or learned associations to displace them, by substituting more elegant and wholesome literature in their stead."*

* A history of the vulgar literature of Scotland has been long and is unquestionably still a desideratum, for certainly nothing could tend to throw so much light on the manners and tastes of the great body of the people as such a work. In 1830 it was hoped that Sir Walter Scott—than whom no man could have so well and so heartily performed the task—would have undertaken it as a preface to Dougal Graham's History of the Rebellion, which, as we have hinted, he proposed giving to the Maitland Club, but unfortunately he abandoned the idea; yet, in doing so, Sir Walter, in a letter dated 10th May, 1830, to the writer of this volume, among other things of Dougal, said—"Neither had I the least idea of his being the author of so much of our Bibliotheque Bleue as you ascribe to him, embracing unquestionably several coarse but excessively meritorious pieces of popular humour.

The *Turnanspike* alone was sufficient to entitle him to immortality. I had, in my early life, a great collection of these chap books, and had six volumes of them bought before I was ten years old, comprehending most of the more rare and curious of our popular tracts." What an insight this gives us into Scott's early taste for the study of national manners! It was next hoped that Motherwell would have taken up the subject, who, after the author of *Waverley*, was perhaps the best fitted for the work in Scotland. But he, alas! soon after Scott relinquished the subject, died; although, from the article from which we have made so long an extract, we find that Motherwell really projected a work of this kind, but abandoned the undertaking, from the difficulty of obtaining material and from the want of sufficient leisure. With a view to such a work, he had, however, made a pretty fair collection of Graham's penny

While Glasgow, irrespective of such rude rhymesters and chap writers as Dougal Graham, has at all times furnished its fair quota of men to the army of English literature and science, it at the same time has given little encouragement to such as remain denizens of the City. The demand for this species of mental labour in a trading and manufacturing town has always been trifling; while the metropolitan fields, better fitted to employ and recompense literary and scientific talent, have been always ready to welcome every new comer. At the commencement of the last century, and for many years thereafter, the purchase of books in Glasgow must have been restricted to a very few individuals, beyond the students attending the University, whose annual wants were very easily supplied; hence, with the exception of Messrs Dunlop & Wilson,* and a few others of those who during that period dubbed themselves with the honourable title of booksellers, the general traders in literature depended more on the sale of stationery, merchants' books, Bibles, and chap stories, and on book-binding, than on the disposal of the publications of the day, or of the classics either in the dead or living languages. As a curious fact connected with the state of the bookselling trade in Glasgow, even so late as the year 1776, it may be mentioned, that the persons engaged in the sale of typography and stationery amounted then to sixteen persons only; and that even these, finding that some *land-louping* bibliopoles were seriously interfering with their usual limited sale of books, by pushing off quantities of modern and other publications by auction, presented a long and

histories, as printed by John Robertson, in the Saltmarket of Glasgow, which, he believed, might well be esteemed first editions; but he adds that "Some unprincipled scoundrel has bereaved us of that treasure. There are a number of infamous creatures who acquire large libraries of curious things by borrowing books they never mean to return; and some not unfrequently slide a volume into their pocket at the very moment you are fool enough to busy yourself in showing them some nice typographical gem or bibliographic rarity. These dishonest and heartless villains

ought to be cut above the breath whenever they cross the threshold. They deserve no more courtesy than was of old vouchsafed to witches under bond and indenture to the Devil."

* The shop of Messrs Dunlop & Wilson was next that of Miller & Ewing at the corner of Candleriggs. They were the most fashionable bibliopoles in the town. Their windows were ornamented with stucco busts of Adam Smith, David Hume, and other literati. They supplied the prize books for the College and the Grammar School.

anxiously-worded memorial to the Magistrates, as guardians of the rights and privileges of the burghers called upon to pay local taxes, requesting them to interfere and prevent those sales, which they alleged, "if not interdicted, would lead to the ruin of themselves and families."* What a curious illustration does this simple fact afford of the mercantile sentiments of the day, so perfectly at antipodes to those now in the ascendant! †

* The following are the names of the parties who signed the memorial:—

John Bryce.
John Smith.
J. & J. Robertson.
William Smith.
James Duncan.
James Brown.
Peter Tait.
Dunlop & Wilson.
John Gilmour & Co.
James Knox & Co.
Robert Farie.
John Williamson.
Archibald Coubrough.
John Sutherland.
John M'Callum.
Mrs Orr.

† Towards the close of the century, book auctioneers became to be tolerated, and, since the beginning of the present century, they have been very numerous. Among these there is none better deserving to be remembered than DAVID MANN, who mounted his rostrum every lawful night during the winter and spring months in a low-roofed room in the first flat of the south-west corner of Princes-street, and who attracted thither hosts of Collège students and others interested in the purchase of cheap and often bulky books. David had an off-hand conversational mode of disposing of his literary wares, mingled with a considerable dose of satirical wit, which was stimulated by frequent libations of something rather stronger than water. His faithful attendant John, who handed him the volumes from the surrounding shelves, had always a tumbler ready to

clear the throat of his loquacious master, when books hung heavy and pence were slow to leave the pocket. His chief recommendations of a work was that it was *thick* and that it was *uncut*—qualities which on many occasions were not much prized. One night when the sale was particularly dull, and when David's throat was more than usually greedy for grog, the auctioneer, after trying the very best of his books without success, and after taking a long draught, despairingly exclaimed, "Well, gentlemen, what shall I put up next?" Upon which a voice from this rather thin audience at once replied, "I think, David, you had better *put up* your shutters!" Among the host of literary rubbish which Mann offered at the low price of twopence, there was a publication which he always brought forward to fill up a gap, and that was "Melody the Soul of Music," from the pen, it was said, of Mr Mollison, who was also a character in his day. During the first decade of this century, this man might be often encountered in the Trongate, and was easily recognisable from his tall, stout, clumsy figure, and rather rusty dress. He always bore in his hand a thick walking-staff, and had not unfrequently a book under his arm. Towards the close of his career, he issued a prospectus of a Life of "Hannibal the Great," and, after getting certain subscriptions, issued a first number, but there the work closed. At one time he was a bookseller, and kept a circulating library. About the same time there was another author called *William Maver*, a short, round, plump-looking man, who, however, was a scholar, and a man of considerable talent. He also had been a

From the year 1750 till 1780, the population of Glasgow had increased from about twenty-five thousand to forty-two thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and the habitations had not only increased in a greater ratio, but were also larger and more comfortable. The extension, however, was chiefly limited to what is now the centre of the City. Although about the latter period the *Westergate*, amid its irregular thatched houses and malt-barns, then boasted of a few new and really elegant mansions, and *Miller-street* presented a succession of handsome "self-contained houses," in which some of the leading merchants and Virginia lords were domiciled; still, considering the limited size of the City, it is surprising how many spacious mansions were actually scattered over the town, marking a far greater distance between the castes of civic society than exists in the present day. As yet not a single habitation had been erected in Hutchesontown, Laurieston, Tradeston, or Bridgeton. In these suburban localities, the ploughman was still to be met with in spring urging on his team, and the reapers in harvest were still "kemping" to gather in the fruits of the corn-fields. The only human occupants of the princely estates of Blythswood and Milton were, at that period, the herd or the gardener; while the present densely-built portion of western Glasgow, which lies between Jamaica-street on the east and Stobcross-street on the west, and south from Anderston-road to the river, was then still lying in patches of common vegetables, with here and there a thatched steading for the habitation of those who either raised or protected them.*

bookseller and became ultimately a book auctioneer, but in both businesses he had no success. He is chiefly to be remembered from his having edited a new edition of Johnson's English Dictionary, in two vols. 8vo., which was printed by R. Chapman in 1809, with a large supplement of all the new words introduced into the language since Johnson died, pronunciation, etc., etc. This is a first class work, and must have *then* been extremely useful to the Glasgow citizens.

* A proof of the rural condition in which one of the most densely-built portions of

present Glasgow was when Lord Ross's Club was meeting, may be found in the following advertisement, which appeared in the *Glasgow Mercury* of May 8, 1783:—"Enoch Bank to be Sold.—The mansion-house, offices, and garden, lying within ten minutes' walk of the Cross. The house consists of 13 fire-rooms. There is a stable, byre, laundry, gardener's room, and washing-house, churn-house, house for poultry, and a little dove-cot, stocked. The garden consists of nearly an acre of ground, well enclosed, and has brick walls on the west and east sides. The walls

The piazzas or arcades, as we have already hinted, running along each street from the Cross, were still extending; and there was as yet no foot-pavements save the *Plainstones* in front of the public offices, and those just laid on a portion of the north and south sides of the Trongate.* Hutcheson's Hospital,† with its spire, the old Guard-house, with its open flagged piazza,‡ and the "Shawfield Mansion," still ornamented the principal thoroughfare from the east to the west; but, from the head of Candleriggs to the Cow-loan, or Queen-street, there was nothing except a stone wall. The public Green was limited, to the east, by the trees which extended across from the Peat-bog; and near the middle of the low Green, on the river side, was a small island, where women washed and bleached clothes and practised Scottish waltzing in a tub!§ The Corporation had been, as we have already seen, wisely looking to the necessity of erecting additional lamps in all the leading thoroughfares, but, withal, they only tended to make darkness in a dark night more visible.|| The shops, however, which were still chiefly clustered around the Cross, had become much better than they were during the preceding thirty years; and the wares exhibited in their windows had become more costly and varied. The citizen of 1780

covered with fruit-trees of the very best kinds, all in flourish, and in the most complete order. The garden and walls contain 103 fruit-trees, besides a great number of gean and plum-trees planted in the pleasure-grounds, in which there is a canal well stocked with fish, the banks of which are covered with an hundred different kinds of shrubs. The park to the north of the house is enclosed with double hedging, and verges of various kinds of wood." Enoch Bank is now nearly the centre of Glasgow.

* The first foot pavement was laid in 1777. It was on the east side of Candleriggs, from Trongate to Bell-street. The next was in 1780, on south side of Trongate, from Tron Steeple to Stockwell.

† This Hospital, which was finished in 1650, was about 70 feet long fronting the Trongate, and was taken down in 1795 in order to open

Hutcheson-street. In the *Glasgow Mercury* of that year, we find that a man was killed at the taking down of the steeple. This occurred on the 29th May.

‡ The Guard-house was taken down in 1786, and removed to Candleriggs, and thereafter to the east side of Montrose-street.

§ The old Green mentioned by M'Ure as situated between Stockwell and Jamaica-street, and which, in his day, boasted of 160 growing trees, was much frequented by the citizens from 1750 to 1780. Within this Green was the rope-work, and at its west-end was the old bottle-work.

|| By a Minute of Council, dated 16th August, 1780, nine lamps are ordered to be erected on the south side of Trongate, being the same number as there are on the north side.

could now find more than one silversmith, when he wanted a marriage-ring, or a set of porter-cups to be presented as a wedding-gift.* A lady had now sundry *haberdashers* to visit, when the call of necessity or curiosity urged her to examine the newest fashions; while she could find, both in the High-street and Westergate, according to an advertisement in the *Mercury*, “tincture and dentrifice, French rouge, black sticking-plaster for patches, tongue scrapers, white and black pins for dressing the hair, French chalk, powder machines, powder bags, silk and swandown puffs, crimping, pinching, and truffle irons, Bath gaiters, soft and grey pomatums, and violet hair-powder,” so needful in those days for every fashionable toilet! The individual also in want of a hat had at least *one* shop (Heaven knows how many there now are!) to get a covering for his cranium.† A sportsman could now get a pair of buckskin breeches and gloves without sending to London for such luxuries; while the lover of light literature could obtain the perusal of a novel or a romance without the cost of purchasing either.‡

* In 1780 there were four silversmiths' shops, viz., that of Bailie M'Ewan, Milne & Campbell, Adam Graham, and Robert Gray.

† The first shoe shop was opened by Mr W. Colquhoun, a little west of the Tron Church, in 1749. The first haberdashery shop was opened by Mr A. Lockart in 1750. Among the early silversmiths was Mr R. Luke, who commenced business in 1754; and the first hat shop was opened by Mr J. Blair in 1756. In 1780, the following advertisement is given as an illustration of the locality of haberdashers at that time, as well as the cost of their wares:—"Just arrived at Kirkland's, Fiddlers'-closs, High-street, Glasgow, Langley's rich and elegant assortment of India, London, and Manchester goods, which will be sold remarkably low, viz.: muslins, plain and fancy, 2s 6d to 15s a yard; thread satins and shagreens as low as 21s a gown piece; worked and plain cherryderrics and gingham, sprigged, 22s a gown piece; Turkey mantuas, 3s 6d a yard; gentlemen's vest pieces, beginning at 9s; silk velderins for ladies' shoes or vests, 9s; gingham waist-

coat fronts, 3s 6d; silk handkerchiefs, 3s to 5s; gown chintzes, 25s to 52s 6d; real corded silk tabbies for gents' waistcoats and breeches; worked aprons, etc."

‡ In 1779, George Tassie and Co. advertise shammy, buck, and doeskin breeches, at the Golden Glove, head of King-street. Mr Basil Ronald, however, was the chief in this line, having put on his sign "Breeches-maker from London"—a spell of potent power in those times, when the metropolis loomed so mighty by distance in the eye of every Glasgow citizen. In the same year, two keepers of "Lending Libraries" advertise, the one being John Smith, at the George Buchanan's Head, facing the Laigh Kirk, Trongate, placing 5000 volumes at the service of the public; and the other, Archibald Coudbrough, in the High-street, who offered 4,500 volumes. In 1783, Mr Smith advertises his catalogue at sixpence, in which the terms of a year's reading is fixed at ten shillings. Mr Smith was grandfather of John Smith, LL.D. of Crutherland. Father, son, and grandson, continued the library.

Previous to 1780, many great improvements had taken place in the City. Jamaica-street Bridge* had been commenced in 1768, and Stockwell-street Bridge was widened in 1776.† Ingram-street and Buchanan-street had been formed, and St Andrew-square had been laid off for building.‡ The “Belly of the Wynd,” or “Bell o’ the Brae,” had begun to attract the attention of the Corporation, who, in 1772, voted £50 to render the access of the Cathedral more easy to the crowd of church-goers.§ The Forth & Clyde Canal|| and the Monkland Canal were partly completed.¶ Several new banks had been established. A theatre had

* “On Monday, August 22, 1768, the workmen began to dig for the foundation of a new bridge, which is to be built over the Clyde from the foot of Jamaica-street. On Thursday, September 29, 1768, the foundation-stone of the New Bridge, to be built at Glasgow, was laid with great pomp by George Murdoch, Esq., the Lord Provost, as Grand Master-Mason, attended by the Magistrates, the Masters and Brethren of the different Lodges in the City, and a fine band of music.”—*Scots Magazine*, 1768. From the Council Minutes it appears that on the 7th April, 1769, £4 12s was paid to R. & J. Foulis for engraving a plate to put into the foundation-stone of Jamaica-street Bridge.

† On the 2d October, 1775, the estimate for widening the Old Bridge, on the east side, was approved—the amount being £1,033; the additional breadth being 10 feet 6 inches, with £115 for taking down old work and rebuilding the southmost arches; and £40 for taking down and rebuilding the north-west arch.—*Council Records*.

‡ From the *Scots Magazine* we find that on the 24th February, 1768, the Royal assent was given to “an Act for making and widening a passage or street in the City of Glasgow, to St Andrew’s Church in the said City, and for enlarging and completing the church-yard of the said church, and for making and building a convenient Exchange or square in the said City.”

§ “The Bell of the Brae” is the most elevated portion of the High-street, and was

formerly the Cross of Glasgow. It formed the centre of the ancient City, and from this point two streets of great antiquity strike off towards the east and west. The former is still called the Drygate, and was formerly the leading thoroughfare of the town, ay, and until the bridge over the Clyde was founded by Bishop Rae in the fourteenth century. In the upper part of this street, in a lane called the Limmerfield, stood the prebendal house of the Parson of Campsie, who was Chancellor of the Chapter of Glasgow. It was in this house that Lord Darnley resided when he came to meet his father, the Earl of Lennox, and where, stretched on a bed of sickness, he received a visit from his lovely consort, Mary Queen of Scots. Nearer the Cross stood the ancient Mint; and here Robert III. struck several coins, on one side of which appears the King’s crest, crowned with this inscription—“Robertus Dei Gratia Scotorum,” on the other, “Dominus Protector,” and in an inner circle, “Villa de Glasgow.” One of these rare coins was in the possession of the late Mr James Hardie. It had the king’s crest, crown, and sceptre. The street running to the west from the old Cross is also still called the Rottenrow, along which, in Roman Catholic times, the processions of monks passed on festival days to the Cathedral.

|| The Act for making the Forth and Clyde Canal was passed on the 8th March, 1768.

¶ The celebrated Mr James Watt in 1769 made a survey and estimate of this canal.

been twice erected and destroyed; and, in short, there were abundant tokens to show that the City was steadily advancing. While all these things exhibited very great extension during the course of thirty years, it may, however, be fairly affirmed, that Glasgow was still, comparatively speaking, a small place, when it is recollected that, in the year 1780, an advertisement appears in a local newspaper, of "Summer Quarters to be let at the west end of Rottenrow, in the common Gardens."

If such be something like the contrast which the Glasgow of 1780 would present to that of 1855, how different would the dress of the citizens of that period appear, compared with the garbs of the present day! Gentlemen and tradesmen invariably wore dark blue coats with clear buttons, not double-breasted as in modern days, but having buttons on one side only; the vest being usually of the same cloth and colour, with deep pockets and pocket lids. The breeches of tradesmen were always of corduroy, buckled at the knee; with which they wore rig-and-fur stockings, and shoes pointed at the toes, fastened with bright brass buckles, while their costume was completed with a cocked hat. The garb of the higher classes was not much different except in quality, the buttons on their coats being gilt, and the shoe and knee buckles of silver. With the exception of young boys and clergymen, every man in the City wore long hair, soaked with pomatum and covered with powder; some having their hair wrapped round with a silk ribbon, lying on their backs like a pig-tail;

which was carried out under his direction and superintendence. From Mr Muirhead's Life (just published) of this great man, who was so long a denizen of Glasgow, and where he found two wives, we learn that while he was busily experimenting on the steam-engine, he also devoted much time to civil-engineering, having made a survey of a canal to unite the rivers Forth and Clyde by a line known as the Lochlomond passage, also a survey of the Clyde, and a report on the best means of improving the harbour of Ayr. The most remarkable of his engineering works, however, was that which he did in

1773, being a survey and estimate of a navigable canal to pass through the chain of rivers and lakes in the wild and remote tract of country between Fort-William and Inverness; being the same line in which, at a considerably later period, the celebrated Caledonian Canal was successfully constructed by Mr Telford. The remuneration paid engineers in the last century was very different from that now demanded. Mr Watt, for his great survey, only charged £1 17s per diem for his talent and travelling expenses; and in 1791 Mr Rennie was only paid £2 2s as an engineer.

while others had a bunch of their hair bound with a knot of ribbon, dangling on their shoulders, called a club.* At that period, too, the dress of the ladies was at perfect antipodes to that which we meet with on the streets of Glasgow at this moment. Instead of the small fly-away bonnet of the young ladies of the present day, we find that their grandmothers and great-grandmothers sported towering head-dresses—their hair being all hard-curled, anointed with scented pomatum, and white with powder. There was perhaps not such a contrast in the shape of the gown, it being then worn particularly long-waisted; but in place of the now neat boots or satin slippers, there was nothing then in use but shoes with sharp-pointed toes, ornamented with stone and cut-glass buckles, all having French heels at least three inches high and as small as a man's middle finger; and a large fan completed this fashionable toilet. When ladies had occasion to walk out, the streets were so full of puddles and mud as to render the use of pattens almost universal; and, from umbrellas being yet unknown in the City, each woman found it necessary in wet weather, (and Heaven knows how often, if the climate was no better then than it is now!) in order to protect herself against wind and rain, to don a duffile cloak or black silk calash, which last looked like "a huge floating balloon enclosing the whole paraphernalia of the head-dress." What a contrast does this present to the movements of the ladies of the present day, who, with all the advantages of every modern safeguard from the climate, persevere in sweeping the foot-paths with their silken flounces!

It was at this point of our City's progress—viz., about 1780, when as yet many of the respectable merchants and manufacturers of Glasgow were in the habit of collecting their dinner guests at three o'clock (the common dinner hour being *one*), in a bed-room, instead of receiving them, as at present, in a gorgeous and glittering saloon—there assembled, at the convivial hour of six, a Club of gallant gay Lotharios, in the ground floor of a house situated in that quarter of the town which, but a few

* The boys of this period all wore breeches, which were made of leather, and supplied by skimmers at from one shilling and sixpence to two shillings a pair.

years before, from having been the residence of the respectable and the wealthy, was most appropriately designated the *Golden Acre*, but which, to the mass of our youthful townsmen, will now be better known by the less respectable appellation of the High-street.* The fraternity to which we allude, was known by the high-sounding and aristocratic denomination of MY LORD ROSS'S CLUB, a title which it derived, not from any connection it ever had with the bold baron who figures in Debrett, but from the simple circumstance of the worthy landlord's sires, who bore that honourable surname, having dreamed of matrimony, like their fellows, and by such means entailed the cognomen on the host. In short, the Club obtained its designation from the landlord's name being Ross—the baronial adjunct being conferred not by the crown but the Club. Every evening, from Monday till Saturday, did this choice brotherhood meet over their tankard of twopenny and glass of Jamaica, running up a nightly score of from three to four pence each, or at most to sixpence, when it was agreed to wind up the main-spring of life, yclept the stomach, with a substantial *rabbit*. On Sunday, My Lord Ross's Club never assembled, for in those church-going days, when it was thought sinful even to light the street lamps, or to allow any food to be cooked upon a Sabbath, it would have been deemed little less than sacrilege to swill grog or tap ale in a tavern.†

* The rents of dwelling-houses in flats about 1780 and 1782, ranged from £6 to £12 a-year. Shops or merchant booths from £10 to £20. Most of the shops had under-ground premises, called *laigh shops*, which were let separately.

† The stern Puritanical spirit, which attempted in Glasgow to force every one either to go to church or to keep within doors on Sundays, was carried so far, that persons were employed, called *Bum Bailies*, to perambulate the streets and the public Green, and to seize upon all they found in the open air during divine service. Mr Blackburn, the grandfather of the present laird of Killlearn, having

been taken into custody, according to the persecuting spirit of the period, for walking in the Green on Sunday, brought an action against the Magistrates for unwarranted exercise of authority, and carried his suit to the Court of Session, who at once decided against the preposterous attempt to prevent walking on Sunday, either on the streets or on the Green. The result of this Puritanical severity was very soon found in the fearful laxity of the succeeding generation in this respect. Would that the citizens of 1855 could take a lesson from the consequences of which the pharisaical stringency of 1780 was productive!

The members of this high-styled fraternity may be said to have been, at this *Tontine-building** period, among the class of our City Corinthians—a character to which they must have thought themselves not unjustly entitled, from the circumstance of the Club candelabra being a mahogany copy of one of the celebrated columns of the Temple of Jupiter Stator in the Roman Forum, which, as all the world knows, has long been considered the most perfect model of the Corinthian order! Be that as it may, however, the individuals who composed My Lord Ross's Club were all persons who might fearlessly pace the "Plainstones,"† or, what is more, who could proudly dispute "the crown o' the causeway" with any of the then rather paralysed tobacco-aristocrats of the Westergate. They were persons, too, whose life and conversation were not confined, like many of their fellows of the period, to *one* solitary idea. They soared above such vulgar topics as tobacco and sugar, or the warp and weft of a long lawn or blue and white check! The *beaux esprits* of whom we speak left such subjects to be discussed by the magnates who daily strutted in peacock magnificence around the statue of King William, to the tinkling melody

* The Tontine buildings, which were erected immediately to the west of the Town Hall at the Cross, were commenced in 1781. The Coffee-room or Reading-room was long considered the most elegant in Britain. "How have the mighty fallen!" There were 107 shares or lives, at £50 each, at its foundation in 1780, and in 1853 there were still 12 alive.

† The "Plainstones," as formerly noticed, was the only pavement in Glasgow at one time, and was placed in front of the piazzas of the present Tontine buildings. It was still the promenade, *par excellence*, of the leading round of the town, and was protected by a row of cannon stuck in the ground, with their muzzles uppermost, over which the boys attempted to play at leap-frog. Many an odd tale is associated with this promenade. Among these, one was told me the other day which illustrates alike the costume and the characters who at that time met there. It

appears that Dr Moor, the Professor of Greek—to whom we have alluded as belonging to the Anderston Club—was rather a natty as well as learned man, that is to say, he was particular in the cut of his dress, and most particular to the curl and powdering of his wig. Strutted about one day, as he was wont, apparently pleased with his own appearance, he was noticed by a young spark of an officer, not long in commission, who, thinking to annoy the Professor, whispered in passing to his companion, loud enough, however, for the Doctor to hear—"He smells strongly of powder." Upon which the Doctor at once turned round and said—"Don't be alarmed, my young soldier, it is not *gunpowder*!" *Senex* mentions, in "GLASGOW, PAST AND PRESENT," that "the last personage who continued to walk these *Plainstones*, decked out with his scarlet cloak and cocked hat, was Dr Peter Wright." This gentleman was a regular member of My Lord Ross's Club.

of the music bells, or to be canvassed by the *corks* (small manufacturers), who might be called to quit their not unusual posture of leaning over the half shop-door, for the purpose of taking their *meridian* with a customer. The members of My Lord Ross's Club flew at higher game; for they ever seasoned their hours of innocent revelry with discussions on literature or the fine arts. Amid the hopes and fears excited by the closing events of the American war, they could enter upon a criticism of the works of Hume or Ramsay. They knew the merits of Handel, Raphael, and Roubilliac, as well as the burgesses and boatmen knew those of either Dougal Graham or Bell Geordie;* and could have pointed out each original picture of Foulis's exhibition in the College-court, on a king's birthday, as easily as the president of the then undreamed of, and since forgotten, Dilettanti Society could once select the sheep from the goats in the Hunterian Museum!

With minds so illuminated, it may be easily supposed that the Club ale required not to be spiced with gossiping detraction, nor the Club rabbits to be seasoned with scandal; and on the annual dinner day, when above a score of the social band sat down to the standard dish of "beef and greens," and after

"The clang of plates, of knife and fork,
That merciless fell like tomahawks to work,"

was stilled into silence by the cloyed appetite, and when the generous juice was placed upon the board to whet their understandings, it was never found necessary (although some of the members were connected with the City Corporation) that the beverage required such *sentimental* provocatives as "the Lord Provost and Magistrates," and "the Trade of Clyde;" or that the evening's jocularities needed to be *heightened* by those "unaccustomed as I am to public speaking" orations, which, at the present moment, so *distressingly* mark the mighty march of intellect. In My Lord Ross's Club, such tiresome, heartless, and pointless pastime was

* See the *Accidental Club* for a sketch of this well-known and somewhat notorious functionary.

not known, and what is more, would not have been tolerated; for there each member truly

"Indulged his genius; each was glad,
Jocund, and free, and swell'd the feast with mirth."

As a key to the jovial-hearted brotherhood which, seventy years ago, made the low roof of a High-street parlour often ring with the choral chaunt of "Down the burn, Davie lad," we may mention its last blithe-faced president, Bailie David Hendrie, whose memory is still revered by all who ever heard of him. The facetious pleasantry of this delightful bottle companion, whose very form was the emblem of good humour and jocularly, proved indeed the chief bond of union to the fraternity; and when he poured out his own manly voice, as he was often wont, to the humerous ballad of "I am a tinker to my trade," he so electrified his audience that there was not a bag-wig present, from the late Dr Peter Wright to that of Professor Cumin of Oriental language memory, which did not dance and shake with laughter.*

Although there is not now one of the members of My Lord Ross's Club left to bewail its president's harmless gibes and flashes of merriment, to recall his portly form, or to remember his jovial songs, we are happy to think that we, at least, some twenty years ago, were acquainted with the last survivor of this effete fraternity. Sworn antiquarians, as we confess we are, we never once gazed on the gold-headed cane which had borne this respectable gentleman along the Trongate, from the May to the December of life, without recalling the joys of his dancing days—days associated to the last with the pleasures and the friendships of My Lord Ross's Club. While we looked, too, on that happy portrait of a former age—a graphic index of the change of men and manners, by no means flattering to the men of modern times—we often regretted the loss of that race of bag-wigs and pig-tails, which, by the present youthful generation,

* We may mention, that among the other few members of this Club now known, were the late Provost Black, Dr Marshall of Neila-land, Mr Robert Morris of Craig, and Mr John Miller, of Miller & Ewing.

are utterly unknown, and by the elder almost forgotten. And now that this worthy and warm-hearted octogenarian has also, like his former companions, put off this mortal coil, we have only to add that Glasgow never possessed a better specimen of its ancient citizens, nor My Lord Ross's Club a worthier representative of its former glory, than Mr John Miller, of whom it may verily be said, that

“Age sat with decent grace upon his visage,
And worthily became his silver locks;
He wore the marks of many years well spent,
Of virtue, truth well tried, and wise experience.”

Glasgow from 1777 to 1783.

MORNING AND EVENING CLUB.

PREVIOUS to the opening of the Glasgow Coffee-room, or News-room, at the Cross—which took place about the year 1782—there was no regular rendezvous for quidnuncs,—no public place where the citizens could assemble to peruse the English or Scotch newspapers, and discuss their contents. It was then needful for the *gobemouche*, thirsting for news, to hurry to some well-frequented tavern where, for the accommodation of regular visitors, there was always kept in readiness the necessary political pabulum to satisfy his cravings. The period to which we refer was one of great interest and excitement; but it was one, also, when locomotion was in its infancy. About that time the communication with the metropolis, either of Scotland or of England, was most tedious—so much so, that a London newspaper of nearly a week old was looked upon as a novelty. To remedy in some measure this great inconvenience, Provost Buchanan was sent to London, in 1778, to endeavour to obtain a more speedy communication, by post, between the two cities—the intercourse being then only thrice a-week through Edinburgh. But it may be argued, from a subsequent entry which appears in the Council Records, dated 28th September, 1781, that although something, consequent on the chief magistrate's visit, had, in the interval, been done to better matters in this respect, still the Corporation and the citizens seem to have remained far from being satisfied with the Post-office authorities of the day, and to have been loud in their demands for improvement; nor, considering the eventful times in which these individuals lived, is this to be

wondered at.* It was then that the unfortunate quarrel with America, and its baneful consequences, kept the whole nation on tenter-hooks; while the domestic turmoil occasioned by the Popish bill introduced by the then Government, and ending in Lord George Gordon's riots in the metropolis, awakened the most intense anxiety among the Protestant community.† Both subjects peculiarly interested Glasgow,—the one from the long and successful intercourse which its leading merchants had held with Virginia, and the other from a long-cherished affection for the severest Presbyterianism, and from a deep-rooted hatred of Popery. Perhaps no subjects, therefore, at any one period of Glasgow's history, awakened more anxiety in all classes of the inhabitants than these two, more particularly the Popish bill, by which it was intended to repeal the penal statutes against Roman Catholics, and put them on the same footing as the other sectarians in the land. Not forgetful of the sufferings which many of their fathers had endured at the hands of the Popish party when in the ascendant, or even of the exactions to which the City had been subjected during the last struggle of the Stuarts in Scotland, the citizens of Glasgow almost unanimously declared their hostility to the measure, while, at the same time, they banded themselves together to oppose this attempted attack on their high principles of Protestantism. Thus, no fewer than eighty-five separate societies were formed to oppose the bill; while, through the pulpit and the press—powerless though that press comparatively was at that time—the minds of the working-classes were so inflamed as to render them capable of any outrage against the abettors of the Catholic faith. Unlike the present day, Glasgow was totally destitute of those hordes of Milesian helots

* “The Council appoint a Committee to consider what steps are proper to be taken for bringing the posts from London (*via* Carlisle, Moffat, &c.) to arrive at Glasgow as early as they arrive at Edinburgh; and to have six posts from London weekly, as Carlisle and Dumfries now have.”—*28th September, 1781.*

† On the 9th September, 1778, the Town Council of Glasgow resolved to send twelve cannon to Greenock, under the belief that there might be an attempted invasion of the west coast. This was never carried into execution.

which have since so materially added to the population of the western commercial mart, and so seriously altered the creed of many of its breathing inhabitants. One obscure mass-house, situated in the High-street, was then the only consecrated temple of Popery within the Covenanted borders of Glasgow; and book and bell were there used in a manner somewhat stealthily.* While we speak thus of the Presbyterianism which so generally pervaded the people, it must not, at the same time, be denied that there were some whose early habits and education inclined them to the worship of the Virgin. It should not be forgotten that a goodly sprinkling of the old Celtic Jacobite race, drawn from the Highlands, then did the work which is now generally assigned to the modern patlanders; and Popery, therefore, was not altogether unsympathised with by certain persons of the community. Among those, there appears to have been a person named Robert Bagnall, who, being a native of France, still religiously and regularly worshipped at least every Sunday within the walls of the High-street mass-house. This personage was a potter by trade, having his shop in King-street, and his manufactory and house at the east end of the Gallowgate. At that polemical period, the Popish peculiarities of this, we believe, industrious and respectable citizen, unfortunately excited the wrath of the populace, who, not content with destroying, *à la* John Knox or his abettors, the pictured saints which decorated the high altar of the High-street chapel, of which Mr Bagnall was a notable member—and that, too, during the time of divine service—again, on the evening of the 9th February, 1779, assembled by some as yet occult power, at once attacked his house, situated where Tureen-street now stands, and burned it

* In 1778 there were only about 30 ostensible Roman Catholics in Glasgow. In 1785, when Bishop Hay came from Edinburgh to celebrate mass, he met the Catholics in a back room of a house in Blackstock's-close, foot of Saltmarket. In 1792 the Tennis-court in Mitchell-street was fitted up as a temporary Catholic chapel. In 1797 a small chapel was built in Gallowgate; and in 1815 the

handsome Gothic structure in Clyde-street was erected. Since that time several very large and elegant churches connected with the Roman Catholic worship have been built in various parts of the City. In 1819 the number of Roman Catholics in Glasgow was only 8,245, whereas in 1851 they were estimated to be about 90,000.

and its furniture, before the Magistrates had arrived at the conflagration.* This accomplished, they forthwith proceeded to his shop in King-street, which they gutted of its pottery, in spite of all magisterial and military efforts to save it. It has been stated, as a proof of the almost universal feeling which prevailed against the Catholics and their religion at this time in Glasgow, that although the then great reward of one hundred pounds was offered for the apprehension of any of the ringleaders, no one ever was induced to *peach*.†

No sooner was this religious ferment somewhat quelled, by the abandonment of the Popish bill, than another equally opprobrious measure was introduced into the House of Commons, which again excited much fear and discontent among the inhabitants of Glasgow; we allude to a proposal to repeal the duty on French cambrics. At that time the *corks*, or small manufacturers, of Anderston‡ had done much to improve the manufacture of cambrics, not only by their own ingenuity, but also by the importation of a colony of French women. Fearing competition, and utterly regardless of the principles enunciated by Adam Smith, they were strongly excited against the measure; and a mob of weavers paraded the City with an effigy of the Minister who brought in the measure, holding in one hand a piece of French cambric, and in the other a bill for importing that manufacture. The procession, after marching through the town

* Bagnall took refuge in the house of the Rev. Dr. Porteous, of the Wynd Kirk, who was even alleged to have been in some measure instrumental in exciting the populace against Popery.

† "The Magistrates and Council, on 16th April, 1779, agreed to apply to Parliament for power to assess the inhabitants for the damage done to Robert Bagnall's property by a mob on the 9th of February last." The bill was prepared, but abandoned from the opposition given to it.

‡ Among the leading Anderston *corks* about this time were the following:—

Messrs James & John M'Ilwham.

Mr James Monteith, grandfather of Mr R. Monteith of Carstairs.

Mr John Semple.

Mr James Wright, commonly called "*Cash down*."

Mr Allan Arthur.

Mr Alexander Glasgow.

Messrs Grant & Fraser, the former one of the family of the famous Grants of Manchester.

Mr Gillespie.

It was the custom for some of the above, and most of the smaller *corks*, to take their "*meridian*" at *Pinkerton's*, which was then in the Trongate, opposite to the Laigh Kirk Steeple.

unmolested—as might well have been expected from the universal sympathy felt for their case—ultimately arrived at the Cross, where the effigy was hung up at the public place of execution, and thereafter blown to pieces by the firing of some combustible materials placed in the interior of the figure.*

It was during the fitful alternations of the American conflict, and the equally oscillating policy of our domestic Legislature—which so deeply interested the citizens of Glasgow,—that a Club of well-known quidnuncs and greedy gossipers began to assemble in a rather celebrated tavern, situated in Currie's close, on the east side of the High-street—not after dinner, but long before even the hour of breakfast. At that period the Edinburgh mail—bringing the newspapers of the Scottish metropolis, and with these the latest intelligence from London—reached Glasgow about five o'clock in the morning. On the arrival of the postal messenger, whose appearance was then looked for with more than ordinary anxiety, a gun was regularly fired at the Cross, to announce the great fact to the inhabitants; and in those days, when the City was small, it was easy to do so by such a simple contrivance, as the great majority interested in such matters lived within earshot of the Tolbooth. At this well-known sound the members of the *Morning Club* started from the blankets, dressed themselves in their morning garb, and hastened to the High-street, where the newspapers, which, by that time, had been got from the Post-office, were found ready dried and laid out on the table, waiting the arrival of the eager quidnuncs.†

* The proposed legislative measure was withdrawn, to the great delight of the Glasgow manufacturers and weavers.

† The newspapers then published in and received from Edinburgh were—the *Courant*, the *Caledonian Mercury*, and the *Advertiser*. It is not precisely known when the *Courant* was first begun to be published, but it is certain that in 1710 the celebrated Daniel De Foe got liberty from the then all paramount Town Council to publish the same. It was,

from its start, published thrice a-week. The precise period when the *Caledonian Mercury* was commenced is also unknown; but it was long published by the well-known scholar and antiquary, Thomas Ruddiman, M.A., Mr John Robertson having purchased the copyright from the Ruddimans in 1772. The *Advertiser* was commenced after 1772 by Mr Alexander Donaldson, whose son and successor in the property of the newspaper left his fortune to found Donaldson's Hospital.

But although the news of the day, stirring as they then were, formed perhaps the chief attraction to those worthies to leave their beds at so early an hour, there were other inducements to enter Currie's close before breakfast. In the comfortable tavern, with its blazing fire, situated in this then fashionable locality, the members were always sure of getting either a tankard of hot herb-ale—whose medicinal qualities were considered no bad antidote to the rather uneasy effects produced by the previous evening's heavy potations—or that beverage which was then well-known by the designation of a "*baurie*," and which consisted of a half-mutchkin of rum, with a due proportion of hot water and sugar, poured out and *skinked* in a quart mug.* With either placed on the board, and with a newspaper in hand, each member felt himself quite in his element. After the perusal of each paragraph, he could take his mouthful of soothing tipple, and was thus fully prepared to meet any intelligence that might too harshly excite his feelings. When the newspapers were duly scanned, which, considering the editorial brevity of that period, took no very long time to accomplish, the members at once encircled the board, and the Club thus constituted commenced discussing, with a gusto peculiarly their own, the various topics of the day. Having thus sat and talked till the Cross clock struck eight, at which hour men in their circumstances breakfasted, the sitting was adjourned—not till the following morning, as might have been anticipated, but only till seven o'clock in the evening, when the Club again regularly met, to talk over, not the news of the country, but the news of the town.

As a sample of the worthies who composed the brotherhood, meeting under the title of the MORNING AND EVENING CLUB, and who for many long years darkened with their forms one of the eastern closes of the

* The practice of drinking hot herb-ale in the morning existed till about the year 1820. At that time there was a peripatetic club, composed of a number of respectable manufacturers, who took their early walk round the Public Green—like the ancient Greeks in

their Arcadia,—and who, on their return, about 8 or 9 o'clock, wound up their morning's pleasure with a tankard of this hot potation, in a famous herb-ale house, nearly opposite the Old Gate, which led into the Green at the north end of the Saltmarket.

High Street, we may mention Mr Archibald Givan, writer, whose original character and convivial habits were ever sure to attract around him a knot of congenial spirits, and whose love for his Club was such that he rarely was known to be absent from a sitting.* It was here, especially, that this celebrated clubbist, who may be said to have been an excellent representative of the drinking character of the age, most unre-servedly indulged in his own peculiar and favourite species of tippie, but in which, considering the cost of the material whereof it was manufactured, and the quantity which he generally contrived to swallow, he had few followers among the brotherhood. The beverage was no less, *for a beginning*, than a bottle of good port-wine *mulled*, flavoured with large slices of lemon, and poured into a quart mug. This rather odd Club drink was nicknamed "*mahogany*," and, ere long, the sobriquet was conferred on himself. With his legs below the tavern mahogany, and with his own tankard of *mahogany* before him, this worthy worshipper of wine and waggery gossiped on till near midnight, and not unfrequently did not quit his chair till he had impounded the mystical number of *three* bottles in his stomach. At this period of Glasgow's history, tippling at all times of the day, and drinking in the afternoons to excess, were practised both by "gentle and semple." Among the shopkeepers and manufacturers, a *meridian* glass was an almost universal habit, while forenoon *gilling* prevailed through the whole range of the different craftsmen. To transact business of any kind without the bargain being sealed with the stamp of the *stoup*, would have been looked upon as shabby as it would have been unsafe; and so far was the practice carried, that even the most sacred matters were settled in a manner befitting "thirsty souls"—that is to say, the clergy and their flocks were in the habit of discussing the weighty matters of the Church over a tankard of twopenny or a glass of Glenlivet!† About this period, too, when a dinner party

* In Tait's Directory of 1783-84, we find Mr Givan's name among the Faculty of Procurators, and that he lived "opposite Post-office, Gibson's Wynd."

† A story told of the Rev. Dr John Hamilton, and of the celebrated Mungo Naismith, the mason, one of his parishioners, which occurred about this time, will best illustrate this. Hav-

was given—which was, however, a rare occurrence compared with the practice of the present day—the guests, after the somewhat heavy repast, invariably set in for serious drinking. The landlord immediately began to ply his bottles and his bowl; and, in order to prevent any one skulking away before he had drunk more than he could well carry, the dining-room door was locked, and the key snugly consigned to the host's pocket. A host, in fact, was looked upon as miserable and mean who did not testify his kindness by sending his guests reeling home, without any recollection of what had occurred during the closing part of the evening; and it was the great glory of many a stalwart diner-out to play, but too frequently, the part assigned to the "Doctor" in the autumn hunt dinner given in "Thomson's Seasons," whose

"Tremendous paunch,
Awful and deep, a black abyss of drink
Outlives them all; and from his buried flock
Retiring, full of ruminati sad,
Laments the weakness of these latter times.

It was, in fact, an age of deep drinking, both in town and country; but it must be recollected that although the "*bouts*" were long, they were rare. The story of the laird of Garscadden and his compeers, who never thought it reasonable to rise from the table on the same day on which they sat down, may be regarded as no indifferent type of the men of the period!

ing both something important to talk over in the forenoon, they retired, as customary, to a public-house, and called for a gill of spirits and a piece of oat-cake. Both were brought in and laid on the table; but before attempting to partake of either Dr Hamilton asked a blessing, which, closing his eyes, he lengthened out with such a copious infusion of Presbyterian doctrine, that long before its conclusion his friend became tired, and, sip by sip, drank off the spirits placed before him. On arriving at "Amen," the minister stretched out his hand to take hold of the gill stoup, but lo! on raising the lid, he found

the vessel empty. "Ring the bell!" cried he, evidently annoyed either at the supposed neglect or indignity offered to them; adding, "this is really too bad." "Hooly, hooly!" said the parishioner, "it is all right enough. I am to blame for that. If you had been less lengthy in your prayer it would not have happened. But let me give you a hint for the future, that the Scriptures tell us 'to watch as well as pray!'" The Rev. Dr was minister of the High Church or Cathedral, and was father of Provost John, and grandfather of Provost Wm. Hamilton.

They were, in fact, the very counterpart of a celebrated bailie of a neighbouring borough, in more modern times, whose grave-stone declares that

“ Here lyes—read it with your hats on—
The bones of Ballie William Watson,
Who was famous for his thinking,
And moderation in his drinking.” *

Of the other regular members of the thirsty fraternity, who spent both their mornings and evenings in the Club-room, it is perhaps unnecessary now to say more than that each and all of them belonged to the then widely disseminated family of the *Sit-lates*, a family which was slowly but steadily declining in numbers long before Forbes M'Kenzie's effort to extinguish it. The *Sit-lates* of the Morning and Evening Club, however, having no fear of any interference with their prolonged enjoyment of good company, continued to sit and drink till they could do so no longer; but that was at least not until their chairman, “Mahogany,” was prevented by death from placing his limbs under the well-garnished mahogany of the High-street hostelry.† Before we close this sketch, we may mention one of the irregular members of the brotherhood, Mr Matthew Gilmour, writer, who to a strong love of the ludicrous, united a propensity to play tricks on his neighbours.‡ On his way one morning to the Club, when

* Scottish “*Galraviches*,” as these drinking bouts were called, are well known to all acquainted with the “annals of the bottle,” and the one in which *Garscadden* took his last draught has been often told. The scene occurred in the wee clachan of Law, where a considerable number of Kilpatrick lairds had congregated for the ostensible purpose of talking over some parish business. And well they talked, and better drank, when one of them, about the dawn of the morning, fixing his eye on *Garscadden*, remarked that he was “looking unco gash.” Upon which *Kilmar-dinny* coolly replied, “Deil mean him, since he has been wi' his Maker these twa hours! I saw him step awa, but I didna like to disturb good company!” The following epitaph of that celebrated Bacchanalian plainly indi-

cated he was in no great odour among his neighbours:—

“ Beneath this stane lies auld Garscad,
Wha loved a neighbour very bad;
Now how he fends and how he fares
The dell ane kens and as few cares.”

† The sworn boon companions of the president of the Evening and Morning Club were—Dr Whyte, High-street, Deacon Murray, Mr James Stewart, spirit dealer, and others of the same class of forenoon toppers. Meridian drinking about this time was almost universal among the middle classes of Glasgow society.

‡ Of this curious individual, who lived in High-street, in 1793-4, many odd pranks have been told. The following, given on the au-

few were on the street, he discovered a ladder, and ascended the statue of King William, at the Cross, where he seated himself on the horse, immediately behind the hero of the Boyne. The singular position of the member, however, soon attracted the attention of a curious passenger, who at once cried out, "What are you doing there?" "Oh!" exclaimed Mr Gilmour, "I am looking at a most wonderful sight, such as I never saw in all my life before, and, if you will only come up, you may see it too!" The stranger, without thought, took advantage of the ladder, and mounted to the top of the pedestal. "Stop there till I come down, and you will get up;" and so saying the member slipped down, and the stranger ascended to the vacated seat. Mr Gilmour then counselled him to look steadfastly down the Gallowgate; and while he was thus employed, the ladder was removed and Mr Gilmour with it, leaving the poor man on an elevation from which there was no practicable and safe descent!

thority of Mr John Aitchison, may be relied on:—Having observed a pretty conspicuous sign in front of a house in the Bell of the Brae, on which was painted "R. Carrick, shoemaker," Mr Gilmour thought it would be no bad joke to remove it during the night and place it on the Ship Bank; and in the

morning the people were not a little surprised to find that Robert Carrick, the manager, had added to that of his many other occupations the business of a cobbler! These practical jokes were by no means uncommon during the last century.

Highland Immigration and Highland Hospitality.

GÆLIC CLUB.

It is perhaps strange to say that, while at the present hour so many sons of the Gael are found among the ablest of our merchants and manufacturers, the period is not far remote when scarcely one of the numerous cadets of the Highland clans would have dreamed of taking up his abode in Lowland Glasgow. To confine a Highland gentleman, a couple of centuries ago, to the drudgery of a shop or a counting-house, or what was worse, to that of a workshop or a manufactory, would have been felt a degradation and a punishment never to be submitted to. The chivalrous spirit of the child of "the mountain and the flood," eschewed disdainfully, at that period, the profitable employment of the shuttle, and everything akin to weaverism and chapmanship. He felt no reluctance to sell his sword to a foreign power, but he could not condescend to enrich by his industry his own country. The sentiments which Sir Walter Scott has put into the mouth of Rob Roy, were the opinions formerly entertained and acted upon by many a chieftain of the Highlands; and although some time before the Rob Roy period, which the great novelist so well illustrates, the Eldorado blandishments of trade had begun to attract some of the more energetic sons of the mountain to settle on the banks of the Clyde, it was not till some years after the last Rebellion in favour of the Stuarts, that the scions of the Gael were found seated in the high places of Glasgow society.

About the close of the seventh decade of the eighteenth century—when the successful sons of many Highland clansmen had, by their industry, won

a prominent position among their lowland competitors for fortune or power in Glasgow—a knot of rather remarkable men thought of establishing a Club, on a peculiarly Celtic basis, which has formed a bond of union among them even till this day, and was thus phrased in their first minute,—“To remind them of Ossian, the melodious and noble prince of poets, as well as to converse as friends in the bold and expressive language of heroes in ages past, the Highland gentlemen of Glasgow have resolved to meet stately as a society.”

On the 7th March, 1780, the Gaelic Club was established—its first president being Mr George M'Intosh of Dunchattan, father of the late Mr Charles M'Intosh; and its first secretary the zealous Mr M'Diarmid, the original Gaelic clergyman of Glasgow.* In addition to the hearty bond of similarity of tastes, which kept together the members of this brotherhood, they procured a charter from the Highland Society of London, which, among other privileges conferred on them by their patent, delegated specially to this fraternity the power of awarding the annual prizes given by the London Society at the Tryst of Falkirk for the encouragement of bagpipe music; and during many years, it appears, a committee of the Gaelic Club annually proceeded to that great gathering of men and bestial, to adjudge the valuable medal appropriated for the best pibroch.†

* In 1779, the Town Council voted £50 for re-building the Gaelic chapel.

† In the *Glasgow Mercury*, of 23d October, 1783, we find the following paragraph:—“The competition for the annual prizes given by the Highland Society, for the encouragement of the ancient martial music of Scotland, took place at Falkirk, on Wednesday, the 15th current, under the direction of a committee deputed by the Glasgow branch of the Society, when, after a trial of skill, which lasted from nine in the morning till five in the afternoon, before select judges, and in presence of a very numerous and respectable company assembled on the occasion, the first prize and the bagpipe were adjudged to Neil M'Lean, piper

to Major Campbell of Airds; the second prize to Archibald M'Gregor, fourth son of old M'Gregor; and the third to John M'Gregor, piper to the City Guard of Edinburgh. As soon as the judges and the company had taken their places, the bard, *Mac an Taoir*, was introduced, and pronounced his annual Gaelic poem in praise of the martial music and prowess of the Caledonians; and the whole was concluded with a grand procession to the church-yard of Falkirk, where the victors, at the three competitions, marched thrice round the tombs of the immortal heroes, Sir John Stuart, Sir John the Graham, and Sir Robert Munro, playing the celebrated 'M'Crimman's Lament,' in concert, on the prize pipes.”

The original qualification for becoming a member of the Gælic Club was, that the individual should be a Highlander, either by birth or connexion. Another requisite was, that he should be able to speak the Erse, or be the descendant of Highland parents, the possessor of landed property in the Highlands, or an officer in a Scots or Highland regiment. These conditions were perhaps very necessary, when it is mentioned, that among the standing rules of the fraternity, when first established, it was a law that the Club should meet on the first Tuesday of every month, in Mrs Scheid's tavern—then a first-rate house in the Trongate—at the hour of seven at night, and that the members were “to converse in Gælic, according to their abilities, from seven till nine.” In the progress of time, it may be easily supposed that those original regulations were departed from, and that, although the claim for membership was restricted to the applicant's ability to count kin with some Highland relative, the chance of his admission into what soon became a most aristocratic brotherhood, would depend more on his position in society, and on his connexion with the leading members who governed it, than on anything peculiarly Celtic in himself. Alas! how guiltless are the Highland gentlemen of the present day of the tongue which was at first the chief link of their union and cordiality!

From the very full and interesting Minutes of the Gælic Club, which narrate the transactions of the brotherhood from 1780 down even to the present day, we find that, during the first ten years of the existence of the fraternity, the meetings were both regular and numerous; and that to add to the hilarity of their entertainments, they in 1784 appointed Neil M'Lean to be piper to the Club, allowing him five shillings every evening that he touched his chanter for their amusement. But scarcely four years had run their course before a successor appears to have been nominated, named M'Kechern, who, besides the usual fee of five shillings, enjoyed the advantages of a coat, bonnet, and kilt, every two years. Again, with the view of characterising the assembly by some ostensible marks of the Gael, it was agreed that each member should henceforth

appear, at all stated meetings, in a tartan short-coat, under a penalty, for non-compliance, of the usual punishment of the day, viz., the cost of a bottle of rum, which, being translated into coin, sounded something like eight shillings sterling. And further, to encourage those who might love to sport the habiliments of their earlier years, it was enacted, "that those who chose to appear in any additional particulars of the Highland dress, would be considered still more meritorious members of the Society of the descendants of the Clans of Caledonia."*

During the ten years above alluded to, the regular meetings of the Club, from November till April, were monthly; but it held only two meetings from April till November—summer emigration being then, as now, a characteristic of Glasgow society and a foe to all Club assemblages. Wednesday was then the day on which the Club met, and was chosen as being a blank post-day to London, showing that a letter, at that not very distant date, took three days to perform its journey from Glasgow to the metropolis!

Of all the social fraternities of the City, there never existed one which gave more palpable proofs of a spirit of hospitality than the Gælic Club. While Glasgow through its private circles was never wanting in attention to strangers, it is only just to say, that in her public capacity she has done absolutely nothing; and while many of the leading cities of England have, through their several municipalities, given substantial proofs of the known hospitality of Old England, by inviting every remarkable stranger who might visit their locality, to some tangible expression of their admira-

* It is perhaps curious to state, that at a very early period there was a regular town piper elected and paid by the Corporation. The following is a minute of the Town Council on this subject, dated 3d April, 1675:—"The said day the Magistrates and Counsel being convened. In answer to the desyre and supplicatione given in be John M'Claine, pypper, craving to be admitted as the towne's minstrell, they have given and granted, and

hereby gives and grants to him that office, as common pypper or minstrell within the said burgh, ordaining him heirby to goe throw the toune every day, morning and evning, or at such tymes the Magistrates sall appoynt, using his office, for quhilk they are to pay him yearlie during his service thereintill, the sowme of ane hundreth marks Scots money, at twa termes," &c.

tion for him as a statesman, scholar, soldier, or philanthropist, it has been the general practice of the members of our municipality to show any little attention they did show—to themselves, and scarcely any to strangers. Perhaps this peculiarity may be attributed more to the poverty of the public purse than to any unwillingness on the part of those who, for the moment, held the purse-strings—in short, to decline to do collectively in the Town Hall what individually they were always ready to perform at home. If the Corporation, even amid Toryism and self-election, was in this respect chary in showing attention to strangers, the Gælic Club was most liberal and free, particularly towards the brave defenders of their country; for, whenever any kilted corps took up their residence in our City, the officers were sure of being invited to the hospitable board of the Gælic Club, and thereafter, through this very influential brotherhood, were introduced to the best society of Glasgow.

The first important entertainment which we find in the records, as given by the Gælic Club, was on the 2d January, 1788, when Colonel Forbes and his corps were quartered in the City.

The next great public dinner of the Club was given to the 42d Highlanders, or Black Watch, in the year 1792; on which occasion, no effort on the part of the entertainers was spared to convince their guests that Highland hospitality could be shown even in Lowland Glasgow. Although this gallant corps had not yet attained the high pitch of renown to which, by its deeds of bravery, it was soon elevated, it must never be forgotten that it was then composed of men who felt that their fathers, amid their rocky fastnesses, had always successfully stemmed the inroads of advancing foes; and that, though other portions of the island had become at times the prey of the conqueror, the glens of the Highlands had never been polluted by the foot of a foreign aggressor. Besides, if the "Old Black Watch" had not yet won their red feather, they had at least shown enough to convince the most sceptical, that if ever the bonnet and the plaid should be called into the field of fight, it would be scarcely possible for any opponent, however brave, to offer an effectual resistance to *Clann*

nan Gael a gualibh a cheile. (The children of the Gael—shoulder to shoulder.)*

While the Gælic Club was thus, in its early days, peculiarly attentive to the brave defenders of their country, they were, at the same time, by no means blind to the beauty of their fair compatriots. With a spirit of gallantry worthy of imitation by other brotherhoods of the community, the Gælic Club gave their first ball and supper on the 7th March, 1792, when there appears to have been present twenty-nine members, ten stranger gentlemen, and forty-five ladies—making a party in all of eighty-four individuals. The company were invited to meet at seven o'clock, and were provided with tea, coffee, and cards. Dancing immediately succeeded, to the stirring music of "M'Lachlan and his Bass," the best and only orchestra of the City for such parties. As a regular hot supper was put on the table precisely at ten o'clock, and as this could only be done in the large room devoted to the dance, it was after this ball resolved, in the event of any future entertainment being given of the same kind, "that a collation should be laid out in an adjoining room, whither the company might retire *in sets*, or small parties, in the course of the evening, leaving to all the liberty of quitting the ball-room and going decently home at any time one might think fit." The fact was, the formal supper, conducted as it had been on this occasion, was found to have been attended with great delay, and moreover "exposed the company to cold *while*

* The original *Reicudan Dhu*, or "Black Watch," was a corps of provincial militia, whose duty it was to protect the lives and properties of the Scottish people from distant plunderers. The corps was wholly composed of Highlanders, and was supported by an impost, which, if not sanctioned by Act of Parliament, was at least levied by custom and local institution. It was, however, extorted in a manner no less compulsory than the more private contribution of "black mail." The independent companies of this said "Black Watch," about the year 1780, from the celebrity they acquired, became

regular troops, receiving regular pay, and were the origin of the gallant 42d Regiment, which was known for a long time as the "Highland Watch." At the period of their being made regular soldiers, many of them were of a higher station in society than that from which soldiers in general are raised, being cadets of gentlemen's families, sons of gentlemen-farmers and tacksmen; and in addition to the advantages derived from their superior rank of life, they possessed, in an eminent degree, that of a commanding external deportment.

the table was covering." How refreshing to modern hearts to think of the simplicity of our grandfathers and grandmothers, who thus, in the same apartment, wound up the reel and the country dance with a wing or leg of a warm roasted turkey, or some equally substantial restorative; and when the whole, too, was washed down with hearty libations of mulled port and hot toddy! The alteration proposed to take place was also urged on the score of the company getting more quickly home than they seem to have been able to do, when, rising all at once from the table, they could not find sufficient sedan chairs, the then only practical mode of transit for a lady from one part of the town to another.* What a change has taken place, in this respect, since the first Gælic ball, and especially since the first *noddy* was launched by M'Intosh in Dunlop-street! And what an insight does this fashionable party give us into the less showy, but mayhap more friendly, manners and habits of the Glasgow beau monde, during the last decade of the last century, compared with the present late hours and their heartless accompaniments!

Up to the year 1798, the Gælic Club appears to have held its monthly and anniversary meetings under the roof-tree of several hostelries in the City. After leaving Mrs Scheid's, where it is supposed the Celtic tongue was alone generally spoken, it seems to have next gone to Mrs M'Donald's, and there continued till 1794, when it removed its sittings to Hemming's Hotel. It was in the Star Hotel that the anniversary of 1798 took place; and it was at this meeting, of the 7th March, that the old Gælic Club was formally dissolved, and a new one organised, with amended rules and regulations, making it a preliminary step to membership that each person admitted must be a member of the Highland Society of Glasgow.† It

* In olden times sedan chairs were very numerous. Their bearers wore blue cloaks and carried lanterns, ladies having no other means of being conveyed in wet weather to church, or, when in full dress, to assemblies, concerts, theatres, and dinner or supper parties.

† The Glasgow Highland Society was first established in 1727; and in 1750 the regulations for conducting its affairs were approved of by the Magistrates and Council. The exclusive object of this very benevolent institution is the education and clothing of Highland boys and girls, and putting them

was also a rule that all future meetings should take place in the Black Bull Inn, that being the property of the Highland Society; and that, in the election of members, two black balls should exclude an applicant.

The Club thus newly constituted held its first meeting on the 11th July, 1798, on which occasion a splendid turtle, presented to the Club by Mr Alexander Campbell of Hallyards, attracted a powerful assemblage of the fraternity around the comfortable board of the Black Bull Inn.* By the new Club there was also elected a new piper, who, it appears, required other *considerations* on taking office than the mere salary and Highland toggery formerly given; for, according to the minute of Angus Mackay's election, we find this important piece of good fortune prepared for the piper, "that the married men present promised to recommend him to their ladies as a good grocer!" And well they might do so, for not very long after his appointment, Angus became one of the most marked and celebrated characters of the fraternity. In port and appearance he was the very beau-ideal of a Highland piper; to his artistic talent of pressing the bag and fingering the chanter, he united the bold bearing of an ancient chieftain, and a strutting pace which spoke aloud of conscious supremacy over all musical mortals, especially when marching around the board of the Gælic Club! Long did this happy interpreter of Celtic strains continue his vocation, but at length, one evening after fulfilling

out to trades. The number of children at school in January 1854 was 703 day scholars, exclusive of evening scholars, both making a total little short of one thousand.

* Mr Alexander Campbell, like many others of the same name who have "come out of the Highlands," was the architect of his own fortune; having, through unwearied activity, high probity, and great mercantile ability, raised himself to the head of one of those leading West India houses which were at that period in the ascendant in Glasgow. At the time he presided at the entertainment alluded to, he was justly regarded as one of

the leaders of the then dominant sugar aristocracy, which has in its turn resigned the supremacy to other more modern enterprises. To individualize the many *Campbells* who belonged even to the Gælic Club was no easy matter, and many forms of doing so were adopted. One was called after his sire's property, another after his own, a third after his father's farm; others according to the colour of their hair, or the peculiarity of their form; while a worthy gentleman received his sobriquet from the circumstance of having at one time exhibited so anxious a desire to dispose of a ship as to have put up the common sale emblem not upon *one* but on *two* masts!

his usual duties, he left the Club-room with his pipes under his arm, and before he reached the end of the adjoining corridor he expired! Angus Mackay may be truly said, therefore, to have died in harness—the last breath which he ever emitted having been poured into his bagpipe!*

Into the newly-organised management of the Club, an increasing love of good eating and good fellowship appears to have entered. Turtle feasts followed each other in regular succession; the most remarkable being that given on the 18th July, 1799, when no fewer than thirty-five, including many distinguished strangers, sat down to their calipee and calipash, and did not rise from table till the whole was washed down with many hours' uninterrupted flow of that universal beverage yclept "Glasgow punch," manufactured of the best rum, with lemons or limes, and by one of the most experienced makers of the day. The party which encircled the board of the Gælic Club on that occasion may be said to have been the elite of Glasgow society, and gave a prestige to its position, as a social fraternity, which rendered its future membership particularly desirable. In 1800 the members belonging to the Gælic Club numbered forty-one; but as years ran on, the numbers became more and more restricted, till in 1805 they were reduced to thirty.

With the commencement of the new century, a novelty appears to have been introduced, in the dress to be worn by the members of the Club on their days of meeting; for, by a resolution adopted in 1802, it was decreed that henceforward the dress should be a short tartan coat of

* Angus Mackay was piper to the Glasgow Highland Volunteers; and when that corps was sent on permanent duty to Linlithgow, he so enamoured the authorities with the music of his chanter, that he soon after became the town piper of that burgh, and continued to perform the regular municipal duties of the office till his death, coming only to Glasgow at the meetings of the Gælic Club. He was a great favourite with all strangers who during his time encircled the Gælic table; and it is stated that he particu-

larly took the fancy of the late lamented Colonel L. Maule, when, as Captain of the 79th, and a guest of the fraternity, he encountered the piper. The truth is, Angus Mackay became so much petted, and, as it were, so much a part and portion of the club, by having so long contributed to its amusement, that the members got the likeness of the piper taken in the full paraphernalia of his office, and which effigy has ever since ornamented the wall of the Gælic Club-room.

the plaid of the 42d Regiment, with a green velvet collar, and gilt buttons, and the inscription "*Cormin nan Gael.*" The coat, too, was to be cut to a particular shape, as shown by a model chosen by Mr M'Gilyra. With the coat was to be worn a plain white Marseilles quilting or kerseymere waistcoat, while the lower integuments were to be either tartan trews or a kilt, with the usual accompaniments of the hose and sporan. A fine of half-a-crown was imposed on every member who appeared at any meeting without this uniform.

During the stirring period of our national history which intervened between the short peace of Amiens and the close of the French war, when Glasgow had its barracks filled with troops, who had either learned or were learning the art of war, the Gælic Club was ever and anon showing their hospitality to the sons of Mars, and particularly to those who boasted the philabeg and plaid.* Among the most celebrated of these entertainments, we may mention a splendid turtle feast, given by the brotherhood, on the 3d September, 1803, to Colonel M'Alister, on his taking the command of the Glasgow Highland Volunteers, which was presided over by Mr George M'Intosh, and honoured by the presence of the then Lord Provost Craigie. Another was given on 20th January, 1804, to the Duke of Montrose, when commanding in, Glasgow, the Stirlingshire Militia, on which occasion several of the members danced the Highland fling to the music of the pipes, and showed "a dexterity and grace that even astonished the Highland nobleman!" Again, on the 13th February, 1805, the Club entertained the officers of the 5th North British Militia, then commanded by the Earl of Caithness, whose daughter was soon after married in Glasgow, and became the leader of all fashionable parties in

* I shall never forget the fun which, during my boyhood, my companions and myself had in witnessing the daily drilling of the new-caught Highlanders on the low Green, or the pity we felt for the cruel usage of the poor fellows by the cane-wielding sergeants or corporals who were putting them through their facings. No doubt some of them were

stupid enough, and what was worse, it was their misfortune to comprehend but indifferently the English word of command, so much so that it was found absolutely necessary to chalk their left feet, and instead of crying out, when marching, "left—right," the common call was "*caukit foot foremost!*"

the City. But by far the most celebrated *mangiare* ever given by the Club—and it is the last to which we would refer—was that given on the 11th November, 1816, to the officers of the 42d Highlanders, being the second pledge of hospitality offered by the Celtic fraternity to this distinguished corps. During the four-and-twenty years which had elapsed since the Highland Watch had joined in bumpers to the “Horn, corn, wool, and yarn” Gaelic toast, at the hospitable board of the Club, the regiment had been engaged in many a bloody and glorious conflict. In Egypt they had testified to the *vincibility* of the French *Invincibles*; in the Peninsula they had gained many honourable *clasp*s; and in the summer of the preceding year they had, at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, won imperishable honours. No wonder, therefore, that we find it to have been the unanimous opinion of the members of the Gaelic Club, that a more than ordinary mark of respect was due to “the Standard of the Royal Highlanders, in acknowledgment of their national attachment, and of the high sense which each member entertained of the military glory early acquired and maintained by a series of gallant achievements, down to the last most brilliant service at Waterloo.” On this resolution and opinion, the dinner was given, and £20 out of the general fund voted to supplement the amount to be paid by the members present. The chair was filled by Mr Kirkman Finlay, the then Member of Parliament; and although this well-known gentleman bore no Celtic name, yet, from having become the laird of Toward, in Argyleshire, he had the best of all titles for presiding over the Gaelic Club, and his qualifications for the office were of no ordinary kind. Perhaps no man, in mercantile Glasgow, ever possessed so many of the characteristics of a first-class merchant. His intimate knowledge of all matters connected with the proper management of home as well as foreign transactions, placed him in the front rank of his western contemporaries in trade, and on a level with those of the most distinguished in the British metropolis. He was, in fact, an acknowledged authority in all commercial matters in Glasgow, and was not unfrequently consulted by the Government

itself.* Under his presidency, twenty members turned out to welcome the gallant soldiers who had been invited, of whom twenty-three were present, with the addition of Colonel Campbell of the 40th. The dinner seems to have gone off with great éclat, and with a spirit worthy of the object which the entertainers had in view. After each had quaffed from his own *slige-chreachainn* a fair quantum of the generous juice of the vine, the glorious punch-bowl, redolent of everything exciting, was introduced, and oft and again was its voluminous interior replenished. To add to the hilarity with which the delicious libations dedicated to every possible sentiment of loyalty and patriotism that could be dreamed of were given, the band of the regiment, alternately with the Club piper, took up the martial theme; and although at first the former seemed to have been decidedly preferred, still, as the night wore on, and as the glasses became emptied, it was plain that long before the *deoch-an-doruis* was pledged, the bagpipes had become the favourite.†

* Mr Kirkman Finlay was born in Glasgow about the year 1772, and for half a century was known throughout the commercial world as one of the most enterprising and active of British merchants. Endowed with peculiar personal activity, and a well-cultivated and well-balanced mind, he, on the breaking up of the old tobacco trade, at once extended the name and commerce of Glasgow to the farthest corners of the civilised globe. No individual certainly did more to destroy the monopoly of the East India Company; and no sooner was the trade with the East opened up to free competition than he despatched a vessel of 600 tons to Calcutta, being the first ship ever sent direct from Scotland to India. Mr Finlay's opinions on matters of trade were entitled to the highest consideration, and were frequently quoted by his friend Mr Huskisson in the House of Commons. In 1812 he was elected Lord Provost of the City, and in a few days thereafter was chosen Member of Parliament for the Clyde district of burghs. His return was a very popular one, and, amid many enthusiastic rejoicings at his success, he was drawn by his fellow-

citizens in an open carriage from the Town Hall to his house in Queen-street. In a subsequent Parliament he sat for the burgh of Malmesbury; and in 1819 he was elected Lord Rector of the Glasgow University. With almost every one of the charitable and public institutions of Glasgow, Mr Finlay was connected; and it may be truly affirmed, that for a long series of years he lent his helping hand actively and personally to every well-digested scheme for the improvement of the City. After thus pursuing a most energetic and useful life, he died on the 6th March, 1842, at Castle-Toward, which he had built on the estate purchased with the fruits of his industry. A marble statue of Mr Finlay, by Gibson, has been placed on the staircase leading to the Merchants' Hall, Hutcheson-street.

† That this was the fact appears certain from the following extract from the Club Minutes:—"While the band appeared at first to be decidedly preferred, still, as *judgment ripens* by experience, intrinsic worth is seldom permitted to remain long unnoticed, for, *late in the evening*, the bagpipe became the favourite."

If the history of this Club is one of constant hospitality to military strangers, it is also certain that it has proved itself the no less kind caterer for the amusement of the ladies of Glasgow. We have already hinted at the first ball which was given by the fraternity, in 1792, and which, perhaps, more than anything else, gives an insight into the precise condition of the past society of Glasgow. At the commencement of a new century, however, the efforts of the brotherhood to offer amusement to their fair countrywomen seem to have been increasing. A grand ball was given on 7th March, 1806, the anniversary of the Club, when the company, amounting to 110 ladies and gentlemen, assembled in the Tontine Hotel, not as now at the late hour of ten o'clock, but at the more reasonable hour of seven. At this seasonable hour the dance was opened with the reel of Tullochgorum; and, with reel and country dance, the floor was never left vacant till midnight chimed from the adjoining Cross steeple, when—with a *skirl* as loud as ever roused the Sassanach from his slumbers—the piper, with the highest pressure on his bag, announced that an elegant entertainment—consisting of all the delicacies of the season, the choicest fruits and confectionery which could then be obtained from “Baxter’s Italian Warehouse,” and wines worthy of the cellars of the Duke of Importance or of Provost Hamilton—was laid out in the Coffee-room, which was splendidly decorated and lighted for the occasion. At the roast-beef pibroch from the pipes, the whole party left the dancing-hall and proceeded to the refectory, where, after the accustomed clang of knives and forks, the usual Highland toasts were given with the usual Highland accompaniments; these finished, the dancing recommenced and continued till early dawn.

Another ball was given on 9th March, 1812, in the Assembly-rooms, the numbers being increased to 160; and what is more noticeable, the hour of meeting had stretched out to nine o'clock, showing what even six short years could do towards changing the fashionable habits of a city. Of the other splendid balls which have been successively given by the Club, it is only necessary to say, that each surpassed its predecessor in numbers

and brilliance; while the last—which took place on 24th January, 1841, and at which, being a fancy ball, there were consequently displayed the costumes of all nations—has ever been remembered and talked of, as the most splendid that ever took place in the western metropolis.* The only regret expressed by those who really love the joyous hilarity of the dance, is the fear that the Gælic Club may have adopted the too prevalent idea of the present day in Glasgow—that the conduct of David, King of Israel, in the eyes of Michal, was a sin!

So much for the hospitality and kindness of the fraternity whose history we have been attempting thus slightly to sketch.† Let us now for a moment allude to the heartfelt interest which the members took in each other's welfare. Nowhere has a brotherhood been united to each other by more friendly ties, or felt greater sorrow when these ties were snapped by death. It is, alas! too true, that clubs, like communities, are, in the course of years, subject to many changes; but, although the Celtic brotherhood was established as early as 1780, it does not appear that it lost any one of its members by death till 12th November, 1800, when the minutes mention that the brethren attended that meeting with a black crape round the left arm, as a mark of respect for the memory of Mr James Campbell and Mr Alexander M'Pherson, who had just paid the debt of nature. On the anniversary dinner, too, of 7th March, 1804, the Club appeared in full mourning, as a token of respect towards the memory of Mr M'Gilvra, the father of the Club. On this occasion, the meeting appears to have been both numerous and highly respectable—the chair being occupied by Mr Kirkman Finlay, who, with deep feeling, proposed the memory of their departed brother and friend. After each

* The following are the dates of the balls which were given by the Club since 1831:—

24th April, 1831.....	160 persons present.
25th March, 1835.....	250
7th March, 1838.....	275
24th March, 1841.....	300

† We must not forget to mention, that the

Club did not restrict itself to mere tokens of hospitality, but opened its purse for other objects; the latest instance of its generous benevolence being the gift of one hundred pounds to the Glasgow contribution of £48,000 raised for the widows and orphans of our brave army now in the Crimea.

member had quaffed his glass in solemn silence, and the Club piper had poured out a solemn lament, Mr George M'Intosh, the old and intimate friend of the deceased, rose, and after saying a few words in testimony of the singularly amiable character of his departed companion, concluded his touching oration in the following rather remarkable words:—"The father of the Club—the oldest in years—the gayest in all juvenile and innocent amusements—the first in the dance—the last to part with a social friend. His venerable countenance and grey locks created respect, while his cheerful good humour diffused mirth. In all his dealings and conversation he was strictly just and honourable; in religion and piety sincere. We have lost one of our best members, and many poor Highlanders their best friend." With those concluding sentiments, he proposed the following toast:—

"May we all live in health and comfort to the age of *Calum*;
And when we cease to be members, may we be regretted like *Calum*."

Among many others, whose decease, during the long career of this remarkable Club, called forth tokens of sorrow on the part of the members, we shall only allude to Mr George M'Intosh, one of the originators of the Club. On the Sunday immediately following the demise of that highly-esteemed gentleman and citizen, the Club, as a body, went in deep mourning to St Andrew's church, accompanied by the Magistrates and the Directors of the Highland Society, and preceded by the charity boys belonging to the Society, to hear a funeral sermon preached by Dr William Ritchie; who, on that solemn occasion, in the just and tasteful panegyric which he pronounced on the character of the departed Celt, found a sympathetic echo in every listener's breast.*

* Mr George M'Intosh, the chief founder of the Gaelic Club, was born at Newmore, in Ross-shire, in the year 1737. Being the fourth son of a farmer in that northern county, he cannot be supposed to have been, in his earlier years, in the possession of much wealth or of very brilliant prospects; and we accordingly find that, on his removal

to Glasgow, he, as a very young man, was employed as a clerk in a concern known by the name of the "Glasgow Tan-work Company." In 1778 he separated himself from this company, and soon became a formidable rival in one branch of its business, viz. shoe-making, employing nearly 500 men. About this time, Mr M'Intosh was engaged in a

Among the many topics of interest which from time to time attracted the attention of the Gælic Club, peculiarly connected with the native language and mountain manners of Caledonia, there appears to have been none that excited more discussion and more difference of opinion than the Gælic toast of "Horn, corn, wool, and yarn." As a means of better clearing up the difficulties which surrounded this rather occult subject, the late Mr Robert Dennistoun—then a zealous member of the brotherhood—drew out a statement which, in a great measure, set the matter at rest, and by which he won for himself not a little fame. In this document, which is given at full length in the minutes of the Club, his accurate acquaintance with the niceties of the Gælic tongue is at once illustrated and proved; while there is displayed throughout the paper a highly critical appreciation of the genius of that difficult language. To

glass-making concern, and in the West India trade. In 1777 he commenced the manufacture of a dye-stuff called "cudbear," which he carried on to a great extent. In 1785 he, with Mr David Dale, established, under the direction of M. Papillon of Rouen, a Turkey-red dye-work, at Dalmarnock on the Clyde; and here the first Turkey-red was dyed in Great Britain. The copartnery continued till 1803, when the works were disposed of to other parties. In 1797, when apprehensions were entertained of a French invasion, Mr M'Intosh made an offer to the Magistrates of Glasgow to raise a volunteer corps of Highlanders. The Magistrates voted him thanks, but declined his offer, seemingly under the impression that it might, if accepted, interfere with the formation of the 2d Regiment of Glasgow Volunteers, then being raised. In 1791 Mr M'Intosh established a cotton-mill and a weaving-factory on the Frith of Dornoch, in Sutherlandshire. In 1803 these works contained about 6000 spindles; and from 80 to 100 weavers were located in the village. Want of success obliged the concern to dispose of the works, which were soon thereafter destroyed by fire. While Mr M'Intosh was thus employing his time as an ener-

getic merchant and manufacturer, we find that about the year 1794 he embarked with extraordinary zeal and success in raising recruits in Glasgow for the king's service; and in this respect he was very instrumental in filling the ranks of the Gordon Highlanders, and of the 133d (then commanded by Colonel Simon Fraser), of the 78th, and of the North Lowland Fencibles. After the peace of Amiens, and when war again broke out with France, Mr M'Intosh was once more at his post, and was speedily successful in raising a battalion, 700 strong, called the "Glasgow Highland Volunteers," but which, from never having been in the army, he declined to command. In 1804 the Canadian Fencibles, when stationed in Glasgow, having mutinied, General Wemyss made application to Mr M'Intosh to interfere; and he having hastened among the soldiery, and addressed them in their native tongue, the soldiers, electrified by his Gælic address, instantly returned to their quarters and resumed their duty. Mr M'Intosh, about this period, took a deep interest in City affairs, and became the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce; but while thus busied in mercantile pursuits and many benevolent objects, he was called

the lovers of Celtic literature, its perusal cannot fail to be both pleasing and instructive. But, in spite of all the enthusiasm displayed by those who have attempted, or may still attempt, to perpetuate the tongue of Ossian, it is to be feared that all future exertions on this score are destined to prove a failure. Against the steam-boat, penetrating every Highland loch, and carrying along with it the language and manners of the Sassenach, it is vain for the modern Celt to contend; and although we are far from discountenancing, but would rather encourage national characteristics, as a means of inspiring and keeping alive the spirit of emulation among the mixed tribes of which this and many other nations are made up, still, it is to be dreaded that ere the lapse of this daily-changing century, the Scottish Gaelic may have shared the same fate as that of the Cornish or Waldensian!

Patient reader! we have now attempted to give thee a few of the

to make a journey to England, in the summer of 1807, on returning from which he was seized at Moffat with inflammation, and there expired on the 26th July of that year. Among the men to whom Glasgow is indebted for its onward progress, there are few who have surpassed Mr George M'Intosh in activity, public spirit, and beneficence. The acts of his life showed that business, carried on for the acquisition of wealth, is perfectly consistent with beneficence; and that commerce, conducted by a liberal mind, capable of applying science to the practical purposes of life, opens a field for exhibiting with advantage all that is virtuous and worthy of praise. He was pious, without ostentation and without fanaticism. In the eloquent words of Dr Ritchie, we may add that "the bigotry of prejudice, the gloom of superstition, the contempt of those who adopted modes of worship different from him, never disgraced his creed, never soured his temper, never polluted his conversation. In him, piety was combined with charity, and the love of God with the love of his neighbour." Mr M'Intosh, at an early age, married Miss Mary Moore, daughter of the Rev. Charles Moore, and sister of Dr

John Moore, the author of "Zeluco," and consequently the aunt of Sir John Moore. His son, Mr Charles M'Intosh, who was born in Glasgow in 1776—an equally worthy member of the Gaelic Club—did also much for the manufactures of his native City. In 1796 he introduced the making of sugar-of-lead; and in 1797 established the first alum-work in Scotland at Hurler, and thereafter at Campsie. In 1799 he patented, with Mr Charles Tennant, the chloride of lime, which the latter had discovered, and which they carried on, as a manufacture, with great success. He discovered the process for rendering any sort of fabric waterproof, and which has since been carried on, particularly at Manchester, to a great extent; and, in fine, in 1823, among many other valuable improvements, he discovered a process for converting iron into steel, by submitting it in a close vessel to the action of carbonated hydrogen gas. For Mr M'Intosh's services to science, the Royal Society of London elected him a Fellow in 1823. His son George, four years after his father's death, which took place in 1843, printed and privately distributed a limited number of copies of memoirs of his life.

more striking points in the history of a fraternity, which has stood the test of a seventy years' existence, with honour to itself and with benefit to the community. For, while the Gælic Club has exhibited in its onward course the evidence of a well-conducted and highly respectable knot of Highland gentlemen, proud of their lineage, of their Alpine country, and of their Highland usages, it, at the same time, has shown a degree of hospitality and kindness towards their brave countrymen and fair friends unexampled by any other of the many social brotherhoods of Glasgow.*

Long may the Club continue their sittings, whether in philabeg or trews, either for their own special gratification, or for that of those on whom they bestow so much hearty kindness! And, while we say this for themselves and their encouragement, we would likewise, in the name of the fair girls of Glasgow, earnestly plead for such another ball as that which, in 1841, displayed so much grace and beauty, and excited such general satisfaction.

With these cordial wishes would we now—under fear of encroaching any longer on thy patience, kind reader, take the advice of our old friend, the author of "Whistlebinkie," as we would also advise the Gælic Club to do when the Club-room is small—"put the pipes in the pock!"

* One of the members was so proud of his Celtic origin, that, on one occasion, he exclaimed, in the hearing of the fraternity, "I thank God that there is not a single drop of Lowland blood in my veins!" On hearing which, Mr Samuel Hunter, who happened to be present, at once rejoined, "You are certainly thankful for sma' mercies!"

Glasgow from 1780 to 1795.

ACCIDENTAL CLUB.

It may be remembered that, before introducing the reader to the Anderston, Hodge Podge, and my Lord Ross's Clubs, we attempted to make him in some degree acquainted with the more salient points of Glasgow history, and with the more striking peculiarities in the habits and manners of her citizens, at the various periods when these fraternities were first established. And, before commencing to speak of other convivial brotherhoods, who began their sittings a few winters previous to the last decade of the eighteenth century, it may be perhaps proper to attempt another brief sketch of the City and its inhabitants, about that *transition* period, when the commercial metropolis of the west made its first great start in progressive population and importance.*

During the forty years that had passed since Professor Simson first met his Club associates in the village of Anderston, and even during the ten years since my Lord Ross's Club first assembled, great changes had been gradually taking place, not only on the outward aspect of the City, but in the manners and tastes of those who dwelt within its borders. A

* Mr Smellie took a census, by order of the Magistrates, in 1791, and the following were the results:—

Inhabited houses within City Royalty and New Town	10,291
Inhabitants in ditto.....	41,777
Ditto in Suburbs, including Gorbals, Calton, Grahamston, Anderston, &c.	20,076
In whole City and Suburbs	61,853
Country part of Barony Parish	4,330
	66,183

progressive improvement was apparent in everything; but, withal, there still remained so many of the peculiarities and attributes incident to a comparatively small town, that these, when now viewed, through the spectacles of the present day, will be found to realise a sufficiently striking contrast between the Glasgow of 1795 and that of 1855.

Betwixt 1780 and 1795 the City had certainly very much increased in size, and the houses (bating those of the tobacco lords) had been gradually increased in their dimensions. A manifest improvement, too, had become apparent in the exterior architecture; the streets and thoroughfares were rather better paved, and a commencement was made towards the modern luxury of sewers. A building company, during the course of five years from 1788, had expended no less than £120,000 on new tenements, and the example was soon followed by other wealthy citizens. There were still, however, a few of the houses on each side of the Trongate which had roofs of thatch, while very many of those in Saltmarket and High-street had still fronts of wood.* Along all the leading thoroughfares, proceeding from the Cross, one could still pace under piazzas, secure from rain and from sunshine, although there were already powerful efforts making to have the dingy shops brought out to the front of the street.† In 1795, Hutcheson-street, Wilson-street, John-street, and George-square, were known by the common appellation of "the New Town," as this quarter of the City then really was. Many of the most respectable inhabitants then lived in Charlotte-street, Stockwell, Jamaica-street, Saltmarket and High-street. The high and mighty commercial *dons* generally occupied houses in Virginia-street, Miller-street, Queen-street, and Buchanan-street, and in the three squares, viz.,

* A number of old houses with *wooden fronts* may yet be seen in various closes in the High-street and Saltmarket, and which were at one time possessed by most respectable families. Some of these closes, particularly in the Saltmarket, presented curious appearances. One of them, a little south of St Andrew's-street, on the east side, was usually

denominated "Wee hell," three-fourths of it being in a state of complete obscurity.

† On the 14th August, 1793, Sir William Miller and Sir Archibald Campbell, advocates, gave an opinion to the Magistrates, that the proprietors could not bring out their shops to the front of the piazzas. This was afterwards accomplished by an Act of Parliament.

St Enoch's, George, and St Andrew's; but, with the exception of the last, there was not a place of business in any one of those now bustling localities.

St Andrew's-square was at that time the great seat of manufacturing establishments, while almost no places of business were found farther west than Glassford-street or farther north than Ingram-street. With respect to retail shops, it may be truly said that not one of any note was situated to the west of Miller-street.* As yet not a single private house had been built to the west or north-west of George-square; and between Madeira-court and Anderston, grass fields and gardens were all prevalent. Although the manufacture of articles in silver and gold was practised early in the City—(since, by an Act of Council, William Cockburn, goldsmith in Edinburgh, was allowed to exercise his calling in Glasgow in 1660, and in 1716 a sum of £35 1s 9d, sterling money, was given to James Luke, goldsmith, by the Town for a silver tankard, &c., to be sent to Colonel William Maxwell of Cardonell, for the good service he had done during “the rebellion and confusion,”)—still, in 1790, there were, if we omit watchmakers' and those which might be properly designated jewellers' or goldsmiths' shops, only two at all notable in Glasgow, one of which was kept by Mr Adam Graham in King-street, and the other by Mr Robert Gray in Trongate; and, strange to say, the latter silversmith could, in addition to his more valuable wares, always furnish a customer with a cane or an umbrella—the latter luxury, though then a modern invention, being at that time generally made of yellow or green glazed linen. These novelties were also very large, at first with the handle for holding them at top, while the reverse end was pointed with a brass point for touching the ground when walking; and secondly, with a ring at the top by which to hang them; and although they are at present found indispensable to the comfort of every Glasgow pedestrian, they were then

* Up to about the year 1815, the great mart for banking, muslins, books, hardware, hosiery, shoes, &c., might be said to have been the quarter of which the cross was the centre. Nobody thought that any good thing could be got beyond this charmed circle.

only to be seen in the hands of a few of the more fashionable of the community.* In addition to the two rather celebrated silversmiths † mentioned, there was at that time a somewhat noted individual, yecept Angus M'Donald, who sold plated goods in great variety, and who besides eked out his business by the sale of tea and quack medicines, more particularly of the famous balm of Gilead.‡ Of apothecaries' or druggists' shops there were, up to the latest time we are attempting to sketch, only two of any great celebrity, and these were kept by Mrs Balmanno §

* The late Mr John Jameson, surgeon, on returning from Paris, in 1782, brought an umbrella with him, which was the first in this city. "Senex" mentions that, about the year 1786 an attempt was made to manufacture umbrellas, by Mr John Gardner, father of the optician; but the article was so clumsy that it did not succeed.

† Previous to 1790, as we have already shown, there was a most respectable firm as jewellers, called Milne & Campbell, in the Trongate. In the *Glasgow Mercury* of March, 1793, we find that their shop had been broken into.

‡ In 1790, among the many advertisements of wares which appear at this time by Angus M'Donald, we find black tea at 8s 8d to 6s 6d per lb. and green tea at 6s to 12s. His shop was, at first, at the head of Saltmarket, but, latterly, at the foot of Brunswick-place. His porter, Murdoch M'Donald, according to the advertisements, had been cured of every disease by the use of the medicaments and electuaries his master sold, and by the abuse of the balm of Gilead he did all in his power to intoxicate himself and ruin his employer.

§ This celebrated drug establishment was situated at the north end of the Laigh Kirk-close, at the sign of the Golden Galen's Head. It is now nearly a century since it was first established, and it still continues to dole out pills, potions, and electuaries, in spite of all the opposition it has met with from apothecaries' halls, plate-glass, and large coloured bottles! Although its most palmy days were certainly those when the mother of the late Dr John Balmanno surveyed the salves and

tinctures from her stuffed arm-chair, it continued to be well patronised even after her death; and most deservedly so, for while the drugs were perhaps fully as well attended to by two old faithful servants, the poor and the afflicted had the advantage of obtaining the advice of her benevolent-hearted son without fee or reward. In a rather clever satirical work, called "Northern Sketches," in which many of the Glasgow characters of the day are shown up, the Doctor is somewhat unjustly handled. The only part of the picture which is really true is his introduction on the scene. "This, ladies and gentlemen," says the author, "is Dr Quotem, something like a statue, as Pope says, 'stepped from its pedestal to take the air!'" The story goes that Dr Balmanno's father was a painter of a class now extinct. On Mondays he proceeded from town into the country with a pot or two of paint and a set of brushes, and inquired at the country houses if any painting work was needed, returning to Glasgow on Saturday. The Tron steeple having required some painting repair, old Balmanno was employed, and when thus occupied he fell off the scaffold, and was carried into a drug-shop close at hand, kept by the widow of a druggist. She attended the painter, and by careful nursing soon brought him round. His grateful feelings led him to ask her in marriage, and he became Balmanno the Druggist. He acquired property, and had his physic garden off George-street, where Balmanno-street now is. The garden was sold or feued by Dr Balmanno, his son, and the street was called after him. The first

and Mr Wright;* for the other half-dozen small vendors of salts and senna, in Trongate, High-street, and Gallowgate, were of no note or character. The cloth shops, for the working classes and country people, were all on the south side of the Trongate, between the Laigh Kirk-close and the Cross, under what was usually called "the pillars," with a few stray ones about the head of the Gallowgate. For broad cloths, for the better classes, there were only three shops of note, and those were kept by Mr William Aitken, Mr Patrick Ewing, and Messrs Millar & Ewing. The hardware shops were all on the west side of the saltmarket; and among these was that of the well-known Mr James Lockhart, who was, perhaps, one of the very best specimens of the good old-fashioned morality of bygone times;† while on the opposite side of the same street were located all the dealers in ready-made coarse shoes. There was then not a tailor's shop in the whole City; cutters of garments being confined to the upper flats or garrets of houses, and in their art giving little proof of much taste or acquaintanceship with the mysteries of Bond-street.

opponent with which the old Galen's head had to contend was the large wholesale and retail business set up by Dr James Monteath and Mr William Couper, at the north-east corner of Stockwell-street, which continued to maintain a first-rate position till a few leading medical gentlemen joined together and formed the Apothecaries' Hall Company, in a court on the south side of Argyle-street, near the Buck's Head Hotel, whence it was removed to its present site in Virginia-street.

* In 1786, Mr Archibald Wright, or better known as Bauldy Wright, advertises himself as a seedsman and druggist. He was an old Highlander, and the inventor of Wright's powders, "which, if they did no harm, could do nae gude!" His widow was drowned in the Comet steamboat in Gourrock Bay.

† In proof of this, the following anecdote has been told of Mr Lockhart:—One day a country girl came into his shop to buy a pair of garters. Having asked the price, Mr Lockhart told her they were fourpence. The

girl said, "I will not give you a farthing more than threepence for them." "Weel, lassie, you'll not get them," replied the shopkeeper. Shortly afterwards the girl returned, and said, "I'll noo gie you fourpence." "Gang awa, lassie, gang awa," replied Mr Lockhart, "and no tell lies!" We have heard also an anecdote of another worthy man, who kept a shop immediately adjoining, which at once illustrates the high principle and simple manners of one who lived when profane swearing was but too common. One day, a woman came into the shop of this person, whose son has lately filled an office in the City magistracy, and asked the price of his goods; and on hearing the cost, she cried out at the top of her voice, "Lord, preserve us!" which was no sooner enunciated, than the good religious man touched her gently on the arm, and with a look of kindness, said to her, "It is very good always to pray." "Was I praying, Sir?" asked the woman. "Indeed you were; but you might do so more reverently!"

From all that can be gathered on the surface of past society, it appears that trade rather than literature was about this time the peculiar characteristic of the now western metropolis; and, as an illustration of this, it may be stated that in 1793, as in 1779, there were only *two* circulating libraries in the City, the one belonging, as formerly hinted, to Mr John Smith,* in the Trongate, and the other to Mr John Coubrough, in the High-street—the rather greasy *tomes* which these well-known bibliopoles kept for the public use and instruction, consisting chiefly of such novels and romances as were afterwards known under the appellation of the “spawn of the Minerva press.” No doubt the student had always the College library to resort to, while, from 1791, the public had access to the valuable stock of rare and curious books which Mr Walter Stirling had bequeathed for the benefit of his native city.†

The quidnuncs of the day, although eager and somewhat violent politicians, had been, nevertheless, for a long period content with three

* Mr Smith's library was commenced in 1753, being only eighteen years after the establishment, in Edinburgh, by Allan Ramsay, of the first known circulating library in Britain. It counted 5000 volumes, and was the first of the kind established in Glasgow.

† Mr Walter Stirling, the founder of this now valuable library, was the son of Dr Stirling, whose father died in 1682 in Glasgow, and who was then looked upon as a “Nathaniel.” The testator of the library was born 12th December, 1723, and was baptised by the Rev. John Maclaurin, the minister of the North-west Church, and brother of the celebrated Colin Maclaurin, on the 15th of the same month. Of his early history little is known. He commenced life as a merchant, and became a member of the Merchant's House in 1768, under the designation of a “Home Trader.” He appears to have been a man of quiet and unobtrusive manners, while his retired habits may perhaps, in some degree, be attributed to his physical defect of frame—being a hunchback. Walter Stirling

was one among the many hunchbacks of the city whom “Jemmy Wardrop,” a rather witty and eccentric gentleman of his time, invited as a joke to encircle his dinner table; for an account of which see “Glasgow Past and Present,” Vol. I. Mr Stirling's taste as a literary man is shown in his selection of a really scholar's library, abounding, as it does, with some of the choicest and rarest specimens of bibliographical lore. He had, however, one odd peculiarity in his character—a horror of insolvency—which he testified in a remarkable manner in his will; for there, it is expressly provided, that “in case any Director of the Library shall become insolvent, he shall, *ipso facto*, cease to be a Director; nor shall such Director, so becoming insolvent, be again eligible, unless he shall have paid all his debts.” We have seen a MS. life of Walter Stirling, by Mr J. B. Simpson, the present Custodian of the Library, from which we have gathered the most of these facts. Mr Walter Stirling lived in Miller-street, and associated with the aristocratic portion of the community.

local newspapers—the *Journal*,* the *Mercury*,† and the *Advertiser*‡—whose editors generally restricted themselves to the chronicling of local events, leaving the graver matters of the state and country to be canvassed by the conductors of the metropolitan press.§

In those days, the chief food of the people was obtained, not in shops, but in market-places. The butter, egg, and poultry market, for example, was held at the Cross. Butcher-meat could be got nowhere, save in the markets in King-street and Bell-street; nor could a single green thing be had, except in the vegetable-market in Candleriggs.|| The meal and cheese-market was opposite the College; while the fish-market in King-street (at that time but indifferently supplied), was the only place where the tenants of our seas or our rivers could be shown off, with exception perhaps of fresh herrings, the sale of which, during the season, was carried on at the Broomielaw. In addition to the live poultry market at the Cross, there were two or three small *houfs* in Prince's-street for the disposal of dead fowls and game, the latter being then looked on as contraband, and sold and purchased in the same way as smuggled whisky. Good housewives always made their own markets, and rarely trusted to servants to obtain the necessary articles for the consumpt of a family. This arose, perhaps, as much from a greater paucity of servants than is

* The earliest newspaper published in Glasgow was the *Glasgow Courant*, price 1d to regular customers, and 1½d to others. The first number is dated November 14, 1715. This paper soon changed its name to the *West Country Intelligencer*, and before many months had elapsed disappeared. For at least five-and-twenty years no local paper was printed. The *Glasgow Journal* appeared July 20, 1741, and was followed by the *Glasgow Courant* on 14th October, 1745, which, like its namesake, had but a short existence. The first *Chronicle* commenced in 1766.

† The first number of the *Mercury* appeared on the 8th January, 1778; and on the 9th December, 1794, Messrs Duncan & Chapman announce that the *Mercury*, which had been

so long published as a weekly newspaper, would now be published twice a-week, price 4d.

‡ The *Advertiser* was begun in 1783, and continued till 1801.

§ The first number of the *Courier* did not appear till 1st September, 1791.

|| There was about this time an additional market built by the Messrs Thomson in Low John-street, in which butcher meat was sold below, and poultry and eggs up stairs. It did not, however, succeed, and about 1794, it was sold and converted—the lower floor into a colour warehouse, and the upper into the Andersonian Lecture room. It was here that Drs Garnett & Birkbeck, and afterwards Dr Ure, lectured.

now to be found in such establishments, as from a regard to economy. As there was as yet no water in the City, except what was to be had from public and private wells, the servants, also, had more to do than those now-a-days, when everything is brought to their hand without trouble. Going to the well was at least a daily duty; and on Saturday nights, when the Sunday's water must be also laid in, on which occasions there was always a crowd round the large double-headed pump at the West Port, hours were sometimes consumed before the girl's *turn* arrived to draw water. But although during this long time each house was deprived of the attendance of a servant, it is certain that she herself was not idle—at least with her tongue. It was, in fact, around this much-frequented fountain that the whole gossip of the town was retailed, and where what were vulgarly known as “clashes” were put into general circulation!*

As travelling before 1790 was but in its infancy in Scotland, it could not be expected that, even with all the patronage offered by the English bagmen, when waiting on their Glasgow customers, there could be much demand for inn accommodation. The fact is, that up to the year 1755, when the Saracen's Head Inn was erected in the Gallowgate, on the ancient site of the “auld kirk-yard” of little St Mungo, near the Gallowgate Port, there was really no place for the accommodation of respectable strangers or travellers, save in the hostelries of those stablers where “entertainment” was alone offered and obtained, according to the phraseology of the period, for “men and horses.” The establishment of this once celebrated hotel was indeed an era in the history of Glasgow—associated as it is with the recollection of the doings of the Lords of Justiciary, who so long held their levees, and gave their dinners, redolent of claret—of the whims of the sporting Duke of Hamilton, when waiting on the

* The ancient West Port well was a heavy stone-built fountain, from twelve to fourteen feet high, situated between the south-west corner of Glassford-street and the now

changed Black Bull Inn. Denholm mentions that, in 1803, there were drawn on an average 5850 gallons of water daily from this well.

chances of a "main" at the cockpit*—of Dr Samuel Johnson, and his biographer, Boszy, when returning wearied with their Hebridian wanderings, and thankful to have at length escaped from Highland hospitality and peat smoke; † and, though last not least, two events which of all others then marked the onward progress of the City—the marshalling of the procession to lay the foundation-stone of the Jamaica Street Bridge, formerly alluded to, but now swept away—and the first arrival of the London mail-coach with four horses, which took place on the 7th July, 1788, a vehicle now also sent to the tomb of all the Capulets by the introduction of railways. ‡

About this period which we are attempting to describe (we mean between 1790 and 1795), there were only four hotels of respectability in the City, and these were the "Black Bull," § "Buck's Head," ¶ "Star," ¶¶ and "Ton-

* In 1783, there was a celebrated cockpit at Rutherglen Bridge, kept by a Joseph Payne. In the *Mercury* of 26th June, an advertisement appears, stating that "there will be there, on the 11th July, fought for, a *high-bred mare*, by sixteen cocks, and by way of Welsh Main. Four pounds twelve the highest in weight."

† Boswell says, that on their arrival at the Saracen's Head Inn, Dr Johnson "put his leg upon each side of the grate, and said, with a mock solemnity, by way of soliloquy, but loud enough for me to hear it, 'Here am I, an *Englishman*, sitting by a coal fire!'" On the following day, some of the College Professors, consisting of Drs Stevenson, Reid, and Mr Anderson, breakfasted with the great lexicographer. In the first edition of this work we unfortunately gave insertion to a note, from Croker's first edition of "Boswell's Life of Johnson," respecting Adam Smith, which has fortunately turned out a *Myth*.

‡ It may be curious to state that, in the year 1763, there was only one coach to London from Edinburgh, which set off once a month, and was from twelve to sixteen days on the road. In 1783, there were fifteen a-week, and they reached the capital in four

days. In 1786, two of these stage-coaches reached London in sixty hours, by the same road that required eleven to eighteen days to complete the journey in 1763!

§ The Black Bull Inn (in 1851 discontinued as a hotel) was advertised to let in January, 1786. Besides having then a large hall, it had a dining-room, eleven parlours, eighteen bed-rooms, and stables for forty horses.

¶ When the Buck's Head, which was formerly the mansion-house of Provost Murdoch, and thereafter that of the Hopkirks of Dalbeth, was first established, it appears to have been rather a humble hostelry. The following advertisement, as given in 1788, at once testifies this:—"C. Macfarlane, Buck's Head Inn, has an ordinary every day at his house, at three o'clock; charge, 8d per head."

¶¶ The Star Inn, which formerly stood on the site of the present Bank of Scotland, was taken by Henry Hemming in 1795. The stables attached could accommodate seventy horses. Mrs Hemming was succeeded in the Star by Mr John Gardner, and he by Mrs Younghusband, whose pretty daughter won the admiration of many a sighing swain, till at length she found one she could love, and was married.

tine;" but perhaps these four, had it not been for the public dining qualities of the citizens, might have been found even more than sufficient for the business, when it is further considered that the London mail-coach arrived before breakfast on the third day after leaving the English capital; that there was only one conveyance every three days to Stirling; and, what is perhaps more astonishing still, that, even so late as 1792, there were only a couple of diligences and three heavy coaches to Edinburgh, and so slow was their speed that the passengers who took advantage of them were obliged both to dine and drink tea on the road; while one was so accommodating as to offer, "if taken in full, to set out at any hour the company chooses!"*

* One coach started from the Black Bull Inn every lawful day at eight morning, and arrived at John Cameron's, Grassmarket, at six o'clock. The other two got over the ground rather quicker, but to go to Edinburgh was to consume a day. From what Mr Robert Reid has said, who, under the assumed name of "Senex," has preserved so much that is really valuable connected with the social condition of Glasgow, it appears plain that considerable progress had been made, in 1790, in the rapidity of travelling between Edinburgh and Glasgow. In the summer of 1784, when he first visited the Scottish metropolis, we find that the "Edinburgh Diligence" set off daily from the Saracen's Head Inn, Gallowgate, at seven o'clock in the morning, and arrived in Edinburgh at eight o'clock at night. The following is a brief account of his journey:—"As we passed," says *Senex*, "along the Gallowgate, we came to the quarters of Gabriel Watson, who was then unloading the great Newcastle waggon. This was a ponderous machine, with six broad wheels, and drawn by eight horses. It generally carried a great portion of the Glasgow linen and cotton manufactures to the London market. It travelled at the rate of twenty-five miles per day, and was three weeks upon the road between Glasgow and London, resting always on Sundays. It was said that the first trip which Mr John

M'Iquham made to London was in this conveyance. After passing Gabriel Watson's quarters, we soon arrived in sight of the noted sign of the Saracen's Head, and truly a frightful fellow he was, with his truculent countenance, glaring eyes, his hooked scymitar, and crimson Eastern dress. The horses being now harnessed, and our luggage strapped and secured on the top of the diligence, we fairly set off for the great town of Edinburgh. Coachie, however, did not show much diligence in the use of his whip, for we travelled very slowly—not more, perhaps, than six miles in the hour; and whenever any little eminence occurred, the horses were allowed to take a comfortable walk to its summit. We arrived at Cumbernauld shortly after nine o'clock, where we stopped upwards of an hour and a-half, in order to give us time for breakfast, and allow a little rest and a feed to our horses, they being destined to carry us forward another stage. About two o'clock we arrived at Linlithgow; and after a very comfortable dinner there, we again took our seats, expecting to get a little quicker forward, seeing that the horses were now changed, but in this we were disappointed, for we just proceeded at the former jog-trot pace for a couple of hours or so, when we stopped at an inn upon the road, where the horses were fed, and got a long rest, to enable them to finish the remaining

While, to the bad roads throughout the country, and to the unostentatious habits of the citizens, may be justly attributed the limited use of stage-coaches and private carriages, it must, however, be recollected that the same causes gave encouragement to the keeping of riding-horses. The fact is, that at this period of Glasgow history there were more riding-horses nightly stabled in the City, in proportion to the population, than there are at this moment; for, without a horse, who could either visit or carry on business beyond the boundaries of the town? Horsemanship was, therefore, practised both by "gentle and simple;" and although, in most instances, the town equestrians gave but sorry tokens of an acquaintanceship with the precise directions laid down by Gambado, still there were a few who were quite alive to the common rules of the manège, and the joyous excitement and firm seat of the chase. It appears that, so early as 1771 a pack of hounds was kept by certain of the Glasgow worthies, and in a manner, too, that would not have disgraced the master of many of the most crack kennels in England. The pack to which we allude was called "the Robertson Hunt," or "the Glasgow Hounds," and seems to have originated in a meeting which took place on the 8th April, 1771, at which Messrs John Orr, John Baird, and Robert Dunsmore were present; and on which occasion certain regulations were agreed on, the chief of which were that Captain Robertson was appointed master for the year, and Mr Matthew Orr, treasurer, and that the Hunt should have a uniform, which was fixed to be "a dark brown frock, of hunters' beaver, made without lapelles, and to button at the sleeves, with a waistcoat of the same cloth, with lapelles, and lined with white shag—both to have plain silver buttons." It was also agreed to appoint, as was then wont in other parts of the country, a regular earth-stopper, who, in addition to his wages, was to have "a coat and waistcoat of green cloth, with red

stage of our journey. In the meantime, while the horses were thus resting and feeding we had our tea, and spent the time in the best manner we could, but rather tired at the de-

lay. Being again seated, as before, we drove on, and were finally set down safely in the Grassmarket of Edinburgh about eight o'clock at night."

cape, and two pairs of plaiding breeches, and a leather cap;” and to this important office Thomas Greer was nominated. A kennel was afterwards erected; and on Thursday, the 17th November, the first *meet* took place, when a fox was found at Hamilton Moor, and was duly killed “above ground.”*

Among the first rules of the Hunt we find the following:—That each member shall pay a guinea to defray contingent expenses; that a board shall be made of an oval form, to enlarge the dining-table at Bothwell; that the treasurer shall bespeak four delf-bowls, to make a bottle of rum each, with *The Robertson Hunt* written on them; that the treasurer shall send up six or eight gallons French brandy, put into a Dutch case, and shall also send up a hogshead of London porter, six dozen strong beer, five dozen port wine, and one dozen sherry; that the first hunting meeting shall begin on the first Glasgow Fast-day; that all the members be obliged to take off the uniform from Mr James Hamilton, and that no member shall appear in the field without it, under a penalty of one guinea for each offence; and, in fine, that Alexander Gray shall, each day during the meeting, provide a dinner at thirty shillings, for which each of the gentlemen shall pay two shillings—if the number does not amount to fifteen, the difference to be made up to Gray by the treasurer, and if they exceed that number, the money to be disposed of as the members shall think proper. Connected with the future history of the Glasgow Hunt, it may be mentioned that, on the 1st November, 1779, a fox was found

* The following is a list of the Robertson Hunt, taken from the diary of the late Mr Orr of Barrowfield:—

Captain Robertson, *Preses*.
Messrs John Baird.
“ John Bogle.
“ Archibald Bogle.
“ Allan Scott.
“ Andrew Houston.
“ Andrew Leitch.
“ Robert Dunsmore.
“ John Orr.
“ Robert Dreghorn.

Mr William Bogle.
Captain Stuart.
Messrs Mathew Orr.
“ Thomas Houston.
“ George Buchanan.
Sir Thomas Wallace.
Messrs Thomas Dunlop.
“ John Stuart.
“ James Dunlop, Carmyle.
“ Jas. Dunlop, Househill.
“ Robert Muirhead.
“ Bruce Campbell.
Captain Napier.

at Tollcross, at nine o'clock, and was followed till half-past four in the afternoon. He crossed the Clyde three times, ran over a great tract of country, and at last got to ground in Hamilton Wood. The chase could not be less than fifty miles. This great run recalls an unfortunate occurrence which took place some time afterwards, when Mr Struthers, in following hard after the pack, came to the Clyde, near Bothwell, which was at that moment swelled with rain, fearlessly leaped into the stream, and urged the huntsman to follow, which he did with hesitation; the consequence was, that Mr Struthers and the huntsman's horse with difficulty reached the opposite bank, but the huntsman and Mr Struthers' horse were drowned.

If, from the lack of travellers, the Glasgow hotels were limited in number, it is certain that, from the afternoon convivial and club-going propensities of the inhabitants, the taverns, even so far back as 1780, were by no means scarce. The best frequented and most celebrated were situated in the High-street, Saltmarket, and Gibson's-wynd, or Prince's-street. There were, however, also the *Black Boy* in the Gallowgate, *Jane Hunter's* in the Trongate, *Lamont's* at the head of the Stockwell, and the *Bacchus* in the Laigh Kirk-close.* The leading oyster-house in the town was kept by a Mrs M'Alpine, Iron Ravel-close, north side of Trongate; and as shell-fish were looked upon, no doubt from their scarcity and costliness, as rather an aristocratic indulgence, the house was necessarily patronised by not a few of the Corinthian order of Glasgow citizens. The more common supper dishes of tripe and cow-heel could only be obtained from a couple of "gaucy goodwives," who long retained the monopoly of *monieplies* in the Bridgegate.†

* In 1799, Mrs Lamont has the following advertisement:—"Soups from 12 till 2 daily. Hams at any time." This tavern was afterwards kept by one called M'Pherson, otherwise denominated "Major M'Pherson," after the very popular song of the period, "Major M'Pherson heaved a sigh." In 1800, the frequented change-house on the west side of the Laigh Kirk-close, is advertised to be let;

and, as an inducement for a good tenant, it is stated that "the close is very soon to be widened into a handsome street"—an improvement which, up to this day, has not been carried out.

† In earlier times tripe and cow-heel were hawked through the streets in the evenings; the vendors crying at the top of their voice, "*Nouts' feet and cow painches!*"

For a few years previous to 1790, and for many years thereafter, the fashionable lounge was on the north side of Trongate, from the Cross as far west as the south end of Queen-street; and there it was that many a young lady gained the envied notoriety of becoming a town and club toast. The Green, now so deserted by the wealthy, was then much frequented as a fashionable promenade, both by ladies and gentlemen. At that time the smoke nuisance did not at all exist, for there was not a single steam-engine nearer than the Govan Colliery, then known by the startling title of "the Fire-work," and which was situated at a considerable distance beyond the now demolished mansionhouse of Little Govan.* The verdure of the public park, and the foliage of the elm and beech, were then in all their pristine beauty, and pedestrians in summer could at that time enjoy a promenade almost round the whole park beneath the canopy of a wide-spreading double row of trees.† The cows there pastured were milked chiefly at the south ends of Saltmarket and Charlotte-street; and thither were attracted, in the mornings and evenings, the nursery-maids and children, armed with their tin jugs and bits of bread, to enjoy warm milk from the cow. "Arn's Well"—which then, as it does still, poured out a stream of the purest water, and which was encircled with a large clump of fine alder trees, alas! now no more,—was a favourite trysting-place with the lovers of those who went to draw water. At that time, too, the Green had sufficient *hazards* for the golfers; while down the centre of it meandered a small burn or rivulet, fortunately as

* The first steam-engine in Glasgow for moving machinery was made by Mr Robert Muir, and was put up in Messrs Scott & Stevenson's mill at Springfield, exactly ten years after Boulton & Watt obtained their patent.

† There was at this time a fine row of venerable spreading elms, which extended from the entrance of the Green, at the south end of the Saltmarket, along the northern boundary wall to near Craignestock, some of them 8 feet in diameter. Age and the

axe by degrees thinned them, and when Monteith-row was opened, they almost all disappeared. The famous "Bowling-tree" then stood in all its primeval glory, near the middle of the low Green, but ultimately fell a sacrifice before the *uprising* of that part of the park. There were also two stately thorns which reared their heads in King's Park, and which were known by the appellation of the "King and Queen's trees." Many a boy clambered to their tops to witness the Regimental Reviews on the birthdays of George the Third.

yet unpolluted with the thousand and one impurities which at present poison every stream connected with the City, and which threaten to render even the once pellucid Clutha a pestilential canal.

While the Green consequently offered at this time a pleasant and healthful promenade to all classes of the community, it also afforded the only facility which a town without soft water had for washing the clothes of the inhabitants. If it was necessary, even for proper domestic ablutions, to carry water from the Clyde to every house that could afford to employ either their own servants or others for this labour, it was certainly almost the universal practice, in well-regulated families, to have their regular washing-days, on which occasion the servant-maid was despatched early of a morning to the public Washing-house, to perform what is now done in a washing-house attached to every modern domicile. This important public establishment was then situated near the spot where Nelson's Monument now stands, and was amply supplied with all the requisites for cleansing purposes; and here daily might be seen congregated—provided any man had the courage to encounter the tongues or the suds of the washerwomen—some hundred strapping nymphs, many of them well worthy of becoming, in form at least, the worthy attendants of any modern Diana, though it may be doubted if they would have all as religiously stuck to their creed as their mythical predecessors! In those times, the washing-day was one which was always regarded with dread by every husband who liked the comforts of his own domestic circle, for on such occasions nothing was to be obtained at home, and it was almost the universal practice of such to palm themselves on their friends, with the excuse that “their wives had a washing.”*

* As a proof of the universal discomfort of washing-days, it has been told of a vain Paisley bailie, whose cranium doubtless had a larger bump of ideality than of conscientiousness, that having been asked, as a joke, on his return from London, whether or not he had seen George III., and whether he had

been invited to the palace to dine, coolly replied, “On course, I saw the King, and, while he was very happy to see me, added that he was very sorry indeed to say that he could not ask me that day to my dinner, as the Queen was thrang wi' a washing!”

If the better classes were thus obliged to send their clothes to the public Washing-house to be purified, it was to the lower Green, then covered with thick grass, that the housewife or sister of the labouring man carried her burden of soiled linen or cotton to be washed and bleached. Then, along the side of the river might be seen, in fine weather, the smoke of a hundred black pots, placed in the interstices of a wall that ran along the margin of the Clyde, and from which the hot water was transported by each washer to her own tub. It was indeed a curious as well as pleasing sight to look upon this large city bleaching-field, particularly when a dozen of tubs were being used for what was designated "tramping clothes," or, in other words, when many couples of well-made happy-looking girls, kilted above the knees, waltzed, if not with the grace, at least with the agility of the best *danseuse* at the Opera.* In the words of the author of "the Siller Gun," it might be truly said :—

"Whae'er has dauner'd out at e'en,
And seen the sights that I hae seen,
For strappin' lasses tight and clean
May proudly tell—
That search the country, Glasgow Green
Will bear the bell!"

† In 1789, Lackington, speaking of this Glasgow practice, says:—"Having both read and heard much stated of the manner of washing their linen, which, I must confess, I could not credit without having ocular demonstration. During my continuance at Glasgow, curiosity led me to the mead by the river side. For the poor women here, instead of the water coming to them as in London, are obliged to travel, laden with their linen, to the water; where you may daily see great numbers washing in their way, which, if seen by some of our London friends, would incline them to form very unjust and uncharitable ideas of the modesty of the Scottish lasses. I had walked to and fro several times, and began to conclude that the custom of getting up tubs and treading on the linen, either never had been practised, or was

come into disuse; but I had not waited half an hour when many of them jumped into the tubs, without shoes or stockings, with their shift and petticoats drawn up far above the knees, and stamped away, with composure on their countenances and with all their strength—no Scotchman taking the least notice or even looking towards them, constant habit having rendered the scene perfectly familiar. On conversing with some gentlemen of Glasgow on this curious subject, they assured me that these curious laundresses were strictly modest women, who only did what others of unblemished reputation had been accustomed to for a long series of years, and added, that any other time a purse of gold would not tempt them to draw the curtain so high."

While the respectable classes of the community took pleasure in a lounge on the Trongate, and a promenade in the public Green, they also patronised the assembly-room, the circus, and the theatre. At the period we are attempting to illustrate, the new temple of Terpsichord, in Ingram-street, was not built, and consequently the reel and country dance of the *beau monde* were still indulged in at the Tontine.* The circus was then in Jamaica-street, and the theatre stood in Dunlop-street, on the site of the present elegant structure; and, from the great patronage bestowed on the arena as well as the stage, it has been alleged, and perhaps with some truth, that the equestrian and histrionic talents of the *artistes* employed were of a higher order than are now to be found in these days of almost universal progress.†

There is certainly nothing more remarkable in the history of Glasgow, during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, than the mental and bodily thralldom in which the Presbyterian Church held the people—a thralldom, be it remembered, however, to which they almost universally submitted, under the belief that they were thereby serving and doing honour to God! From the year 1583 down to the close of the seventeenth century, the Kirk-Session of Glasgow in fact ruled with an iron hand, and assumed to itself a power far superior to that of the Magistrates. Their enactments were not limited to ecclesiastical matters, but applied to the every-day concerns of commercial and domestic life. While they exercised a scrutinising surveillance over the morals of the

* The scheme for building the Assembly-rooms in Ingram-street, instituted in 1790, was divided into 267 shares at £20 each, amounting to £5340. For many years these rooms were patronised by the Glasgow aristocracy, both in dancing and music; but within these few years the building has been converted into an Athenæum and reading-room.

† In 1752, a temporary theatre was fitted up against the wall of the Bishop's palace, which in 1754 was demolished. The first regular theatre built in Glasgow was in

Alston-street in 1762, which was burned on 5th May, 1780; the second was erected in Dunlop-street, and was begun on 17th July, 1781; the third, in Queen-street in 1804, which was burned in 1829; and the fourth, on the site of a former one in Dunlop-street, which is now allowed to be one of the handsomest out of London. In 1793, the celebrated Messrs Lewis and Palmer, and Mrs Esten, Mrs Bland, and Mrs Billington walked the boards of Dunlop-street Theatre. — See "THEATRICALS IN GLASGOW," in a subsequent part of this volume.

citizens, they likewise interfered with or attempted to change their innocent habits and amusements. In short, they exercised a tyranny—if not physically, certainly mentally—over the people, little inferior to that which the Spanish Inquisition wielded over its deluded votaries. Like that secret conclave, too, they for a long time carried on their sittings in secret, for we find on the 24th October, 1588, the Session enacted, that “to prevent their deeds and acts being publicly known, the whole elders and deacons are sworn with uplifted hands to reveal nothing that shall be votéd in the Session nor the voters.” The *bitter* observance of the Sabbath, and the sin of incontinence, afforded this clerical conclave abundant matter for legislation and edicts, and accordingly we find, for the long period of more than a century, that their minute-books are crowded with enactments in relation to the one or the other. That the members of the Kirk-Session, however, only carried out to the letter the sentiments of the great bulk of the people who then resided within the precincts of Glasgow, will scarcely be denied; at the same time it must be conceded, that while each and all of this ecclesiastical court and its subjects cried out for liberty of conscience, neither had one particle of toleration for the honest opinions of those who differed from them. Presbyterian dogmatism was the order of the day, and the dicta of the ecclesiastical council of the City of St Kentigern were as submissively obeyed by its inhabitants as were the edicts of the Councils of Nice or Trent by the widely spread abettors of book and bell.* The business of

* The following extracts from the Session Records will fully corroborate what has been stated:—

14th Nov. 1583. The Session enacts “that there should be no superfluous gatherings at banquets or marriages; that the price of the dinner or supper should be 18*d.*, and persons married should find caution to that effect.”

28th Nov. 1583. “That the booth doors of all merchants and traffickers be steekit on Wednesdays and Fridays in the hour of sermon, and that masters of boothis keep the hour of preaching under the penalty of £20,

without a lawful cause admitted by the Session. No flesher to kill meat in time of the preaching on week-days.”

26th Dec. 1583. Five persons were adjudged “to make public repentance because they kept the superstitious day of Yule, or Christmas, and the baxters were ordered to be inquired at when they baked Yule bread.”

17th Jan. 1590. The Brethren interpret the Sabbath to be from sun to sun; no work to be done between light and light in winter, and between sun and sun in summer. On the 18th Aug. 1640, the Brethren change

kirk-going and the time spent in listening to sermons, appear to have been a most serious matter about the second decade of the seventeenth century, for we find that the General Session on the 5th April, 1621, appoints "the new kirk to be opened at five hours in the morning and

their views, and declare "the Sabbath to be from 12 on Saturday night to 12 on Sunday night." Which are right?

In 1595, "the Session directed to go through the town that there be no bickering nor plays on Sundays either by old or young. All games such as golf, alley, bowls, etc., are prohibited on Sundays, as also no person to go to Ruglen to see vain plays on Sunday."

In 1599, the Session enacts that whoever shall be chosen Provost or Bailies after this, shall be enrolled as elders of the Kirk for the time to come.

In 1600, the Session ordains the Deacons of the Crafts to cause search for absents from the Kirks in their Craft of all the freemen, the one-half of the fine to go to the Kirk and the other to the Craft. The same year "searchers are directed to pass on the Sabbath into the houses to apprehend absents from the Kirk."

In 1601, the Session "discharges all speaking ill of the dead, or of casting up the faults of the dead who have suffered for their demerits to the living, under pain of standing two days at the pillar, and fined *at the will of the Session.*"

In 1604, the Session appoints a warehouse to be made in the Blackfriars steeple for the confinement of offenders. It appears that one person was *steepled* about this time for eight days, nothing being allowed to the *steepled* but "bread and water." In 1634, the ordinary prison for Kirk delinquents was the back gallery of Blackfriars Kirk.

In 1640, the Session ordains "that all masters of families shall give account of those in their families who hath not the Ten Commandments, Lord's Prayer, Creed, etc., and that every family shall have prayers and psalms morning and evening." Ports to be shut on the Sabbath day at 12 o'clock; to observe that no traveller go out or come in

the town, and watchers to be set where there are no ports.

In 1642, the Session "directs the Magistrates and Ministers to go through the streets on the Sabbath nights, to search for persons who absent themselves from church—the town-officers to go through with the searchers."

In 1643, the Session appoints some of their number to go through the town on the market-day, to take order with "*Banners and Swearers.* Swearers to pay 12*d* of fine."

In 1644, the Session directs "that the Magistrates shall attend the tables at the Communion in the Hie Kirk, and keep order."

In 1645, no horse meat nor any other thing be cried through the streets on Sabbath, and that no water be brought in after the first bell to the forenoon sermon.

In 1648, all keeping of cattle out of doors on Sabbath, except by the Town herd, forbidden on pain of censure.

In 1652, the Session appoint a clandestine committee to go about searching for persons who sell milk on the Sabbath—the committee to be four elders, and they to get two pence a-week from the treasurer.

In 1691, those who wander on the Sabbath, or stand before the door, will be called before the Session.

In 1698, the Session recommends to the elders and deacons, two and two, to search the change-houses in their proportions on Saturday nights at 10, and dilate drinkers and houses to the Magistrates.

For the sin of incontinence the punishments enacted by the Session were very severe towards the poor, and very partial towards the rich.

In 1586, the Session enacts "that the punishment for adultery should be to satisfy six Sabbaths at the pillar, barefoot and

closed at nine at night for the summer half-year, and for the winter from seven in the morning to five in the evening." What the worthy "Kettle-drummles" of those days could find to say to their listening flocks during such long diets, it is difficult to conjecture, but that edicts should thereafter have been issued against "women sleeping their way in church," may be easily imagined.*

Whether the more common practice with many, of lamenting over the obvious degeneracy of the present times when compared with the strict observances of a past age, has or has not anything to recommend it, we shall leave to others to determine. One thing, however, is plain, that whatever may have been the conduct of the people of Glasgow during a period considerably anterior to 1780, the City churches during the fifteen closing years of the last century, were by no means so well-attended as

barelegged, in sackcloth, also be carted through the town."

In 1594, the Session enacts "a cart to be made to cart harlots through the town, appoints a pulley to be made on the bridge, whereby adulterers may be ducked in the Clyde."

In 1599, the two midwives in the town are discharged to go to any unmarried woman till first they signify the matter to some of the Ministers or Magistrates in the daylight; and if it be in the night time, that they take the oaths of the said woman, before they bear the bairn, who is the father of it, as they will be answerable to God and the Kirk.

In 1605, the Session enacts that all fornicators should not only pay their fine, but stand one Monday at the Cross with a fast band or iron about their craig, and a paper on their forehead, and without cloak or plaid.

In 1621, the Session pass Dr Ross, trilapser in fornication, having paid 100 merks to the poor; also an honest young man, take 40 merks from him for the poor, repentance and all.

In 1643, adulterers were imprisoned, and banished out of town on a cart, with a paper

on their face, to stand in the Jugs three hours, and to be thereafter whipped.

In 1647, two hair gowns are bought for the use of the Kirk.

In 1665, the West Session resolves that so long as the English continue in town, they will put no person upon the pillars, because they mock at them.

In 1725, the Session enacts that "the elders and deacons go through their proportions, and take notice of all young women that keep chambers alone, especially them suspect of lightness, and warn them that they will be taken notice of, and advise them to get honest men, or take themselves to service."

▪ "The Session enacts that no women, married or unmarried, come within the kirk-doors, to preaching or prayers, with their plaids about their heads, neither lie down in the kirk on their face in time of prayer, with certification, their plaids shall be drawn up, or they raised by the beddal. The Session, considering that great disorder hath been in the kirk, by women sitting with their heads covered in time of sermon, *sleeping their way*, ordains intimation to be made that none sit with their heads covered with plaids in time of sermon."

they had been or are at present, at least by those who prided themselves on their "gentility."* However indecorous it may be thought by some to say that there is a fashion even in religion, it is certain that the duties of the Sabbath-day were not then so strictly practised as they had been and now are by the better classes, and that Sabbath desecration, as some consider certain practices to be, was then pretty generally indulged in by the young and fashionable portion of the community. In fact, a rather reckless neglect of Sunday observances was about this time the almost universal attribute of a man of fashion; and it may be easily believed

* The religious feelings of the people of Glasgow during the first half of the last century, are well illustrated in many diaries which were kept by certain of the citizens. I particularly allude to two which I have lately seen in MS.; the one written by an ancestor of Mr John Loudon, insurance-broker, and the other by Mr George Brown, an ancestor of Mr Young of Blytheswood-square. The latter, born in 1720, and educated at the College of Glasgow, was some years in the Town Council, and was several times Dean of Guild. His diary, which is principally a journal of his progress in religion, is interspersed with notices of passing events; it commences in October, 1745, and is pretty complete up to 1747. The first extract gives a picture of the manner in which a Sunday was spent in Glasgow in those days.

"Sabbath-day, Nov. 10, 1745.—Rose about seven in the morning—called on the Lord by prayer—read the 9th chapter of Job—then attended on family worship, and again prayed to the Lord for his gracious presence to be with me through the whole of the day, and went to church at ten of the clock—joined in the public prayers and praises in the assembly of his saints—heard the 17th chapter of Revelations lectured upon, and sermon from the 81st Psalm, 13th and 14th verses. In the interval of public service I thought on what I had heard, and wrote down some of the heads of it; went again to the

house of the Lord, and heard sermon from the same text—came home and retired and thought on the sermon. About five at night joined in family worship, and afterwards supped—then retired again and wrote down some things I had been hearing—then read the 9th chapter of Romans, and prayed; after this I joined in social worship a second time, and went to keep the public guard of the City at ten o'clock at night."

Thus it appears that, besides his private devotions, this worthy merchant heard two sermons and a lecture, and attended family worship three times! The second extract gives a curious insight into the character of his religion:—

"For these two or three days," says he, "I have been in much perplexity concerning my duty with respect to the rebellion; whether I was called to rise up in arms in defence of my religion and liberty, and go on my own charge to Stirling, or elsewhere, as a volunteer for that end or not. The reasons that sometimes inclined me to one side, and at other times to the contrary, I design to write down in full, if the Lord will, afterwards."

This "afterwards," like most of our more convenient seasons, seems never to have arrived, at least there is no trace of it in the MSS. Mr Brown, however, did go to Falkirk, but in the matter of *arms*, the only thing he took to, like the rest of his party, was "his heels!"

that the example was pretty generally followed by those who were desirous to follow in the aristocratic wake. Notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, the churches, in proportion to the people, were then far fewer in number than they are at present. Dissent* was as yet at a discount, so far as regarded numbers and churches, and the whole kirks and chapels connected with the then dominant Establishment in the City and Barony numbered only eleven.†

If there was now less sessional interference with the conduct and far less puritanical strictness about the religious observances of the people than in a former age, there was also less superstition. Although some of the more aged yet believed in the existence of warlocks, witches, and ghosts, and could almost approve of, or at least remember the approval of their parents, regarding the sentence of the last witch that was burned in Renfrewshire, still such things were regarded rather by the manhood of the period as a myth than a reality.‡ In the minds of the domestic ser-

* The first Secession Church opened in Glasgow was by the Rev. James Fisher, in 1741. There were two pillars within this church, in Shuttle-street, from which an arch sprung that supported the roof, and which were popularly named "Ralph and Ebenezer Erskine."

† Contrasted with the religious feeling and practice of even thirty years previous to 1790, it may be truly said, that the attendance in the church was greatly neglected, particularly by the men. Families began to think it *ungenteel* to take their servants to church with them; the streets were not, as formerly, deserted during the hours of public worship, and even the evenings were frequently loose and riotous. Family worship was little practised. Visiting and catechising were little followed by the clergy; and church censure, so much in vogue during a century before, was disused, and the cutty-stool was fairly kicked out of every fashionable church and chapel. At the census of 1851, there were no less than 143 places of public worship within the boundaries of Glasgow, affording

sitting room for 114,278 persons; and it was calculated that, deducting the Catholic inhabitants, there were only about 250,000 Protestants to be provided for.

‡ As a picture of the barbarous infatuation and ignorance of former times in Scotland, with respect to witches, we give the following extract of the sentence pronounced against five poor women at Borrowstounness, December 19, 1679:—

"Forasmeikle as Annabill Thomson, widow, in Borrowstounnes, Margaret Pringle, relict of the deceasit John Campbell ther, Margaret Hamiltown, relict of the deceist James Pollwart ther, William Crow, indweller ther, Bessie Wicker, relict of the deceist James Pennie ther, and Margaret Hamilton, relict of the deceist Thomas Mitchell ther, prisoners in the Tolbuith of Borrowstounnes, are found guiltie be ane assyse, of the abominable cryme of witchcraft, committed be them in manner mentioned in their dittages, and are decerned and adjudged be us under subscribers, Commissioners of Justiciary, specially appointed to this effect, to be taken to

vants, however, drawn, as these drudges chiefly were, from the country and from the Highlands, there no doubt still lingered many superstitious prejudices, and many odd customs, and on certain days and under certain circumstances these not unfrequently peeped out. They could not easily forget that, in the distant parishes to which they might belong, it was considered indisputable, when a child fell into a weakly state, and when a cow lacked milk, or when a horse had taken the *batts*, that the cause was invariably traced to some evil eye, and that some active step was necessary to be taken to remove the incantation. The clicking death-watch

the west end of Borrowstonnes, the ordinar place of execution ther, upon Tuesday the twentie-third day of December current, bewixt two and four a'clock in the efternoon, and there be wirried at a steack till they be dead, and thereafter to have their bodies burnt to ashes. These therfoir require and command the baylic principal off the regallitie of Borrowstonnes, and his deputts to see the said sentence put to dew execution in all poynts, as yee will be answerable. Given under our hands, at Borrowstonnes, the nynteenth day of December, 1679 years,

W. DUNDAS.

RICH. ELPHINSTONE.

WA. SANDILANDS.

J. CORNWALL.

J. HAMILTON."

In order that a more distinct idea of trials for witchcraft, as then conducted, may be conveyed to the reader of the present day, we subjoin the following short account of a trial before the High Court of Justiciary, and an extract of the indictment. Ten women were accused of witchcraft. The facts from which the crime libelled was inferred were pretty much the same. The indictment against one of them is as follows:—

"Nevertheless ye are guilty of the said crime, in so far as, about two years since, ye the said Isobell Elliot, being then servant to Helen Laing in Peastown, an witch, ye at her desire staid at home from the kirk, and was present at a meeting with the devil, the said Helen Laing and Marion Campbell,

witches, in the said Helen's house, where the devil kissed you, and offered to lie with you, and caused you renew your baptism, and baptised you upon the face *with an waff of his hand like dewing*, calling you Jean; and ye being with child, the devil did forbear to lie with ye; but after ye were *kirked*, the devil had carnal copulation with you: and since that time ye have had several meetings with the devil and several witches, and has many times had carnal copulation with him." They were all convicted on their own confessions, condemned to be strangled at a stake, and burned.—*Records of Justiciary*, September 13, 1678.

What a contemptible estimate must every one at the present day form of the popular opinions then prevalent, when the Crown Advocate could prosecute, fifteen jurymen convict, and the supreme judges of the land condemn to the flames ten women in one day, for having had carnal copulation with the devil! Is it not possible that future generations may look upon our own opinions and conduct, in some things, with equal surprise and detestation?

As a farther proof of the ignorance and superstition which prevailed even to a very late period among the educated in Scotland, we find that, on the 12th March, 1698, the magistrates of Glasgow granted six pounds eight shillings Scots to the servitors of the jailor, "for maintaining witches and warlocks in the Tolbooth, by order of the Commissioners of Justiciarie at Paisley."

and the "candle-spail" were also regarded with fear, and almost believed as religious truth, while the reading of the fortune-telling tea-cup was but too universally indulged in by almost every maid-servant, and by even many of their better educated mistresses. The mysteries of Halloween, so well portrayed by Burns, were also still patronised by all classes, while all the singular appeals made to some powerful and occult influence were still laughingly, but *half-trustingly*, made by all those who yet indulged in the mystical forms of that once famous Catholic festival. On New Year's Day, few would allow the light of a candle to be carried out of their houses to those of their neighbours; neither was it thought right to lend any article to persons out of doors, in the belief that, by so doing, all their "good luck" would be given away during that year. If a barefooted person, or a beggar, or one empty-handed, happened to be a "*first-foot*," this was considered a bad omen, and certainly prognosticated ill fortune throughout the year. There were also other superstitions which still lingered among the people; for example, at *fittings* the *salt-box* was always the first article moved and lodged in the new house. It was deemed unlucky to flit on Saturdays:

"Saturday flit, short while sit."

In removing a cradle from one house to another, a pillow was always put into it; and when a woman was in child-labour, the husband's breeches were sometimes put under the pillow, to bring about a safe and speedy delivery! The Bible even was put under the pillow, to preserve the woman from *skailh*. If a child fell or met with any accident, a table-spoonful of water mixed with salt was partly applied to the brow of the child, and partly poured down its throat. A piece of *rowan-tree*, sewed in the hem of a child's petticoat, was considered a sure protection from witchcraft; and if a sucking-child cried without intermission in the dead of the night, those awake were sure to look if the ladle was in the kail-pot, for if it was, then the cause of the child's crying was certain!

About this period, the street dress of the gentlemen was generally more

showy than elegant. They wore coats, which were of blue, grey, or mixture cloth, invariably unbuttoned, which permitted the wearers to display in full force their rather gaudy buff and striped waistcoats. Their shirts, which were also pretty conspicuous, were ornamented with a broad frill like a mainsail, and around the neck was tied a large white stuffed neckcloth, which generally covered the whole chin. Drab breeches, with white stockings and shoes, were the almost invariable order of the day, except in very wet weather, when a pair of black *spats* or half-boots were occasionally sported. A few of the more sporting characters patronised buckskins or white *corde*s, with top-boots; and almost all had a large bunch of gold seals dangling from under their waistcoats. Elderly gentlemen generally carried a *ratan* under their arm. No individual of any degree wore trousers, except sailors, and as these were rarely encountered at that time on the streets of Glasgow, such an attire was looked upon as an oddity. If the forenoon dress was, according to our modern ideas, not quite *en regle*, the evening costume was both tasteful and elegant; it consisted of a blue or brown coat, black silk breeches and stockings, and white satin waistcoat, occasionally embroidered, with hair well curled and powdered. The fact is, that hair-powder was universally worn, and was not confined to the mere adornment of the head, but was also spread over the neck and back of the coat.* The hair was gathered

* The last person who wore hair-powder profusely dusted on the neck of his coat and on his broad shoulders was the late *Richard Dick, Esq.*, familiarly called "Justice Dick." He was one of the most active of the County Justices of the Peace, and was more frequently seen on the bench than any of his compeers. The last specimen of tied hair, or *en queue*, was the late singular old rich carmudgeon, *Benjamin Greig*, who, with a miserly disposition towards all his fellow-men, never denied himself any good thing—at least in the way of wine, which he regularly swallowed every day alone; after which he sallied forth, formerly to the coffee-room to

gossip, and latterly to the shop of *Mr John Walker*, grocer, where he got all the tittle-tattle of the town. He had a sad propensity to run down the fortunes of all men; and, among other prejudices, would never condescend to sit down at table with any one who had been a bankrupt. One day, entering the shop of *Mr Walker*—better known, however, by the nickname of *Sugar Jock*—he, accosting the grocer, said, "Are you no muckle surprised to hear that *Mr L*— has left £20,000." "Why," said *Sugar*, "I would have been more surprised to hear that he had taken it wi' him!" *Greig* gave a grunt, and left the shop.

into a cue, and such was the attention paid to the hair and head-gear, that no gentleman sallied forth from his breakfast without having had a visit from his barber. The craft of the puff and curling-tongs was then in the heyday of prosperity; and from its members being usually men of fair education, and necessarily regarded as the collectors of the whole gossip of the City, their presence was looked for every morning by their customers with as much anxiety as is now experienced for the runner with the morning newspaper.*

Before leaving the subject of male attire, it may perhaps be as well to state that there were then few persons to be seen dressed in black. This costume was restricted to those who might be called to attend a funeral, or to mourn for a relative, and to the Lord Provost and Magistrates, at all times and on all occasions, during the period they exercised the magisterial function—the former on state occasions being dressed in a velvet suit, bag-wig, and hand-ruffles, and the latter sporting cocked hats and chains. Notwithstanding the universal love for coloured clothes which then prevailed, few citizens failed to keep a black suit, for performing the last sad offices which the living in Glasgow have always so becomingly paid to their departed friends and kinsmen; and hence at every funeral there appeared coats whose colour and cut illustrated many of the long past successive *ages* of fashion!

The front of the Tontine and the Coffee-room under the piazzas, were at this time the great daily rendezvous of the leading notables of the community; and at the upper end of that so celebrated news-room, to be

* In the *Advertiser* of 1793, we find that, at a general meeting of the Incorporation of Barbers, it was resolved to advance their prices as follows:—Shop-shaving, 1*d* sterling, each time; dressing not less than £2 12*s* sterling per annum, each *lawful* day—the customer always finding materials. Old *Falconer* the barber, in Kirk-street, Calton, who was a character, and did a large business, never raised his prices above ½*d* for shaving, and 1*d* for hair-cutting. He conse-

quently drew upon himself much of the ill-will of his brethren of the razor and curling-tongs. He was among the last specimens of the old school of Tonsors, and might be ranked in the same category with *John Christie*, who lived up a long close opposite the Tron Steeple, who, I believe made money, and was also a Baptist preacher; and with *Campbell* the barber, in Argyle-street, whose portly figure occasionally played a part in processions of King Crispin.

considered a sight for all strangers, were always congregated, from one till three o'clock, those who either were the acknowledged, or else imagined themselves to be, the dons of the City. These daily meetings were not as might be supposed for exchange or business matters, but merely for gossiping, or, what was equally important, for arranging where they should dine, or at what hour the particular Club of which they were members should assemble. At that period, the pacers of the news-room boards were a jolly-looking, well-dressed, red-faced, gentleman-like set of fellows, with a roar and a laugh always at command, and a sort of independent swagger, bespeaking full purses and no backwardness in opening them. Hospitality was their ruling characteristic, and woe betide the head and stomach of the stranger wight, with anything of a social turn, or in the garb of an officer or a gentleman, who once got fairly introduced among this jovial and convivial band!*

The ladies were not so gorgeously attired when out of doors as they are now, nor were their gowns so amply furnished with breadths of silk or muslin as to *scavenge* the pavements. A long narrow black silk cloak, trimmed with black lace, was the common dress of the married, and a dark or coloured spenser of the young and single. Parasols were almost unknown, but in their stead was used a large green paper fan, nearly two feet long when closed, which was suspended from the wrist by a ribbon, forming an immense circle when opened, and which was used as the only protection against sunshine or ogling! In evening dress, muslins, which were then expensive, were much patronised by those who tripped on the light fantastic toe; and rich silks and satins, as at the present day, were worn by wives, aunts, and grandmothers. The forms of all were invariably encased in stiff unbending whalebone stays—the business of a staymaker being then in the hands of men, and evidently an extensive

* As it may be supposed, there was no lack of odd characters in the Old Exchange Reading-rooms, and it was hence the scene of many odd *waggeries*. Among these, it is told of one member who was in the habit of daily

standing, at noon, with his back to the fire, to the interruption of his fellows, having had a label adroitly pinned to his coat-tail, "Hot joints every day at twelve o'clock!"

and profitable business.* A very few elderly ladies still adhered to hair-powder and patches, although that peculiarity of an earlier age was fast fading away, and in a few years thereafter was unseen. Fashion at all times is whimsical enough, but never did it show itself to be so more than at the period we are sketching. For we find, that in defiance of aching heads or heated brains, the ladies of the *mode* wore heavy beaver hats and thick black silk calashes in the dog-days, while, with equal consistency, and in defiance of the rude blasts of winter, they stuck a few paltry feathers in a bit of silk which scarcely covered the top of their heads, and called it a bonnet! †

Dancing in private was then much in vogue among all classes, while public assemblies were also frequent and much patronised. The Lord Provost, in full court dress, always presided at the Queen's assembly, which took place on the 18th January. On that occasion all the young belles of the City and neighbourhood were in the habit of making their first public *entrée*, or, as it was emphatically called, "*came out*"—a step in life which most of our fair citizens seldom failed to talk of, and few in after life were willing to forget. ‡

In the garb of the working-classes, and particularly of the servant-girls, a far greater change is discernible than in that of the lady of fashion. It was then the custom, happily now given up, for the generality of the lower class of females to go about without either shoes or stockings, and

* During the summer of 1785, no fewer than eight parties connected with the City advertise and offer "constant employment to men-staymakers."

† Almost every respectable burghess' wife of the middle class had a scarlet cloak with a hood, which hung behind, and was put up on wet days to cover the head.

‡ Dancing and card assemblies appear to have been held weekly during the winter of 1788, for in the *Glasgow Mercury* of the 25th September of that year, the following adver-

tisement appears:—"Mr Smart [the lessee of the Tontine] presents his respects to the ladies and gentlemen who honour him with their company on Thursday evenings; and begs leave to inform them that, with the advice of his friends, the rooms and assemblies are to be held at the Merchants' Hall, in Bridgegate, till further notice, owing to the entry to the Tontine Assembly-rooms being under repair; and to begin this evening at the usual hour." The Tontine assembly-rooms had been opened only a year or two before.

instead of flaunting, as they now do, in silks and satins, and hats and feathers, they were never known to sport a *long gown* except on Sundays—and then the gown was limited to one of dark printed calico, with generally a petticoat of the same colour. The fact is, servant-girls in those days had less money to spend on dress than at the present moment; besides, clothing of all kinds was much more costly, the common wages per half-year being then 20s and an apron. There was, however, always a dark-brown *duffle* cloak, with a hood to it, belonging to every kitchen in the City, which was indiscriminately used by the servants on rainy days or cold nights.

If among all classes during the early history of Glasgow, there was not so much extravagance exhibited in the dress of the living as there is now, it is certain that far more attention was paid, up to the close of the last century, to the adornment of the dead. The persons employed in this mournful and lugubrious occupation seem to have driven, at that period, a most profitable trade; this branch of industry, and the materials used for the dressing of corpses, were considered so important by the politicians of the day, that Acts of Parliament were regularly passed in favour of woollen or of linen, as the one or other branch of manufacture required support and encouragement.*

For a few years previous to the period we are attempting to describe, the City records afford evidence that the Magistrates had become sensible of the necessity of a more effective force than the town officers, for the

* The following advertisements will best illustrate this subject:—In 1747, "James Hodge, who lives in the first close above the Cross, on the west side of the High-street, continues to sell burying-crapes ready-made; and his wife's niece, who lives with him, dresses dead corpses at as cheap a rate as was formerly done by her aunt, having been educated by her and perfected at Edinburgh, from whence she has lately arrived and has brought with her all the newest and best fashions." In 1789, "Miss Christy Dunlop,

Leopard-close, High-street, dresses the dead as usual in the most fashionable manner." In 1799, "Miss Christian Brown, at her shop west side of Hutcheson-street, carries on the business of making *dead flannels*, and getting up burial crapes, etc. She also carries on the mantua-making at her house in Duncan-close, High-street, where a mangle is kept as formerly." By an Act of Charles II. every curate in England had to report, under a penalty of £5, all persons being buried in woollen cloth.

suppression of the increasing outrages committed on the lieges and their property. Scarcely a night passed during which madcaps did not break lamps, or blackguards assault and put in bodily fear the unprotected and the timid. To remedy the evil, after two unsuccessful attempts to obtain a Police Act, the Magistrates created a small force about the year 1788; and for which a sum of £135 2s was paid to Richard Marshall, for himself, as superintendent of police, and for his officers, on the 23d July, 1789.* From a subsequent entry in the Town's minute-book, it is plain that this force was armed,† and no doubt assisted the citizens, who were then called to watch and ward. Night-work, however, appeared to be their chief vocation; ‡ for, during the day, the keeping of the peace seemed to be almost altogether left to the town-officers, who were then better known by the appellation of red coat officers, or *hornies*. Those important functionaries, who were not as now limited to half a dozen, but counted at least twenty, in addition to their legal duties and to *marshalling* the Lord Provost and Bailies regularly every Sunday to the Wynd Church, save when visiting the other places of worship belonging to the Establishment, were always found at the entrances to, and sometimes even inside of, every dancing-school, ball-room, or regular dancing assembly; and it has been even alleged that they occasionally assisted in eking out, as waiters or livery servants, the magnificence of a Provost's civic entertainment. If

* A Police Bill was introduced into the House of Commons by the Magistracy in the year 1789, and the Provost and Town-clerk were sent to London to carry it through. The measure had the unanimous approbation of the City Corporation and the Merchants' House, but was opposed by the Trades' House, and, owing to the shortness of the session, was withdrawn.

† 23d July, 1789.—“Authorise the Treasurer to pay to Robert Gray, silversmith, £38 17s for a sword and silver badge to the lieutenant of police, and a gold chain to the intendent of police; also, to James Graham, cutler, £9 9s for sword belts and brass plates for the police-officers; also, to Angus M'Don-

ald, £1 4s for badges furnished to police-officers.”—*Council Records of Glasgow*.—It is worthy of remark that Edinburgh had no police till 1805.

‡ On 27th December, 1790, the Magistrates, by an advertisement in the *Glasgow Mercury*, “require all the male householders, citizens, and inhabitants, under the age of 60 and above 18, whose yearly rents are £3 sterling, to the number of 30, every night as they shall be warned by an officer, to repair to the Laigh Council Chamber at ten o'clock at night, and to continue on guard and patrol till next morning, subject to such orders as shall be given by the Magistrates.” The fine for absence was 3s 6d.

the Bailies were then, as they have always been, a "terror to evil-doers," the *hornies* proved themselves similar *terrors* to the idle boys and girls outside, and to the light-hearted juveniles who were flattering a parent's heart with the well-executed steps of the "Minuet de la Cour," the "Dusty Miller," and the "Princess Feather," within the sacred precincts of Fraser's Hall or Sillars' rooms; quadrilles, waltzes, galops, and polkas being then unknown to the most fashionable and most accomplished professor of the dance.*

If there was no day police except these *hornies*, there was always a subaltern's guard, from the regiment in the Barracks, marched daily to the City Guard-house in the Candleriggs, which, besides furnishing sentinels for the Jail, Bridewell, the Custom and Excise Offices, the Royal Bank and Bank of Scotland, with a sergeant's squad for the Powder Magazine,† likewise turned out to preserve order at fires, or to quell any serious riot. As there was no water except what could be procured from the public wells, or from the Clyde, a fire was always a more serious calamity than it now generally turns out to be. The fire-engines, which were few and of no great power, were filled from leathern buckets belonging to the Corporation, or from the barrels of the City bakers, who, in these rather rude times, were the chief water-bearers, and whose appearance at the scene of any conflagration was always hailed with approbation and encouragement by the excited populace.‡

* On the 13th Oct., 1783, Mr Fraser advertises that he will open his dancing-school in M'Nair's Land, King-street. The hall still exists. On the same day, Mr Sillars also announces the opening of his school in Buchanan-close (the third west of the Exchange). About the same time, Mr Campbell and Mr Dick were also instructing both sexes in the art of *cutting* and *shuffling*—the former being looked upon about that period as rather the most *distingue*. With the growth of the City, however, there came new dancing-masters. In Oct. 1799, Mr Park announces the opening of his ball-room at the King's

Arms, Trongate, and Monsieur D'Egville in Hamilton-street, New-town. In after years followed the two Hamiltons, Charlesford, &c. &c.

† The first public Powder Magazine was opened in 1782. By an advertisement from the Magistrates, the building is described as standing in a remote locality near the Garscube-road. Its ancient walls remain in the centre of a most populous district, although it is not now used for the storing of gunpowder

‡ There were six fire-engines in those days but they were small as well as ineffective.

At this period a stranger would have experienced considerable difficulty, small though the City was, in at once hitting on the dwelling-house or place of business of any of the inhabitants, seeing that the mystery of numbering the streets, if as yet discovered, was at least not much practised in Glasgow. Closes and lands had no doubt particular names with which the residences of parties were associated, but at the present day these names have been so lost as to render the precise spot with which any celebrated individual is linked almost unknown.

If there were, however, few or no numbers on the streets, between 1780 and 1790, to guide the stranger to the shops and dwelling-houses of the inhabitants, there was at least a printed Directory to tell the names, occupations, and dwelling-places of the chief citizens. The first, a very tiny volume, was published by John Tait, in 1783; and the second by John Mennons, in 1787, under the title of "Jones's Directory," it having been edited by Nathaniel Jones,* keeper of the Coffee-room and of the "Servants' Register-office, 2d stair, left hand, Presbyterian Close, Salt-market." What a flood of light do these now scarce records of names, of crafts, and of abodes, pour on the then existing habits and condition of the City, so very different from those of the present day! At that time every man of mark, in trade or manufactures, was to be found at his business post in the few streets which encompassed the Cross, and at only a few minutes' walk from that central rendezvous of all classes. It appears, too, that a very large number of the leading citizens actually lived and slept within ear-shot of the Music Bells; and certain are we that the grandchildren of those who may have the good fortune to have had grandfathers living in Glasgow at that period, would be vastly surprised, on consulting these address-books, to find their ancestors occupying houses in localities, which, now-a-days, their own porters, or even their miserably paid weavers, would have some hesitation in

* It appears that Nathaniel Jones was once a shoemaker, and that he was the son of Ryce Jones an overseer of Bell's tan-work, who had a house in the line of St Andrew-street, mentioned in the Act of Parliament for opening that street in 1768.

acknowledging as their homes.* From these records, also, we gather that the learned professions bore a far greater proportion to the general mass of the inhabitants than they do now-a-days; and what, perhaps, is more remarkable, that a greater number of those worthies stood out more prominently in the general world than the professors, procurators, and doctors, even with all the advantages of modern science and civilisation, do at the present hour. Where, for example, in all the College houses, during the last twenty years, do we find such men domiciled as Dr Thomas Reid, John Millar, John Anderson, William Richardson, and John Young?† Where, among the long list of the present Faculty of

* It may be here mentioned that the late Mr Henry Monteith, of Carstairs, lived, in 1789, in the third flat of Lightbody's land, south side of Bell's-wynd.

† Dr Reid was born in 1710, was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen, and was appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy in King's College, Aberdeen. In 1764 he was elected Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, as the successor of Adam Smith, and died in 1796. His principal works are "An Inquiry into the Human Mind;" "Essays on the Intellectual Powers of Man;" "Essays on the Active Powers of Man." His able biographer, in drawing the character of this eminent and excellent man, sums it up in these words:—"Its most prominent features were—intrepid and inflexible rectitude, a pure and devoted attachment to truth, and an entire command over all his passions."

Professor John Millar was born in 1735 at Shotts, and was educated at Hamilton and Glasgow. He was called to the bar in 1760, and in 1761 he was elected to the Chair of Law in the University of Glasgow. As a lecturer he obtained great celebrity, from the familiar and animated manner in which he treated his subject; and, in 1787, he published his "Historical View of the English Government." Some time after he printed a treatise "On the Origin of Banks." He died in 1801. The distinguish-

ing feature of Professor Millar's intellect, according to the *Edinburgh Review*, "was the great clearness and accuracy of his apprehension, and the singular sagacity with which he seized upon the true statement of a question, and distinguished the point in dispute from the mass of sophisticated argument in which it was frequently involved." In a letter of James Watt to Mr Craig of the Waterport, dated in April, 1805, the celebrated engineer mentions that he first became acquainted with Mr Millar about the year 1752 or 1753, and adds that he frequently met him at "an irregular club a few of us had at Mrs Scheid's, the members of which were William Morhead of Herbertshire, John Allan of the Row, your father (Mr Craig), Mr Millar, and myself. I am not sure whether Mr Archibald Hamilton of London and Mr R. Carrick were of the number—at least occasionally. I remember Mr Millar was always looked up to as the oracle of the company; his attainments were greater than those of the others; he had more wit and much greater argumentative powers, of which he was not sparing, as those who engaged with him felt to their cost; at the same time he was perfectly good-humoured, though he had an air of firmness which was apt to dismay his antagonist. In short, such as you knew him in age he was in youth, allowing for his more matured judgment. Our conversations, besides the usual subjects with

Procurators, with all the accumulated knowledge of business and law of modern times, is such a galaxy of remarkable names to be found as among the short list of that body given in Jones's Directory of 1787? Where, among the numerous practitioners belonging to the Physicians

young men, turned principally upon literary subjects, religion, morality, belles lettres, etc.; and to those conversations my mind owed its first bias to such subjects, in which they were all much my superiors, I never having attended a college, and being then a mechanic."—*Morehead's Life of Watt.*

John Anderson, F.R.S., was born in the parish of Roseneath, in 1726, and was appointed Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Glasgow, in 1756, whence he was translated, in 1760, to the Chair of Natural Philosophy, for which his pursuits and talents more eminently fitted him. His "Institutes of Physicks" was printed in 1786, and went through five editions in ten years. As a lecturer he was most popular; and in the experimental course of Natural Philosophy which he established for those of the City who thought fit to attend, he extended a taste for science even among the working classes. The leading characteristic of Professor Anderson was a "liberal and diffusive benevolence in regard to the instruction of his race." For this peculiarity of disposition he participated warmly in the efforts of the French people to free themselves from oppression, and visited Paris in 1791, carrying thither a model of his newly-invented gun, which was hung up in the hall of the National Convention with the following inscription over it—"The gift of Science to Liberty." Professor Anderson died in 1796, and left the whole of his apparatus and property to found an educational institution under the title of "Anderson's University."

William Richardson was born at Aberfoyle, in 1743, and became a student at Glasgow College in 1758. In a few years thereafter he was appointed tutor to the two sons of Lord Cathcart, with whom he remained at Eton for two years, after which he accompanied his pupils, with their father, to St

Petersburgh, to which Court his lordship was sent as Ambassador Extraordinary. There Mr Richardson remained from 1768 till 1772. In the year following he was chosen Professor of Humanity in the University of Glasgow, and remained in that chair till his death, in 1814. He was a fine scholar and able teacher, a poet and miscellaneous writer. Among his works are "Anecdotes of the Russian Empire;" "Essays on Shakspeare's Dramatic Characters;" "The Indians," a tragedy; and "The Maid of Lochlin," a lyrical drama, with other poems. He was a contributor to "The Mirror" and "Lounger," and to "Stewart's Edinburgh Magazine." The Professor was methodical in everything. In his dress he appeared in the morning *en diabbille*; but as the day wore on he became more in order, till, in the afternoon, he was always seen *en grande tenu*, which, in those days, might be designated a powdered wig, lace ruffles, knee breeches, and silk stockings. He was a great favourite, and dined out much; and, unfortunately, from this latter cause, became a martyr to gout. Good living was, in fact, his passion. In illustration of this, the following anecdote is told of him. Dining out one day where the turtle-soup was splendid, he exclaimed, after repeated *helpings*, "I know there is gout in every spoonful, but I can't resist it." He was beloved by his pupils, and from the peculiarly soft and silvery way in which he spoke or even *fined*, he obtained for himself the not very elegant sobriquet of *Cheeper!*

John Young was one of the most celebrated Greek scholars and critics that ever occupied the Greek Chair of the University. He succeeded Dr Moor, of whom we have already spoken. None of his many pupils can ever forget the enthusiasm with which he descanted on a figure of Homer, or on the power of the Greek language in that poem, to pro-

and Surgeons of the present day, do we find a like per centage of talented and remembered names as occurs among the learned *twenty-one*, who were *typeset* by honest John Mennons, the editor of the Glasgow Journal? And where, in fine, when we look to the limited circle of the City Clergy (then no more than fourteen), can we discover, among the more than hundred of the present day, men who will be so well remembered, after a thirty years' absence from this forgetful world, as the Christian-minded Dr Balfour,* the able Dr Gillies,† and the literary Dr

duce, by mere sound, the meaning wished to be conveyed, or the delight with which he translated an ode of Anacreon, or a dialogne of Lucian. In 1788 Mr Young published, in imitation of the style of Dr Johnson, his well-known criticism of Gray's "Elegy;" but it has always been regretted that he did not do something better suited to his talents and learning. He was a great admirer of the stage, and was a devoted supporter of Edmund Kean, like many other of the Professors of that period. He was best known by the students under the sobriquet of *Cocky Bung*, his father having been a cooper. The following epigram on Mr Young was penned by a poetical ex-Provost of Glasgow:—

"On Glasgow's Thespian boards yestreen,
The very Jew I've surely seen,
That Shakspeare painted,—play'd by Kean,
While plaudits loudly rung;
But what was all his acting fine,
Or Shakspeare's comedy divine,
To the diverting pantomime,
Display'd by Cocky Bung."

* Dr Robert Balfour was born and educated in Edinburgh; and, after being licensed as a preacher, was presented to the parish of Lecropt, where he officiated for five years. In 1779 he was removed to the Outer High Church of Glasgow, and continued in that charge till the close of his valuable life. He died in October, 1818, in the 71st year of his age, and the 40th of his pastoral incumbency in Glasgow. In few characters were there ever more excellent qualities associated—qualities of the mind and of the heart, developed in public as well as in private life, and securing to their possessor an equal measure

of admiration, of esteem, and of love. One of the principal charms of this character was warmth of heart and cordial kindness of disposition. In the social circle he opened his heart to all the reciprocations of kindness; his familiar conversation was characterised by a cheerful and facetious pleasantry. Having himself experienced the bitterness of domestic afflictions, and the sweetness of the consolations of religion, he excelled as a comforter of the mourner. He especially endeared himself to the young, towards whom he ever displayed an insinuating tenderness, which never failed to win their hearts, and to draw them with the cords of love to the paths of piety. All his pulpit addresses, whether doctrinal or hortatory, bore the impress of the Cross. His was not the icy coldness of speculative orthodoxy, but the warm gushings of a heartfelt faith. During the whole period of his ministry he grew every day in the affectionate admiration and esteem of his numerous congregation; and when he died, his remains were attended to the narrow house by a large assembly of sincere mourners, and amidst an unprecedented concourse of spectators along all the streets through which the cortege passed, affording an impressive testimony of the universality of the public sentiment of regard towards this Christian pastor.

† Dr John Gillies was born in 1712, and was settled in Glasgow as minister of the College Church, in 1742, and died in 1796, in the 84th year of his age, and the 54th of his ministry. He was animated with the most

Ranken—the staid appearance and cocked hat of the last being perhaps better recalled by those who lived at the period, than his own valued history of France will ever be by any appertaining to “young Glasgow”?* What a singular insight, likewise, do these tiny repertories give us with respect to the limited correspondence and commerce of the City in 1787, when we find there recorded that the whole Post-office staff consisted of *five*, of whom two were letter-carriers; and that the whole complement of the Custom-house was *two*, who were located, as might be expected, at the Broomielaw; while the officers of the Excise, in which office almost

ardent love to God and to his fellow-men. His care in avoiding sinful conformity to the world and every appearance of evil was adorned by habitual cheerfulness of temper and with affable manners. Strict in examining his own heart and life, he viewed with candour the character and conduct of others, and saw and approved what was excellent in men whose sentiments greatly differed from his own. Piety and gentleness of manners were his habitual ornaments; zeal for advancing the kingdom of Christ, and charity for Christians of every denomination, were the distinguishing characteristics of this eminent divine. These formed his amiable domestic character; they animated his public services, and they are recorded in his various works; among these are “*Essay on the Prophecies*,” “*Historical Collections on the Success of the Gospel*,” and his “*Life of Whitefield*.” He was succeeded in the College Church by Dr John Lockart, the father of J. Gibson Lockart, the late eminent Editor of the *Quarterly Review*.

* Dr Ranken was a native of Edinburgh, and received his education at the University of that City. Shortly after being licensed, he was presented to Cambusnethan Parish, where he officiated for a short time. In 1785 he became minister of the North-west Parish of Glasgow, in which charge he continued till his death, which took place 23d February, 1827. As a public preacher, his discourses were distinguished for perspicuity, chaste-

ness, and simplicity; conveying to his hearers, not by poetical metaphor or brilliant expression, but by clear, forcible, and simple language, fitted equally for the learned and the ignorant, in the most affectionate and unobtrusive manner, practical illustrations of the great moral truths of the Bible. Out of the pulpit he was kind, affable and condescending; modest, yet dignified in his manners; always accessible to the virtuous poor, he warmly interested himself in everything that concerned them. He was the author of several works, among others the “*History of France*,” and the “*Institutes of Theology*.” Although he was a most laborious compiler, he wanted sufficient genius to be a historian. His “*History of France*” is a correct but very ponderous production, and, as such, fell still-born from the press. Like most authors, however, the Doctor loved his most rickety progeny the best; and, being anxious to discover what the world thought of his work, he imagined he could best do so by applying to the librarian of Stirling’s Library. With this view he entered the Physicians’ and Surgeons’ Hall, St Enoch-square, where the Rev. Mr. Peat sat as librarian—a man of rather a harsh and sarcastic disposition; and, in order better to conceal his connection with a work of which he was eager to get an opinion, he, on entering, merely put the following query, “*Pray, Mr Peat, is Dr Ranken’s History of France in?*” To which the caustic librarian curtly replied, “*It never was out!*”

* all the great taxes of the country then centred, consisted of only two principals, two superiors, and forty gaugers or examiners, and who, strange to say, were located in the Old-vennel.*

If there were many wants connected with Glasgow, which a more than common social progress has since met, it must not be forgotten that a far more independent spirit, in respect to public charity, prevailed during the last twenty years of the eighteenth century than is now exhibited. At that period the direst necessity alone could induce any one to apply for public aid, and hence the poor-rates levied in the City were of the most trifling kind; the whole sum raised in 1790 being only £1,460. Perhaps fully as many beggars might be seen prowling about as at present; and among these there might also occasionally be observed one or two *Blue Gowns*, now altogether unknown, showing their badges and asking alms; still the former were far from exhibiting anything like Hibernian importunity, while the latter were, like the *Edie Ochiltree* of Sir Walter Scott, always listened to with attention and kindness.†

If such be a sketchy outline of some of the outward peculiarities of Glasgow between the years 1780 and 1790, we trust we shall be excused if, like Asmodeus, we attempt to unroof a few of the habitations, and to take a glimpse of their interior economy and their various inmates. As we have already hinted, the houses, with the exception of those occupied by the leading men and merchants of the City, were chiefly in flats; and the furniture in these, although very inferior either in taste or elegance

* The first payment of King's Customs on goods landed at the Broomielaw was in 1780. The vessel was the *Triton*, from Dublin, and discharged 60 tierces of French brandy. In 1801 the Customs' duties levied at Glasgow only amounted to £469 13s 6½d. In 1855 they reached the enormous sum of £700,476 17s 5d!

† In 1790, the Poor in hospital amounted to	814
“ Children at nurse	111
“ Families supplied with meal	205
“ Population.....	62,000
In 1851, Persons receiving in-door and out-door relief	5,671
“ Cost of maintaining Poor	£45,638 4s 6d
“ Population of old Burgh	148,115

to that of the present day, was nevertheless good and comfortable. The chairs in the dining-room were all of excellent mahogany, straight-legged, high-backed, and covered with striped haircloth; and the dining tables—although of excellent Jamaica or St Domingo wood—were narrow, and by no means fitted either for a plateau, epergne, and wine-coolers, or for a party of four-and-twenty guests! Sideboards, which were then novel pieces of furniture, were beginning to be pretty generally patronised; but in all the old dining-rooms there still lingered the former invariable accompaniment of a Scottish *salle à manger*, viz. a cupboard or buffet, with shelves fancifully shaped out, and their edges painted in different colours, such as green and light blue, and even tipped with gold. On these shelves were displayed any pieces of silver plate that were considered worth showing, and also the most valuable and richest coloured China punch-bowels, jugs, and cups—such in fact as are now frequently seen on the chiffonier of a modern drawing-room. Below these shelves there was a hanging leaf which, during dinner, was upraised, and served as a sideboard, and when dinner was ended, it was again let down, and shut in with doors opening from the centre and reaching nearly to the ceiling. These buffets, nevertheless, were continued in many dining-rooms long after sideboards had become common. Where, however, a sideboard was seen, there were invariably two and sometimes three mahogany cases placed on it, the one for the reception of the silver spoons, and the other for the green or white handled knives, these cases being generally left open for display when company was expected. The dinner table on party days was, as at present, invariably covered with a fine white double damask table-cloth, which, however, was removed so soon as the repast was ended; well kept and showy tables being at that time, as at this day, the peculiar pride of good housewives to exhibit. There were, however, no table napkins, each with its pear-shaped roll enclosed, placed before the guests at dinner, although sometimes these modern comforts were sported at the tea-table; and such articles, if ever seen, were certainly not fringed with *lace*, which some upstarts have lately

been attempting to introduce; and had any innovators exhibited such effrontery at that less luxurious period, they would certainly have run the risk of being sent either to Coventry or Bedlam! * There were no silver forks then in use, and forks of steel with more than two prongs were even a rarity. The dinner hour in the best families was three o'clock; and when a party was given, four was generally held to be quite *à la mode*. During the days of Fielding, only four-and-twenty years prior, the fashionable dinner hour in London was two. Swift speaks of dining with some of his noble friends, and getting home from his repast at five or six o'clock! That the metropolitan hour of dining had, after that time, rapidly advanced towards night, is no doubt certain; but certainly the Glasgow four o'clock dinner hour of the period we are sketching, had followed fast in the wake of the fashion of London. It may be mentioned, also, that in the days of Queen Anne it was the common practice among the higher circles, that the dinner should be put on the table, and the ladies placed at the dinner board, before the gentlemen were called or allowed to enter. This was also a practice almost universally followed in Glasgow up to the beginning of the final decade of the last century; and was felt the more necessary when a bed-room was the only reception-room in the house. Most of the small company dinners in Glasgow were at this period placed on the board at once, after which there might be a remove of the upper and lower end dishes, but nothing more. On great occasions, however, there was sometimes a regular second course; but as to a third, and a dessert, these were altogether reserved for an after age. The wines generally were port and sherry, and occasionally a bottle of Madeira. As to a bottle of French wine—such as claret—which, thirty years before, was so common throughout all Scotland, it may be said to have been, in 1793, in most houses *a rara avis in terris*. Oat cake and

* As a substitute for table-napkins, we have seen a small figure of a salmon, in silver, which was hooked on the button-hole, having a spring by which to catch the table-cloth, and thereby to preserve the breast from the

spoils of the dinner. Such a fashion was, however, subject to the danger of any sudden alarm, whereby the guests, on starting from their seats, would overturn all the articles on the table.

small beer were to be had in every family; the former was presented even at state parties, and the latter was always placed in two or more China jugs at the corners of the table, for any guest who might wish to quaff such a luxury. Drinking water at an entertainment was altogether unpractised. Cheese was invariably produced at the close of every repast, and was always accompanied with London porter, which was decanted into two silver cups, when the parties had such to display, or into a large crystal goblet or China jug; and, like the love-cups of the University, these were sent circling round the board, and were accordingly mouthed by all inclined to taste the then fashionable English beverage. Ices and finger-glasses were still in the womb of fashion; and each person generally carried in his pocket a small silver dessert-knife, which was unhesitatingly brought from its hiding-place if a golden pippin or a moorfowl-egg pear by any chance called for its aid. When dinner was over, and the dessert removed—which was invariably the case after it had stood a short time—the wine bottles made a few circles, and were immediately succeeded by the largest China bowl in the house. In this gorgeous dish, which was of course placed before the landlord, the universal beverage of cold punch was quickly manufactured; and towards its proper concoction many opinions were freely offered; but to these, the host, if a regular punch-maker, paid little attention. The ceremonial was always gone through with great deliberation, and with an air of self-importance that must have made a stranger smile. The pleasing decoction once made and approved of, it was now the time to sit in for serious drinking—and serious, indeed, it often was; for, while toast followed toast, and bowl followed bowl, it rarely happened that the party broke up till some of the members at least were not in a condition to retire to their homes without the aid of companions, who, if their heads were more conglomerated, possessed more stable legs. The retiring of a guest to the drawing-room was a rare occurrence indeed; and hence the poor lady of the house was generally left to sip her tea in solitude, while her husband and friends were getting *royal* over their *sherbet*. The fact is, that

drinking and swearing were characteristic of the dinner parties of the last century, not only in Glasgow, but everywhere else.* To be found muzzy after dinner was too frequent even with the most respectable; for we find that Prime Ministers were not ashamed to "move the House" when they were tipsy, nor did some of their leading opponents blush to tell that they went to bed frequently in a state of helpless intoxication. There was a Bacchanalian stamp about the every-day life and conversation, as well as about the literature of the last century; and the man who could talk longest about wines, and who could likewise carry off the most bottles, was looked upon with favour and admiration. It was, in fact, at that time an exception to the general rule for a man to be either willing or capable of joining the ladies after dinner. In those days, however, dinner parties were certainly not so numerous as at present. The great visiting in Glasgow was limited very much to supper parties; but then those agreeable reunions, although not quite so ceremonious, partook much of the same style as a dinner of the present time. The invitations, although not issued for a month in advance, were often despatched a week or ten days before; and on such occasions it was the custom for the ladies to continue at the table till a very short time before the general break-up. These, too, were generally very merry meetings, and the evening's pastime was always enhanced by a glee, a catch, or a song; or sometimes, where there were young ladies, by a rondo or air on the spinnet or piano.† Tea parties, also, were very common. Ladies frequenting such

* Profane swearing had been common in Glasgow about the tobacco trade period. Dr Craig, who was minister of St Andrew's church in 1761, says, in one of his sermons, "I think I can remember, though I am not among the oldest men in the assembly, when this species of wickedness was but a singularity amongst us, and when a notorious swearer would have been marked in the neighbourhood as a monster of impiety; but now it has become so popular and common that one can scarce pass through the streets

but he shall have his ears grated with this profanity. Our very children of ten or a dozen of years are such proficient in the crime as one would think might have required their being previously hardened in a course of wickedness for many years."

† In 1790 Mr M'Gown kept a music-shop at the head of Stockwell-street. This was, it is believed, the earliest warehouse strictly devoted to music. Previously, new music and song-books were only to be had from the booksellers.

entertainments—which were ever redolent of cookies and shortbread: the hour of six, rarely remained beyond eight o'clock, at which time “the lass with the lantern” was formally announced—the constant accompaniment of every lady (whether protected by a gentleman or not) who might, in those *gasless* days, be out after nightfall.* The almost total abandonment at the present time of the good old custom of tea-drinking, so invariably practised about the period we are sketching, is more to be regretted than perhaps any other that can be mentioned. It was an easy and economical method of assembling many pleasant people, without much previous preparation and without any formality. When twenty or thirty friends lived within a few hundred yards of each other, they were soon invited and as easily collected. It was, in fact, some recompense for a crowded population and common stairs. On such occasions, it was indeed a joyous thing to see—

The chequer'd chairs, in seemly circle placed;
 The Indian tray, with Indian china graced;
 The red stone tea-pot, with its silver spout;
 The tea-spoons number'd,† and the tea fill'd out.
 Rich whigs and cookies smoked upon the board,
 The best that *Boyd* the baxter could afford.
 Hapless the wight, who, with a lavish sup,
 Empties too soon the Lilliputian cup;
 Though patience fails, and though with thirst he burns,
 All, all must wait till the last cup returns.
 That cup return'd, now see the hostess ply
 The tea-pot, measuring with equal eye.
 To all again, at once, she grants the boon,
 Dispensing her gunpowder by platoon.
 They chat of dress (as ladies will), of cards,
 And fifty friends within three hundred yards;
 Or, now they listen, all in merry glee,
 While ‘Naney Dawson,’ ‘Sandie o'er the lea,’
 (Than foreign music truly sweeter far)
 Ring on the jingling spinnet or guitar.
 The clogs are ready, when the meal is o'er,
 And many a blazing lantern leaves the door.

* Previous to 1795 no lamps were erected or lighted in Wilson, Hutcheson, Brunswick, or John-streets. By a minute of the Council of 9th September of that year, they were only ordered to be put up.

† The numbers on the spoons enabled the hostess to return to each guest the cup that he had before.

When these entertainments occurred in the houses, particularly of the old maiden class in good society, it was not uncommon to find, after the very tedious ceremonial connected with tea-drinking was over, that the lady of the house washed, with her own fair hands, the China cups at table. For this purpose a wooden bowl, kept for this business alone, was usually introduced, and the work was gone through with the most perfect gravity and grace. It is now gravely suspected that the practice served the double purpose of preventing breakage and of assisting the servants, who were neither so numerous nor so neat-handed as they are now-a-days.*

If such be a few of the more striking points of the interior economy and exterior aspect of Glasgow during the five or six years immediately preceding, and immediately following 1790, it is perhaps more difficult to convey anything like a perfect or precise idea of the then prevailing political and social opinions of the thinking and better educated portion of the community. Certain it is, however, that they differed almost *toto cælo* in everything from those now generally held by the same class of the inhabitants. At that time the spirit of Toryism ruled paramount among all in high places throughout the country; and nowhere was it more rampant than among the civic authorities of Glasgow, who—amid the deep distress occasioned by the renewed war and the dearth of provisions, and which affected particularly the working classes, in 1793, consequent on the failure of so many commercial and manufacturing concerns,—were always ready to check the cry of the unemployed and the

* At an earlier period, the young and gay who encircled tea tables, pulled to pieces the manners of those that differed from them. Everything was matter of conversation—religion, morals, friendship, good manners, dress. This tended more to our refinement than anything else. The subjects were all new and all entertaining. The booksellers' shops were not filled as they are now with novels and magazines. A woman's knowledge was gained only by conversing with the men, not by reading, having but

few books to read which they could understand. There were no sceptics in those times. "Religion was just recovered from the power of the devil and the fear of hell." At that period, those terrors began to wear off, and religion appeared in a more amiable light. The Christian religion was taught as the purest rule of morals, the belief of a particular providence, and of a future state as a support in every situation. See *Caldwell Papers*, Part I., page 269.

starving, backed in calmer times by the honestly patriotic, for a more powerful control on the part of the people over the affairs of the State.* While the successful struggle by which America had obtained her freedom from arbitrary power, coupled with the revolutionary outbreak in which France was at that moment engaged, had, no doubt, strengthened the belief in the truth of the liberal doctrines held by the few educated abettors of political reformation in Britain; † still, the discordant discussions which as yet characterised the Government of the United States, joined with the cruel and lawless tyranny which the various party-split sections of the French democracy were every day exhibiting, tended not only to confirm the wavering against accepting a like panacea for the evils of the moment, but at the same time strengthened the wary in their belief that it is “better to bear the ills we have, than fly to others that we know not of.” ‡ Political progress in such a state of matters was neces-

* In July 1793 a vast number of the private banks throughout England stopped payment, tending almost to a universal bankruptcy. In Glasgow “The Arm’s Bank,” and “Thomson’s Bank,” stopped, although ultimately both paid every one. The Royal Bank, even, was in sad trepidation, so much so, that Gilbert Innes and William Simpson were accustomed to meet with David Dale and Scott Moncrieff at the Half-way House to Edinburgh, to discuss the position of bank matters; and so terrified were they about the result, that they shortly afterwards increased their capital by half a million. The misery, however, which was created during that year among all classes was wide-spread and severe, and may be easily conceived, when it is mentioned that almost all kinds of goods fell nearly fifty per cent.

† By the following advertisement in the *Glasgow Mercury* of 5th July, 1791, we find that there was a small knot of persons who had for at least two years celebrated the anniversary of the Revolution in France:—

“The 14th of July being the anniversary of the late glorious Revolution in France, by which so many millions have been restored

to their rights as men and citizens, the Friends of Liberty in Glasgow and neighbourhood are invited to celebrate the second anniversary of that Revolution, at the Tontine Tavern, on Thursday next, in order to certify their joy at an event so important in itself, and which is likely so essentially to promote the general liberty and happiness of the world.

“Lieutenant-Colonel DALRYMPLE, of Cleland,
Dr REID, Professor of Moral
Philosophy in Glasgow Uni-
versity,
Mr WARDLAW, Glasgow,
Mr GILLESPIE, Anderston, } *Stewards.*”

In consequence of the above announcement, a numerous and highly respectable body of gentlemen, belonging to Glasgow and neighbourhood, assembled, Colonel Dalrymple being in the chair, and Professor Millar, of Millheugh, croupier.

‡ The few liberal politicians who existed in 1793 among the higher classes in Glasgow were the objects of many bitter attacks in the *Glasgow Courier*, which had just been established. The most trenchant of these appeared under a succession of letters signed

sarily out of the question; and the least desire manifested for political amelioration was at once met, without compunction, by the terrors of an undefined law, at that time unhappily administered by men whose early education and habits of thought led them to interpret it in a manner against which the gorge of every intelligent and honest man of the present day rises with indignant remembrance. Who can read the trials of the kind and benevolent clergyman of Kirkintilloch (Rev. Mr Dunn*), or of the enthusiastic, noble, and able advocate (Mr Thomas Muir †), and not weep

Asmodeus, which were afterwards reprinted in an 8vo shape. Among those attacked, it is not difficult to discover Professors Millar and Young, and Messrs Alexander Oswald and Dugald Bannatyne.

* The charge against the Rev. Mr Dunn was the "having torn from a book, entitled 'Minutes of the Friends of the People at Kirkintilloch,' three leaves." Mr Dunn acknowledged, when arraigned before the High Court of Justiciary, that he had torn the leaves from the said Minutes, but that he had done so from motives of delicacy, as they contained the thanks of the Society to him for the Synod sermon he had preached. He acknowledged that he had done so, and confessed the impropriety of this act, but threw himself on the clemency of the Court. And what was its clemency, think you, towards this amiable and good minister of the Gospel? Why, in the first place, the Court told him that if his case had gone to a jury, and he had been found guilty, the Court must have inflicted the highest arbitrary punishment; and secondly, they sentenced the clergyman to be imprisoned in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh for three months. The discourse which brought this divine into trouble, is entitled "a sermon, preached at the opening of the Synod of Glasgow and Air at Glasgow, 9th October, 1792. From Rev. xxi. 5. 'And he that sat upon the throne said, Behold, I make all things new. And he said unto me, Write: for these words are true and faithful:' By the Rev. William Dunn, A.M., minister of Kirkintilloch. Glas-

gow, printed and sold by Brash & Reid, 1792." 8vo, 32 pages. In a short advertisement, the author says—"The following discourse was originally spoken from notes—the author, however, is certain that as it now stands, it is very little different from what it then was. It is now offered to the public, and *dedicated to the Friends of the Constitution in Church and State, and of the People*, that such as have thought proper to approve of it, may be more satisfied that their approbation was not altogether misapplied, and that those of different principles may be convinced that their censures of it were not well founded." The sermon is a piece of composition which would do honour to any pulpit, and that its preacher should have been charged with holding seditious and revolutionary doctrines, could have only proceeded from the almost universal "*nervousness*" and bigotry of the times.

† Mr Muir was condemned to transportation, and was sent in irons to the hulks, for advocating a reform in Parliament for which others have since obtained the highest honours which the country could confer. The two following letters speak loudly against the political and judicial tyranny of the age:—

Extract of a Letter from Mr Muir to a friend at Cambridge, Dec. 3, 1793.

"My Dear Friend—I received yours at Edinburgh with the sincerest pleasure; your sentiments and mine are equally accordant. The great lesson we have to learn in this

for their cruel fate, and blush for Scottish justice? In these and other political trials of the period are mirrored the political feelings of the dominant party; while in the many cruel sentences of despotic power which were carried into execution may be found the key to that widespread but concealed discontent among the working classes, which terror alone confined to the even then deemed dangerous expression of petitioning against the war with France!*

world is submission and resignation to the will of God. This lesson strikes upon the heart, not by the force of cold and abstracted precept, but by the example of Him who was the object of all suffering, and the pattern of all perfection. Much need have I to be taught in his school. Hurling, as it were, in a moment, from some of the most polished society in Edinburgh and London, into one of the hulks upon the Thames, where every mouth is open to blaspheme God, and every hand is stretched out to injure a neighbour,—I cannot divest myself of the feelings of nature; I cannot but lament my situation; and, were it not for a hope of immortality, founded upon common Christianity, alas, I might accuse the Father of all justice and of all mercy with severity. But, blessed be God! everything in the great system of nature—everything in the little system of individual man corresponds with the great dispensation of the Gospel, and demonstrates its efficacy.

"Much consolation does the reflection now afford me, that, in prosperity, I always regarded this Revelation of Heaven with profound reverence.

"In solitary exile their is dignity; there is a conscious pride which, even independent of philosophy, may support the mind; but I question much if any of the illustrious of ancient ages could have supported an exile similar to mine, surrounded by the veriest outcasts of society, without the aid of the religion and of the example of Jesus.

"I have been separated from Mr Palmer; he is in one hulk, I am in a different one. The separation was an act of unnecessary

cruelty. My state of health is poorly; the seeds of consumption, I apprehend, are planted in my breast. I suffer no acute pain, but daily experience a gradual decay.

"Of everything relating to my future destination I am utterly ignorant. Honour me by your correspondence; I am sure it will ameliorate my heart. Farewell, my truly worthy and respected friend.

"THOMAS MUIR."

*Extract of a Letter from Mr FYSHE PALMER,
Dec. 2, 1793.*

"Last Saturday we were put on board the Stanislaus hulk; after being treated with every attention and kindness by Captain Ogilvie, we were put in irons, and slept in a room with about 100 cut-throats and thieves. Our company, however, was a mutual solace to one another; but last Saturday we were deprived of this by his removal to the Prudentia hulk, two miles higher up, by orders of the Under-Secretary of State. His heroic spirit rises under every difficulty."

* I have seen in the hands of Mr Gabriel Neil, a copy of the "Rules" and "Plan of the Internal Government of the Society of the Friends of the Constitution and of the People," of which the *two leading objects* were, 1st, "To procure an equal Representation of the people in Parliament, and a shorter duration of Parliamentary Delegation;" and, 2d, "To diffuse useful political information." This Society was formed at a meeting held in the Star Inn, Glasgow, on the 3d October, 1792, and was permanently constituted under the name of the "Associated Friends of the Constitution, and of the People." Lieutenant

If the ideas of Glasgow be changed, as they certainly have long been changed, with respect to political amelioration, they have also been most happily altered respecting the punishment of crime, since the period when Lord Braxfield wore the scarlet toga of the Justiciary Court. In those days there was scarcely a *Glasgow Ayre* which closed its sittings without two or three unhappy persons being left for public execution, and frequently for crimes which, now-a-days, would be visited with a few months' imprisonment; while the Bailies of the day, under the advice of their learned Assessor, Mr John Orr of Barrowfield, were ordering many to be drummed out of the City—sentencing others to the pillory—and, what was worse, condemning not a few to the torture and degradation of a public whipping through the town, and for misdemeanours, too, almost as trivial as those which our police functionaries of the present day are punishing by a fine, or a few days' confinement in Bridewell. As to the justice of such punishments, however, it is only fair to state that there were very few indeed of the whole community who did not think them fitting and necessary. The fact is, it was the punishment, not the cure of the criminal which was then dreamed of. Against the general cruelty of the law the people had no great horror; the age, in short, was far more sanguinary than it now is. The executioner of the law, *Jock Sutherland*, though a poor silly creature, did not in those bloody days hold a sinecure

Colonel Dalrymple of Fordel, was elected President, Thomas Muir, Esq., younger of Huntershill, Advocate, Vice President, and Mr George Crawford, writer in Glasgow, Secretary. There can now be but one opinion, that the proceedings which took place against this body of pure minded Reformers, were a disgrace to the country and to the age. Mr Neil has also in his possession a beautiful line engraving of the bust of Muir, given to the Friends of the People after Muir's expatriation; and a portrait of the Rev. James Lampie, of Campsie, who acted a traitorous part to Muir; and was subsequently

rewarded with a government pension. It is by Kay of Edinburgh, 1793. The divine, under the name of "Pension-hunter," is seen dressed in black, with top-boots and white stockings, reading a book, of which he was said to be the author,—"*Essay on the Management of Bees*,"—and standing on an open Bible, inscribed with Rev. chap. 13—"And the world wondered after the beast." Singular enough, having one day come to Glasgow, he went into the Star Inn, and died there. He was an able churchman, but generally reckoned unprincipled.

office; for, whether from his frequent attendance at the public pillory*—the wielding of the cat-o'-nine-tails through the streets—or the more fearful duties connected with the scaffold, which, for the execution of criminals, was then erected at the Cross, whither the unhappy victims were brought from the adjoining Tolbooth, or prison, arrayed in a garb of white, to be launched into eternity between the hours of two and four o'clock, amid the gaze of gaping thousands, that came far and near to witness the revolting and debasing spectacle,—the cadaverous and pock-pitted functionary had enough to employ him.† In those days all carts for hire stood in the Trongate, at the south end of Candleriggs; and it was generally at the tail of one of these waiters for a job that the poor culprit condemned to be flogged was attached. It was, in fact, the cart belonging to a well-known character, called *Tam M'Cluckie*, that was generally chosen for this duty; and well, indeed, was the selection made, for it would have been difficult to say whether the *driver* or *dragged* was the worst in appearance. Tam was a wicked drunken wretch, and his horse was so ill attended to, that it fully realised the line in the old song of *Tam o' the Linn's* grey mare, that "all her banes they did rattle within." It was quite plain that if its owner had spent less money on whisky, and more on oats, the one would have exhibited fewer carbuncles on his countenance, and the other far more flesh on his carcass. The disgusting punishment of a public whipping was in those days but a too frequent

* A common mode of punishment was "standing on the stairhead,"—a wooden platform, with a rail placed immediately above, which was called the "hauf door," on the Cross steeple. Here the delinquents stood for an hour, between 2 and 3 o'clock on Wednesday, being the market day, with some insignia about their necks of what they had feloniously appropriated.

† The first place of public execution was on the Gallowmuir, to the east of the present Gallowgate. It was thereafter taken to the Howgate-head, and the Castle-yard, near the

Cathedral, and thence removed to the Tolbooth at the Cross. The last culprit who was barbarously hung in chains was Andrew Marshall, "who was executed at the Howgate-head of Glasgow, on 25th October, 1769, for the murder and robbery of Allan Robert on the highway." Mr G. Neil is in possession of the substance of fourteen letters written by the murderer while under sentence of death in the Tolbooth, with a sketch of his life, printed in 1775. Marshall's body was not allowed to hang long in chains. It was stealthily removed during night, to the delight of all parties.

accompaniment of the market-day. On such occasions, the effects of the *cat* were first tried at the Cross, where, after a few strokes were applied to the back of the criminal, the procession, preceded by the town-officers, with staves, moved down the Saltmarket, along Bridgegate, up Stockwell, and back by the Trongate to the Cross, and occasionally even up and down the High-street; the hangman being called to do duty at every crossing of a street, at which point Tam M'Cluckie halted his horse, and Jock Sutherland brandished his whip.* The windows of the houses lining the streets through which the sad procession moved were filled with curious spectators; while a crowd of noisy urchins and blackguard women followed, hooting and hallooing in the wake of the disgusting cavalcade, which, happily for the honour and the feelings of the community, has been for many years discontinued, never, it is hoped, to be revived.†

During the fifteen years which ran their onward course from 1780 to 1795, eight Lord Provosts occupied the civic chair, of whom three only have won for themselves anything like celebrity. The first and most notable of the three certainly was Mr Patrick Colquhoun, who, through the death of Mr Hugh Wylie, while he held the office of Provost, was fortunately chosen by acclamation to fill the vacant chair.‡ To the great aptitude for public business, and to the indomitable energy and good sense of that able administrator, Glasgow owed much. It was while occupying a humble place in the Town Council of the City that Mr Col-

* The following portrait of this functionary is given by Dr Mathie Hamilton:—"Jock Sutherland was of ordinary stature, but lank and shrivelled, with a small head, having a white and wizened countenance, spindle-like legs, which, when he was in full dress, were adorned with white stockings; he had also buckles to his shoes and at the knees. His clothes were of blue cloth, including a long coat, with collar, cuffs, and other facings of scarlet, and cocked hat with white edging. At times he showed frills from his wrists

reaching to the knuckles of his skeleton-like fingers, which wielded the cat-o'-nine-tails."

† The punishment of whipping was not confined to males, but was extended occasionally to females; the last female who suffered under this degrading and brutal sentence was Mary Douglas, in 1793.

‡ Mr Hugh Wylie is the only instance, for nearly two centuries, of a Provost dying while holding office. Mr Colquhoun was elected on 26th February, 1782.

quhoun first broached the idea of establishing the Exchange at the Cross, which was afterwards carried out with so much advantage to the community. It was when he was so worthily sporting the double chain of office that he laid the foundation of our Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures, and thereupon became the first chairman of that important institution. Being a fearful glutton for business, he found no difficulty, even amid the incessant demands on his time as chief magistrate of the City, to act at the same time as chairman of the Forth and Clyde Canal, and to take a leading part in the management of all the public institutions of the City. While he filled the provostial chair, his bed was certainly not one of roses, seeing that during the year he entered upon his office, the City was visited with one of those fearful dearths by which Scotland was in early times so frequently afflicted, and which too often resulted in riots and disturbances on the part of the populace.* To the experience which Mr Colquhoun must necessarily have acquired during this disastrous period, may be attributed the singular success which subsequently attended his exertions, when called to meet similar difficulties in the wider sphere of the English metropolis, and which gave him confidence to propose one of the cheapest and most effective systems of feeding a poor and starving population which had yet been tried.†

* On 21st December, 1782, £200 was voted by the Corporation for a bounty on grain brought to the City. The Trades' and Merchants' Houses voted a similar sum for this purpose; and on the 20th March, 1783, £6000 was borrowed by the magistrates to purchase grain.

† Mr Patrick Colquhoun was born at Dumbarton, on the 14th March, 1745, his father being a relation of Sir James Colquhoun of Luss. Left an orphan at an early age, he proceeded to America to push his fortune. Having settled in Virginia, he there carried on a rather extensive business for upwards of five years, after which he returned to Glasgow, when only twenty-one years of age, and commenced business as a merchant. At the

beginning of the American war he was one of the leading contributors to the fund for raising a regiment in Glasgow, which was offered to and accepted by the King. From 1785 to 1789 he devoted much of his time and talents towards the improvement of the trade and manufactures of the country, and may be said to have brought the muslins of Glasgow under the notice of Continental purchasers. In the latter year he went to London with his family, and there he permanently resided. There, too, he devoted himself to the improvement of the police and magistracy, and was soon after appointed to work out his own reforms, which he did with credit to himself and benefit to the country. In 1796, he published his well-

The second rather remarkable Provost during these times was Mr James M'Dowall of Castlesemple. It was to his energy and public spirit Glasgow chiefly owes the erection of the Royal Infirmary,* and the establishment of its first industrial Prison or Bridewell, which, at its outset, was so conducted as almost to cost nothing to the community. During his reign, too, the Trades' Hall was founded, and Physicians' Hall was built in St Enoch Square; but what perhaps is better to be told, it was during his provostorial sovereignty that the Provost-haugh was purchased from Mr Bell and added to the green,† and that the eastern field, which had been so long leased to Mr John King for grazing cattle, was thrown into the public park, and which, strange to say, still retains the very equivocal designation of "King's Park."

The third still remembered Provost was Mr Gilbert Hamilton, who, during his active and difficult reign, contrived to rebuild the Tron Church and Session-house, and to repair and reseat the ancient Cathedral.‡ The difficulty of that gentleman's position may be conceived when the severe commercial calamities of 1793 are remembered, which threatened the country with almost universal bankruptcy; for, at that period, to the failure of merchants and manufacturers was to be added the still more disastrous failure of numerous country banks.§ It was to

known "Treatise on the Police of London," which gained for its author much honour; and, in consequence of this work, he was appointed, by the Government, agent in Great Britain for the Colony of the Virgin Isles. In 1800, he published his work on the "Police of the River Thames," which was the origin of the River Police, which has since proved so effectual in protecting the shipping from the pillage to which it had previously been subjected. In 1806, he published "A New System of Education for the Labouring People," which was followed, in 1808, by his "Treatise on Indigence." The University of Glasgow conferred on Mr Colquhoun, in 1797, the degree of LL.D.; and on the 28th December, 1797, the Corporation voted thanks to that gentleman for his most useful "Treatise

on the Police of the Metropolis." His whole works amount to twenty, the last of which appeared in 1814, entitled "A Treatise on the Population, Wealth, Power, and Resources of the British Empire." He died on 25th April, 1820.

* The foundation-stone of the Infirmary was laid on the 18th May, 1792.

† On the 1st May, 1792, Provost-haugh (latterly better known by the Fleshers'-haugh) was purchased for £4000.—*Council Minutes*.

‡ The contract for rebuilding the Tron Church and Session-houses was £2180.

§ The total number of bankruptcies passing through the *London Gazette* was as follows:—
1791—769, of which 1 was a country bank.
1792—984, " 1 " "
1793—1956, of which 26 were country banks.

the judicious measures adopted by this able administrator that the working population of Glasgow was saved from much of the misery by which it was surrounded; and it was to the influence which he brought to bear on the Government, that means were adopted to ward off the almost universal ruin which threatened the manufacturers. While no individual could better save the community from want, none better embodied the idea of starvation than this able but scare-crow Provost, or was physically better fitted to offer, in his own person, as he certainly did, before the Prime Minister, the palpable evidence of a famishing City!*

If we except the market-day—when there was a more than ordinary bustle on the leading thoroughfares, and when the sides of the High-street were encumbered with a profusion of wooden dishes, such as churns, tubs, pails, bowls, etc., and when the south side of the Trongate was also crowded with shoe and other stalls—there was on other days little or nothing in the streets to attract particular attention, far less to create any risk of detention or of damage. Indeed, during the last ten years of the past century there was scarcely anything so striking as the stillness of the City, at least when compared with the continued hum and hurley-burley of the present day. The rattle of a coach or a carriage was then a rare sound; and as to carts going at the present high-pressure speed, that was altogether unknown, and if tried would certainly have been put down by the Magistracy, not only as dangerous to the lieges but as hurtful to animals! Time then appeared to be no object, and the day was felt to be always fully sufficient for all its wants. The populace loitered along the streets without the fear of anything to molest them, and stopped in knots, to gossip and to *claver*, on the busiest thoroughfare, without the risk of at all incommoding the passenger traffic. In short, nothing of the universal turmoil, noise, and jostling which now characterise the City was heard; and consequently when any one either raised his voice to cry

* When arrayed in his velvet suit and court-dress, a wag remarked of him, that he “looked like Death running away with the mort-cloth!”

or to sing, he was at once heard and listened too. It may be easily supposed that the streets, under the favourable circumstances of little noise and little traffic, became a favourite arena for gaining notoriety, or for awakening the public attention to what was wished to be communicated—an announcement by the City-crier being then held to be more effective for most things, both moral and physical, than an advertisement in the *Mercury* or *Journal*. The City-cries, which were then numerous, and which modern hubbub has almost put *hors de combat*, were easily heard, and what is more, at once attracted universal attention. The City bell—then rung by George Gibson, better known by the appellation of *Bell Geordie*—always secured a goodly audience, for no sooner was the triple tinkle of his skellat heard, than each house in the neighbourhood was sure to despatch a messenger to hear what he had to communicate. Of this well-known functionary—who for so many years filled the public ear, and what is more, who gratified it, not only by the news he had to tell, but by the clever and original manner in which he told his tale—it is perhaps enough to say, that no individual ever paced the Trongate during his time, who was better known or longer remembered; not certainly for his taste, sobriety, or virtues, but chiefly for the coarse caustic humour which he displayed, and the fearless sarcasm which he not unfrequently poured out ungratefully on those who more immediately presented him to the office; and for the indulgence of which latter passion—unfortunately for himself, and more so for the community—he was deprived of that bell which had rung him into fame, and which likewise threatened to ring the knell of a then well-known bailie's popularity. When we knew this celebrated bellman, he had been deprived of his scarlet coat of office, and, donned in a threadbare brown coat, was led by a girl, blind and silent, through the streets on which he had won his laurels. Stone-blind though he was, he still carried about with him the tokens of his former burleyness. His head, though hanging from age and disappointment, bore all the phrenological marks of the physical power, courage, and combativeness which at one

time so strikingly characterised him; and although the paucity of his purse, and the opacity of his visual organs had now extracted the rubicund colour from his cheeks, a goodly remnant of this tint was still left on his carbuncled nose, as if to mark the rock on which he had shipwrecked his fortune! The aged spoke of him, in the recollection of all the happy exhibitions he had made in their manhood, when, surrounded by a gaping and laughing audience, he ran over his long catalogue of proclamations, including the rich bounties then offered for recruits, and winding up the whole with the loud stentorian exclamation of "God save great George our King!"—while the young ever regarded him with pity, and willingly stretched forth their hand to present him with an unasked-for aumus!*

If Bell Geordie was ever sure of attracting a willing audience, there were other street orators who, in those comparatively silent days, were likewise certain to have a hearing, and a crowd of at least youthful followers. Among those who particularly addressed themselves to the taste of the latter, was a hale, powerful-throated, well-dressed female, her head encompassed with a scarlet handkerchief, who solemnly paraded the centre of the causeway, with a small basket hanging on her arm, capable of holding both the receipts and the expenditure of her calling. This busy and strangely excited-looking personage offered to handless housewives and careless servants the means of restoring their cracked china and broken crystal; and, in payment for her art, she was content to take, not the copper of the realm, but any old brass of equivalent value that might be offered her. She was also ready to barter the sweets which she carried in her basket with any boy who might have gained a string of buttons during a course of successive struggles with his companions at the then favourite game of "hole first" and "hole lag."† The cry of this

* In 1789 Bell Geordie petitioned for an increase or augmentation of fees, but the magistrates refused, on the ground that the situation was sufficiently lucrative.

† The game of *butts*, or buttons, was long a favourite with the boys of Glasgow, and was absolutely a game for money, arising from the pence which could readily be obtained

every-day perambulator of the principal Glasgow thoroughfares, like Bell Geordie's stentorian announcement of "Fresh herrings at the Broomie-law," continued till the beginning of the century; and we yet remember with delight the pleasing sound of "Fine Lunnan candy! good for the cough and the cold and the shortness of breath; come, buy my Lunnan candy!" which sounded in our ears, and which occasionally extracted a parental penny to purchase the then so highly-prized bonbon! At that time, too, there was another competitor for street fame and street pence, whose wares were, like the other, chiefly addressed to the young; his cry was—"Young lambs to sell!" and then he sagely added, "Had I as much money as I could tell, I'd never go crying young lambs to sell." How many a nursery *aumry* of the day gave tokens of the power of his persuasive eloquence, in the number of lambs purchased and paraded there for youthful slaughter! And, as a last specimen of those who then paced the streets for profit, the tall thin figure, hung round with many of the implements of the kitchen, must not be forgotten; his cry was—"Roasting jacks and toasting forks!" and never did a Parisian *badaud* rattle the R with greater *birr* than did the vender of jacks and forks pour forth the initial letter of his street call. The roll of the letter was like the distant rattle of thunder, and seldom failed to draw the cook from the broth-pot to the window, even though in the act of wielding the every-day potent sceptre of her calling—the ladle!*

At this period, too, from the great quietude of the leading thoroughfares, and also from the absence of all police control and interference

for the string of buttons gained, by selling them to any of the coppersmiths in the town. When the farmers gave up wearing large brass buttons on their coats, and the gentlemen took to horn, cloth, or basket buttons, the game of *butts* lost its chief interest. Galbraith's shop, the tinsmith, in the Bridgegate, was the great mart for disposing of a string of buttons ten or twelve inches long.

* In these times broth and beef formed

the almost daily dinner in every family. Gibson mentions that in 1777 the ordinary breakfasts and suppers of mechanics were oatmeal porridge, with a little milk or small beer, and the dinner barley broth. The poorer classes fed on potatoes and salted herrings—three pounds of potatoes and a couple of herrings costing no more than 1½d. "Apoplexy was almost unknown in those days in Glasgow," says this faithful annalist.

thereon, we find that the somewhat improved streets, and the lately introduced pavements, had become the common play-ground of the young people of all classes and both sexes. In dry days especially, the young misses indulged in scoring the flagstones with their *peevors*, for the purpose of playing at *pall-all*; while their brothers were alike busily engaged in the more energetic and exciting pastimes of *smuggling the keg*, of *robbers and rangers*, and of *I spy*.* In the long evenings, or in moonlight nights, the streets were likewise peopled with gay and happy boys and girls—the one making the welkin ring with the stirring cry of “Through the needle-e’e boys!” or the other dancing and singing the inspiring roundelay, “About the merry-ma-tanzie!” while both might be heard occasionally mixing their happy voices in the famous old choral chaunt of

“London bridge is broken down,
Dance over, my ladye gay;
London bridge is broken down
With a gay ladye.
We’ll build it up with stone and lime,
Dance over, my ladye gay;
We’ll build it up with stone and lime
For a gay ladye.”

Among the many social peculiarities of Glasgow in these modern days, certainly none is more striking than the annual migration of families from the City to the coast. With the same certainty that we may count on the swallow leaving in the autumn for a more southern clime, do the denizens of Glasgow quit their snug and comfortable houses in the town,

* Among other boyish games practised about this period were the hand-ball, or *house*; the *bools*, or marbles; the *girr*, or hoop; the top, and the spinning *peerie*, launched from a string upon the pavement; and at the “preachings” the *shinty*. Each game came and went with the season of the year. At this time, too, it was customary for the schoolboys, on the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot, to “burn Wilkes,” instead of, as formerly, Guy Fawkes. An effigy of

Wilkes was kept suspended all day near a large fire, while certain of the band of boys which surrounded it collected money from passengers and at the houses. Towards dusk the stock was divided among the juvenile fraternity, after which the effigy was paraded; and having placidly suffered all manner of indignities, it underwent the ordeal of being consumed in the fire, amid the shouts and huzzas of the spectators.

and hie away, with bag and baggage, to the various watering-places which chequer the banks of the Clyde estuary, and there remain till the whistling winds of the Equinox urge them to return to enjoy the luxuries of smoke and gas-light. While this passion, though calculated to sever almost every week the husband from his wife, has been nurtured and increased with the growing facilities afforded by the steam-boat and rail, yet true it is, it had its origin and was indulged in long before either the one or the other of these modern luxuries had been dreamed of. In spite of all the difficulties which a bypast age offered to family locomotion, and which peculiarly existed about the year 1790, there were found not a few of the better class of citizens, and particularly those who were blessed with large and youthful families, who annually expended their money on what was designated "saut-water quarters," which were then limited to Helensburgh, Gourrock, Innerkip, or Largs—the last, however, on the score of distance, being rather beyond the purses of most visitors. To reach any one of these health-giving villages was no easy matter, at least for an honest pair and six small children. The transit of such a family, with the many requisites which coast houses and coast purveyors then demanded, could only be accomplished by taking the fly-boat down the river, or hiring a cart surmounted with hoops covered by a blanket. By the latter conveyance, there was some likelihood of reaching the destined watering-place before midnight of the day on which the party set out; but by the former, the chance was that the boat required to wait a tide at Bowling, or perhaps might be detained at Dunglass for a day or two from stress of weather. How many a tale has there been told of sea-suffering, after one of these summer excursions, which has served to eke out many a winter's night! How many strange scenes were then witnessed within the hostelries of Bowling and Dunglass, when the *tide-fixed* fly-boats vomited forth their starving passengers on an unprovided larder. Think of the effects of a youthful appetite, sea air, and long fasting! Shade of a Gourrock skipper, how much hast thou had to answer for! The journey once over, however, the change was always hailed with delight,

particularly by the boys just relieved from the labour of lessons and the *taws* of the schoolmaster; and although the living at the coast in those times was rather roughish, it was nevertheless relished most greedily. The harbour of the Broomielaw, from which these water diligences sailed and arrived, was then a poor affair. The quay extended no farther down the river on the north side than the bottom of Oswald-street, where stood a solitary crane, the very picture of inactivity. No heavier or handsomer craft than a *gabert* troubled the pellucid stream, and it was not an unfrequent occurrence to find the harbour without even a masted vessel.* How polluted are thy waters now, O Clutha! but in return, and as a recompense, how many richly freighted ships from every quarter of the globe are at this moment resting on thy bosom! †

When Glasgow was such as we have now endeavoured to sketch, there assembled a squad of honest-hearted, loud-laughing beings, in a well-known domicile in the Gallowgate, occupied by one named John Tait. To become a member of this fraternity, it was not requisite that the applicant for admission should have his name placarded in the Club-room; the simple affirmation of a member that the gentleman was his friend, and no foe to jocularity, was the only passport requisite to entitle him to a free *entrée* among the brotherhood. This CLUB, which held

* According to the curious report of Thomas Tucker, one of Cromwell's servants, who was appointed to arrange the Customs and Excise of Scotland in 1656, we find that Glasgow had then only 12 vessels, and these ranged from 12 to 150 tons burthen each—the whole tonnage being 957. In 1692 the vessels belonging to the port amounted to 66. In Tucker's time, no larger vessels could come up to the Broomielaw than those carrying from 3 to 6 tons; the others stopped at Port-Glasgow. In 1755, there was, according to the report of Smeaton, only 3 feet 8 inches water, at spring-tide, at Pointhouse-ford. The depth was much the same in 1768, when Mr Golborne undertook the deepening of the river.

† From 1752 to 1770 the Tonnage-dues of the harbour of Glasgow were only £147, or £8 per annum. In 1780 they amounted to £1,515; in 1800 to £3,319; in 1820 to £6,328; in 1840 to £46,536; and in 1854 they amounted to £86,580. The following curious notice, which we extract from the *Glasgow Weekly Museum* of 1773, shows the state of the river and harbour at that period:—

“It is with pleasure we acquaint our readers, that Mr Golborne is still successfully carrying on his operations in deepening the river Clyde, and that three coasting vessels arrived lately at the Broomielaw, directly from Ireland, with oatmeal, without stopping at Greenock, as formerly, to unload their cargoes.”

its meetings previous to and during the latter years of the last century, was called the ACCIDENTAL, like many others which, since that period, have arisen out of its ashes. Whether this appellation arose from its members being only by some accident present, or never by any accident absent; whether from their accidentally becoming gay upon ale, or accidentally keeping sober on toddy; or whether from their accidentally stealing softly home to bed, or accidentally being carried *riotous* to the Laigh Kirk Session-house—at that period, as we have already hinted, the only *civil* watchhouse in the City*—it is now of little moment to inquire.

As an index to the many members of this Club, it is only necessary to mention the name of Mr John Taylor, to whom several of the fraternity, and far more of our grey-headed and yellow-wigged ancestors, were indebted for their first notions of penmanship and arithmetic. Being a man of genius, humour, and strong sense, and moreover a gentleman, it is not difficult to understand how he soon became, and long continued, the nucleus of a happy and clever set of citizens, whose evening meetings were characterised by constant sallies of wit, and by not a few sparks of poetical sarcasm. It was among these social acquaintances that he frequently mounted his Pegasus, and poured out many *improvisatore* effusions, which occasionally surpassed even those that were more carefully conned and thereafter printed in the famous collection of “Original and Selected Poetry,” published at the close of the century by Messrs Brash & Reid, the well-known bibliopoles of the Trongate. It was in the

* The Laigh Kirk Session-house was burned, along with the church, on the morning of the 15th February, 1793. By seven o'clock they were both completely destroyed. The Records of the Presbytery and Session of Glasgow, since the year 1582, which were deposited in the Session-house, are almost entirely lost. The cause of the fire is supposed to have arisen either from the carelessness or the folly of some of the persons then on

guard. When the City patrol left the Session-house at three o'clock, all was safe; from which, and the fire being so general throughout the church, it is conjectured to have been wilfully done, as the two candlesticks belonging to the Session-house were found in the grate after the fire was over. The church was originally founded in 1484, and had been rebuilt in 1592.

Accidental Club that Mr Taylor was accustomed to receive that deference to which the possession of the "leaden crown"—which he had so worthily won for his unapproachable poem of "Nonsense,"—so justly entitled him; and it was here where he continued to *cow*, by his presence, the coarse sallies of his nephew and successor Andrew Taylor*—better known by the name of the *Cub*,—ay and until he was prevented from meeting his social companions by his last illness.† Connected with this, the following strange but authentic story has been told. Feeling himself near his dissolution, he sent for his nephew, and stated to him that, having a fearful presentiment that something would go wrong at his funeral, he begged, as a last favour, that he would be particular in seeing his obsequies conducted with propriety. The nephew promised, and the event occurring soon after, he instantly employed the very first undertaker of the City (then a Magistrate, we believe) to carry the last

* For some account of Mr Andrew Taylor, see *Face Club*.

† Mr John Taylor was a tall man; and, in common west-country parlance, "came out of the Water of Endrick." It is said that he used to amuse himself by writing amatory ditties for some of his pupils, addressed to their mistresses, and never failed to mingle with them a little touch of the sarcastic, in which vein he was rather an adept. Old literateurs used to talk, in our own hearing, of the famous poetical contest betwixt him and the Rev. Mr Alex. Gillies of Kilmaurs, who was a great wag and poet in his day. The subject chosen was a poem addressed to "Nonsense," in which the indispensable condition was, that no line should contain an intelligible idea. A leaden crown was the prize proposed to the victor, and to be decided by Dr Thomas Hamilton, Professor of Anatomy. On giving judgment on the efforts of the two who had striven for the prize, the learned Professor said, that "it would have been difficult for him to determine the case were it a mere question of ability; but, on comparing the poems, it seemed to him that

there was something like an idea in one of Gillies's lines, but that Mr Taylor's verses were totally free of any such imputation." Mr Taylor, of course, gained the crown. Considerable extracts of this singular poem were printed in vol. xv. of *Chambers' Journal*. Mr Taylor was an intimate acquaintance of Professor Arthur, and it was an every-day habit of these able personages to take their meridian glass together. Mr Taylor's school-room was in Buchanan's land, at the head of King-street, on the site of the handsome structure lately erected by the Buchanan Society. It was up two stairs, and had several desks, each of which boasted its own particular attendants. The first leading desk was what was called "the *dawties'* desk," as it was surrounded by the favourites of the master, and particularly by those whose fathers were in the habit of entertaining the master on Saturday—although this was perhaps more the case during the incumbency of his nephew, who generally dined out on the closing day of every week, and ever on such occasions made it his duty to get jolly, and sometimes even to become *glorious*.

and sacred bequest of his uncle into effect. The funeral cards were consequently addressed and circulated by the leading beadle of the City, and the invited acquaintances in due time arrived at the mournful mansion. The City bells were tolled, as of wont, at doleful intervals. Two worthy divines, with due unction, poured forth each an impressive prayer. A glass of wine was sipped in solemn silence—the grave summons was solemnly pronounced by the leading usher, and the company calmly quitted the apartment. The procession was soon formed, and, preceded by sombre *saulies* with black hunting caps and sable batons, moved solemnly on towards the High Church or Cathedral burying-ground, greeted, as all such processions were wont to be in those days, by the requiem rattle of the Alms-house bell.* But lo! when the mighty receptacle of the ashes of Glasgow sires was just about to be entered, it was discovered that the magisterial coffin, although correct in all the primary preparations, had neglected the last and by far the most important part of his duty,—that of ordering a grave to be dug! In this dilemma, heightened no doubt by the fulfilment of the presentiment of the deceased, it was suggested that the body should be deposited for a little in the south aisle of the Cathedral, and that the company should

* The Alms-house, or Trades' Hospital, was erected "as a retreat for a certain number of reduced members of the fourteen incorporated crafts. In addition to the accommodation requisite for its inmates, this building contained a diminutive hall—in which, prior to the erection of the premises in Glassford-street, the foundation-stone of which was laid on 9th September, 1791—the members of the Trades' House were accustomed to assemble." At every passing funeral, the little bell, in the turret of a little steeple, which projected as far as the curbstone of the pavement, was rung. In front of the turret was a stone tablet, with the inscription, "Give to the paur, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven." In this tablet was a slit, with, at one time, a box behind it, but which,

latterly, was removed; boys, in latter days, being in the practice of dropping bits of slate into this slit, and of collecting them on the other side. The funerals of all, except persons of the highest rank, who were carried shoulder high, were borne to the grave on what are termed "spokes" by the company attending. Mort-cloth societies were then common, who lent out, according to the quality of it, this necessary covering for the coffin, at fixed prices. Mr Lothead, of the Saltmarket, was the most remarkable type of an old Glasgow undertaker. At one time this individual had rarely his sable attire off. He made the coffin, attended the funeral, asked the blessing, and served the company. He was an elder in the College Church.

retire to a neighbouring public-house, in Kirk-lane, to await the final preparations for the interment of their friend. Both were accordingly done; and while the grave-digger was executing his thoughtless and callous task, and the mourners were soothing their sorrow by swallowing a comfortable allowance of potent punch, one of the company, the late Mr Alexander Park, writer,* who had often laughed loud and long in the *Accidental* at the poetical vagaries of his departed acquaintance, produced the following very clever impromptu :—

“When the corpse of John Taylor approach'd the church-yard,
 Mother Earth would not open her portal!
 Why?—because she had heard so much said of the Bard
 That she verily thought him immortal!”

As a fair specimen of the unambitious humour of Mr Taylor, and the pleasantry of the *Accidental* Club, we subjoin the following poetical bill, which was given to the landlord one evening by three of its members, when he, by some *accident* was unable to change them a pound note. We add also the discharge demanded in consequence of the liquidation of the debt :—

“Severally, or else conjunct,
 You, or your heirs if you're defunct.
 Precisely after date a day,
 To me or to my order pay—
 Sixteenpence sterling, which must be
 Sustain'd as value got from me;
 To Messrs Kirkpatrick, Taylor, and Scott,
 Contracted for want of the change of a note.”

—
 “All mankind by these presents know,
 That in my house five days ago,
 When James Kirkpatrick, and James Scott,
 And lang John Taylor, drank a pot

* We have seen an original MS. volume of letters written by Mr Alex. Park, addressed to Mr Thomas Stewart, bookseller, Glasgow, which exhibit much wit, humour, and original thought. From one who knew Mr Park well, we learn that his manners were pleasant, that he was a good compan-

ion, and had a happy and joyous deportment, and was much liked by his acquaintances. About the close of the century, he became a member of the “*Cool Club*,” where genial humour and convivial qualities were fully appreciated.

Of porter and a triple gill,
For which they gave a conjunct bill;
Which bill I've lost—and therefore they
The sixteenpence refuse to pay,
Unless they get a full discharge,
Which, here to them, I give at large;—
Again, I say, know every man,
From John o' Groat's house to Japan,
That the said bill is paid to me;
And, therefore, I discharge and free
Them and their heirs for evermore,
Of that and each preceding score.
Moreover, to prevent deceit,
I here subscribe my name—

JOHN TAIT."

Glasgow's Prandial Favourite about 1795.

FACE CLUB.

IT was a little after the period, but under the same peculiarities incident to the time and to the social condition of Glasgow which characterised the sittings of the Accidental Club, that another most joyous group of citizens were wont to plant their thread-hosed limbs beneath the mahogany of a worthy hostess of the Cross. The name by which this notable fraternity was known, not only to themselves but to the town, was the FACE—by no means a bad quality for either a man or a body of men to make way with in the world. Perhaps some may be curious to know why so strange an epithet should have been chosen as the link of its union and congeniality. Let it not be imagined, however, by any one deeply versed in the papers of the *Tatler* and *Spectator*, that the term indicated that each member was necessarily gifted with the fair features of an Antinous, or the hideous lineaments of a Gorgon—that, in short, the epithet indicated any generalising peculiarity of visage. No, truly; such a bond of union was never dreamed of by the rising merchants, the *blue and white corks*, leading shopkeepers, and comfortable craftsmen, who nightly quaffed their limited allowance in *Lucky Black's* tavern, and drew in their chairs to a weekly dinner, so soon as the music bells had ceased to tinkle, from the Cross steeple, “The flowers of the forest.”* The appellation arose simply from the circumstance of each member, on this dinner-day, having continually placed before him a full-fed smoking sheep's head, whose well-

* Mrs Black's tavern was down a long close at the head of the Gallowgate, south side. It was a thatched house of two stories or flats; the best rooms were in the upper

story. She was famous not only for sheep-heads, but also, and most particularly, for beef-steaks, black puddings, and “a skirl in the pan.”

sized *face*, by paying regular toll to every member's mouth through which it passed, was destined to bestow an unwrinkled smoothness to the phizzes of these Glasgow gourmands.*

The Face Club, which was holding its sittings during the final decade of the last and first few years of the present century, had rather a numerous list of names on its muster roll; and hence, there were never less than fifteen to twenty sheep-heads seen smoking on the board at every dinner-meeting of the brotherhood. What a glorious study it must have afforded to the physiognomists of the past, and might have opened up to the phrenologists of the present age! What an insight it might have given to the scientific world anent the sources of ovine meekness! One thing is certain, that all the specimens which were there paraded were such as to give the best idea of that race of animals to the seat of whose intelligence the Club was so devotedly attached.

Among the most regular attendants of the Face Club was Mr Andrew Taylor—the nephew of the worthy calligrapher whom we have already attempted to sketch—and who was better known among his companions by the sobriquet of the *Cub*. To a joyous nature, this rather singular dominie united a most sarcastic disposition; and, when rallied, not unfrequently, by several members of the fraternity, was discovered to be by no means a simple customer. He was in the habit of letting fly his shafts of ridicule right and left, and alike on friend and foe; but being a privileged individual, much was tolerated from him that would not have been permitted from others. The truth is, his presence gave an agreeable acidity to the conversation of the Club, which perhaps otherwise would have been more commonplace; and hence his sarcastic countenance was always welcomed, with more than ordinary gusto, at the Face board. His sarcastic style of talking, however, was not confined to the Club, but frequently displayed itself in the school-room; here he could of course give full scope to his nature, without much dread of giving offence. As

* Among some of the early and higher class members were the Messrs Watsons, the bankers, Robert Young, John Berry, &c.

an example of many sallies in which he there indulged, we may mention that, on the afternoon before some coming Christmas, one of the boys, who rather bore the character of the bird from which his pen had been plucked, having said—"I suppose, Mr Taylor, we'll hae the play the morn to eat our goose?" The master at once replied, "Ou, ay, man, Robin; but there has been sic a slaughter o' thae animals, I wonder that you hae escaped!" It appears it was on this same Robin that he liked to play off his wit; for it is also told, that while this boy was one evening mending his pen by candle-light (no gas then), he happened to singe his hair, when the master, coming up to him from his desk, remarked, "Lord, Bob, that pickle birse of yours has made as meikle smell as if it had been a hale sheep's head!" Of course on these and such like occasions, the laugh from the boys was, like the landlord's laugh, "a ready chorus."*

When we consider the number of ovine countenances which were required to meet the necessities of one Club sederunt, it will be seen that it was no easy matter at that period for the landlady to fulfil the duties which were weekly laid upon her. But, perhaps with all her anxious wishes and endeavours to do what was hebdomally required, she might have failed, had she not had a worthy deacon of the marrow-bone and cleaver corporation, and an equally worthy deacon of the hammerman, as regular members of the fraternity. To the former she ever applied in her hour of need, and rarely failed to obtain all which her own heart and his palate desired; while to the latter, she was sure she could trust her own *head*, far more

* Mr Andrew Taylor, though a good teacher, became in after life perhaps rather too fond of social excitement, and consequently his classes fell off. It was his invariable practice to dine out on Saturday, and he rarely reached home on that day by the most direct road, and when he did so, it was with some difficulty that he found his way into bed. It appears, too, that he had little recollection next day how he had done so, and accordingly it is scarcely surprising that, on one occasion, after returning home and going to bed, on a Saturday night, well

"refreshed," he happened to waken up in a hurry on hearing the clock strike in the morning, and forgetting the day of the week, rung his bell violently, and on his servant coming, cried out, "Jenny, Jenny, bring shaving water as fast as possible; what will the boys say and me no at the schule?" "Oh! Maister Taylor," said the domestic, "it's the Sabbath-day!" "The Sabbath-day!" quoth the dominie,—"Glorious institution the Sabbath!" and forthwith turned himself round for another snooze.

her *sheep-heads*, without fear of other damage than was absolutely necessary to fit the latter for the broth-pot! For months and years this Club pursued, under all the landlady's difficulties, the even tenor of its prandial way, until, one fatal Saturday, a circumstance occurred which threw a momentary cloud over the usual hilarity and good humour of the brotherhood. It was in the trying moment, which was never afterwards forgotten, when the president discovered that the *tongue* of the standard dish which stood smoking before him was *non est inventus*, and when each member caught with masonic quickness the president's look of horror, and turned his eye on his own smoking platter. Alas! the little troublesome member was found a general absentee, and its absence gave instant mettle to the tongues of the astonished fraternity! Ernulphus' vocabulary of damning epithets was nothing to the shower that fell from a score of disappointed lips, upon the butcher, the smith, the hostess, the startled maid—a shower which only fairly ceased when the punch-tied tongues of each *Highgate* dog became "unable to take up the cumbrous word." The deacon of the cleaver allowed not a moment to pass, after the fatal discovery, before he lisped out, as he was wont, "'Tis these thieves o' smiths!" although it was more than insinuated by the representative of Vulcan, that an unusual demand at that time for these tid-bits, for some great civic feast, pointed out more truly the burglar! What a glorious sketch the Face Club would have afforded, for the pencil of Phiz or Cruickshank, under the effects of that trying moment!

With the exception of this single mistake, however, it appears pretty certain that, up to the last day on which the fraternity assembled around the sheep-head board, there was never anything seen akin to this ovine Babel or *dispersion of tongues*. Had it again occurred, the expulsion of both deacons from the Club would have been a certain consequence. The members of the Face belonged, as we have hinted, to that comfortable and rising class of citizens who were destined to win the highest places in the City, and were characterised, moreover, as a band of most joyous rogues. It is not too much to say, that their gibes, their jokes,

and their flashes of merriment would have given employment to a dozen of reporters at a sitting, and well repaid them for their trouble, particularly if the said reporters could have made themselves invisible! It was indeed a Club where Momus held each week his laughing carnival. Alas! how few, if any, are now left to wag the tongue each wagged so glibly for lack of one!

The Face survived only a few years longer than the century which gave it birth. Most of the ruddy countenances which so often had grinned with delight over the stumbling-block of Winifred Jenkins, have now, as Hamlet says, "none to mock their grinning;" and were it not that we are occasionally reminded of its existence by partaking of the ligament of its union, either on a Sunday at home, or at the annual dinner of the Society of the Sons of the Clergy, in George-square, and thereby recalling the traits and tales of several of the long-departed members of the Club, we should perhaps never have dreamed of becoming its unworthy annalist.*

* At the Sons of the Clergy dinner in Glasgow, there are always four standard Scotch dishes paraded; and which, *not* strange to say, attract even more attention than the more fashionable specimens of French and English cookery. The four dishes are—a haggis, a sheep's head, tripe, and black puddings. There is perhaps no assembly of a convivial kind in Glasgow that has been more characterised by everything that can make man happy, than the meeting of the Sons of the Clergy. Filled with the spirit of benevolence and philanthropy, and replete with the recollections of the innocent and joyous pastimes of the manse, the Sons of the Church sit down to their annual well-covered board with common sympathies and common interests, and moreover, with the conviction that their efforts have that day done something to soothe the sorrows of their less fortunate brethren and sisters. The society was instituted in 1798, and was then incorporated by a seal of cause from the

Magistrates and Council, for the purpose of rendering pecuniary aid to the children of clergymen who might be reduced to indigent circumstances. The funds are now considerable; and hence, at every March meeting, the Managers are enabled to distribute much substantial relief. At its outset, the society was much indebted to the liberal contributions of the Oswald family, and to the business talent of Dr Porteous; and in latter days, to the kindness of Miss Paisley, and the unwearied care of the venerable Principal Macfarlan. Many excellent citizens have been members of this benevolent fraternity; and among those who in their day and generation have added their mite of merriment and jest of jocularly to these meetings, we cannot forget the big-hearted Samuel Hunter, the facetious Fredrick Adamson, the sprightly Jack Duncan, the joyous minded Dr William Gibb, and many others of a Momus-loving character.

Glasgow Loyalty.

G R O G C L U B.

It is a remarkable fact, that during the whole civil and foreign wars with which we have been afflicted since the Revolution, no City in Scotland has exhibited stronger proofs of loyalty and more devotion to the Protestant cause, or contributed more heartily to our national defences against aggression, than Glasgow. In 1715, when the Stuart's claim to the throne was attempted to be established by the Pretender, Glasgow at once took her side with the House of Hanover, and raised a battalion of six hundred men to aid the Duke of Argyll in quelling the insurrection. In 1745, when his son Charles Edward Stuart attempted to win the crown which his predecessor had forfeited, Glasgow was once more on the side of religious liberty, and on that occasion raised, for the service of the Government, two battalions, of four hundred and fifty men each, which, it is well known, suffered severely at the fight of Falkirk. On the breaking out of the American war in 1775, we have already seen that Provost Donald hastened to London, and offered to raise a regiment of a thousand men at the expense of the City. His offer was accepted, and the battalion was afterwards designated the Glasgow Regiment. Again, when the conflict consequent on the French Revolution commenced, the military spirit of the City was roused in support of the British Constitution and in defence of home.* In April, 1794, a number of the most patriotic citizens

* By a minute of the Council, dated 29th December, 1777, the Corporation "resolve to raise a Battalion of Infantry to aid the Government to put down the Rebellion in America, and obtain subscriptions for effect-

ing the same." This was accordingly done, and Provost Donald and Convener Niven were, as we have formerly seen, despatched to London to offer its services to George III. The King gratefully acknowledged the kind-

began to enrol themselves as volunteers, and by the following April the corps was ready for active service, under the command of Colonel Corbet, and then received the colours, under which they doubtless inwardly swore to fight to the death. In 1797 this battalion was increased to ten companies, amounting in all to seven hundred. A second battalion was also raised, and maintained at the cost of the citizens, consisting of five hundred men. A body of older citizens, known by the nickname of "the Ancients," or "Old Foggies," was likewise embodied; and, to complete the armament, a troop of volunteer cavalry was soon seen in full charge practice on the public Green, to the terror of the cows and the dismay of the town herd.*

It was when the shrill note of the trumpet, and the reveillé rattle of the drum—those martial sounds which, during the last decade of the eighteenth century, but too frequently wakened the snoozing citizens from their morning slumbers, to summon some of the most handsome and the most active of their number to an early drill—that there arose a Club, all of whose members could boast of belonging to one or other of the volunteer corps who served without pay. The members were chiefly bachelors, and were for the most part in the heyday of manhood. They were found ever ready to throw a quoit against any opponent; and as to a match round the Green at the noble and manly game of golf—which, alas! in these degenerate days, is altogether abandoned—there was at least one

ness of Glasgow, and accepted the regiment, which was called "the Glasgow Regiment." By a minute dated 31st March, 1778, the Council agreed to pay the Provost and Con- vener's expenses, in going to London, on the occasion in question, amounting to £162 18s 6d. Whether or not a "white bait" dinner was included in this rather large sum, there is now no trace; but considering the then value of money, it might have been well afforded!

* The following piece of wit, connected with the volunteer mania, appears in the *Glasgow Courier* of 1797:—"At a meeting of the cows of the Green of Glasgow, in common

pasture assembled—the bull in the chair—a petition has been drawn up, unanimously adopted, and to be presented to Queen Charlotte by the town-herd, against the continual parading of volunteers on one of the best grass plots in Scotland, that has not been ploughed up since the Revolution—a lapse of time during which three million Glasgow people have been born or died, on a moderate computation." The cows were always admitted into the green on the 5th of June, the day after the celebration of the birth-day of George III. In those times the pasture in the Fleshers'-haugh was very rich, and usually about knee deep.

among the number who had challenged Scotland, and had gained the silver club.* Like the generality of their military contemporaries, although they despised *Dutch* courage when on active service, they were not insensible to the fascination of swallowing a glass of "somewhat" when idly listening to the gossip of the town, or the more exciting news of the war. To talk or listen without having something before them was poor sport; and in this spirit the brotherhood were sure to encounter each other in that most comfortable of all taverns of the time, yecept the "Black Boy," near the Gallowgate bridge, there to swig grog, and listen to the kindly *burr* and smart repartees of its clever and facetious landlady.†

The CLUB which we have just introduced to your notice, indulgent reader, was in fact called the GROG—an appellation which arose alto-

* The game of golf is one of the oldest amusements in Scotland, and is still in great favour in Edinburgh and St Andrews. In Glasgow it was long a favourite pastime, and continued to be so till the improvements on the public Green took away all the *hazards*, without which there is no play. At the period when the Grog Club was meeting, the Golf Club was in its heyday; and some of our first-class citizens were frequently seen with club in hand following the balls that flew on every side over the then undulating park. Among the best players were Messrs James Spreull, Cunningham Corbett, John Craig, Laurence Craigie, David and James Connell, and the then editor of the *Courier*, James M'Nair, LL.D., who erected a villa on the summit of Woodlands, which, for its odd architecture, was best known by the title of *M'Nair's Folly*, and stood on the apex of the hill on which the square is being built connected with the West-end Park.

† Among the most regular members may be mentioned Messrs Alexander Dennistoun, Peter MacAdam, John Macleroy, John Strang, James Aitken, John Gilchrist (of singing notoriety), James Ramsay, John Telfer, John Gibson, John Gardner, Jun., George Buchanan, (better known by the nickname of Stocking Geordie), John MacGilp, and William or

rather Billy M'Creicht. The "Black Boy" Tavern was on the north side of Gallowgate. Among the batch of members mentioned, perhaps John Macleroy, with his umbrella, lived longer than any of his compeers. He was latterly styled "Old Glory," and was a thick and thin supporter of Church and State, but withal a kind-hearted man. He was, as the song says, "fond fond o' shutting" but was a miserable bad shot. He used to exclaim, that upon the butt end of his fowling-piece the emphatic words of "thou shalt not kill" were engraven; and from our own experience, we know that its wielder made it too frequently keep its word! To fire at a "sleeping mawkin," as he called a hare in its seat, was his great delight. Here he sometimes showed that his aim was sufficient to fill his otherwise lank and gaping game-bag. Mr Macleroy lived at Craignestock, always retaining much of the hospitality of the "Old Glasgow Cork" or manufacturer. His usual coffee-room invitation to dinner was rather coarse, and calculated to make a stranger stare. "Will you come and tak' a slice of a stot's —?" but with the beefsteak there was always something else, and which was always followed by *galores* of cold punch or hot rum toddy.

gether from the practice of making this well-known beverage of the navy in a large *quaigh*, which was circulated regularly round the table ; and as long as it contained a drop, was successively *mouthed* by each member of the fraternity. The Club, although it usually met late, sat but rarely to "the witching hour." The members, however, or at least the bachelor portion of them, generally continued to suck in as much grog and good humour, at even their shortest sitting, as to return home with a song on their tongue and a sedative in their stomach. How long this jovial-hearted brotherhood might have continued to assemble, had its Club-room remained under the same kind superintendence which it first enjoyed, it is impossible to say ; but all we positively know is, that no sooner had the bustling hostess of the "Black Boy" doffed her widow's garb, and entered again into the bonds of matrimony, than the Club became defunct. The goodly *quaigh*, alas ! was lined no more with grog, and, dry and deserted, it was borne away to the "Buck's Head" hotel, where it became as guiltless of its primeval usefulness as did the helmet of that beau-ideal of chivalry, Don Quixote de la Mancha.

Of the many animating topics connected with "the turf," "the sod," and "the ring," all of which peculiarly characterised the jovial sittings of the Grog Club, none excited the tongues of the members so easily as the one connected with the deeds of the army, and particularly with the doings of their own volunteers.* How many roars of laughter were produced by the recital of an awkward fall, or an odd collision during the hours of

* At this period, a very general interest was taken in horse-racing, which was greatly encouraged by the patronage bestowed on it by the Duke of Hamilton, and in the annual races which took place in that nobleman's park. At that time the Duke and Mr Baird of Newbyth were leading men on the turf ; and in 1791 the famous match betwixt these two celebrated individuals was run over the course at Hamilton. Cock-fighting, also, was much encouraged by many of the leading citizens, and numerous *mains* were fought under most aristocratic patronage. And as

to "the noble science of self-defence," as pugilism was denominated, it is certain, from the many advertisements which appear in the newspapers of the period, that this *sport* was looked upon with considerable favour. Fawtrell and Partner frequently sparred with great encouragement in Hemming's great hall in 1791. In the same year Big Sam twice exhibited his powers in the same hotel, and Daniel Mendoza also wielded the gloves against Fawtrell, while in training for his famous contest with Ward.

drill; how many strange tales about mistaken words of command, and the many mishaps which these necessarily had led to; how many wry faces were talked of, that might have appeared more happy, if the evening potations had been but shortened! But among these and many other military exploits, the two certainly which created the greatest noise, and called for the greatest circulation of the quaigh, was the expedition connected with bringing up the French prisoners from Greenock,* and the never-to-be-forgotten *Battle of Garscube*. As the circumstances of the latter conflict were communicated to us many long years ago, by one of the brotherhood, and one, too, who himself was in active service on the occasion, we then imagined it would be a sad misfortune if such a volunteer victory should be for ever lost for want of a chronicler. Impressed with this idea, and full of the facts furnished by this Grog Club eye witness, we quietly sat down, some five-and-twenty years ago, and presented a sketch, as a humble tribute of respect towards the manes of a Club which had been, even then, so long dissolved, and as a small token of love for the memory of a long departed member who had been our kind informant and quondam counsellor.†

* The French prisoners, above alluded to, were captured off the Irish coast, and were brought to Glasgow about the close of the year 1796. An immense number witnessed their entrance and procession through the City. The officers were lodged in the Tontine, and the men in the old correction house.

† For the *Battle of Garscube*, see APPENDIX. This paper was originally printed in the "Englishman's Magazine," published in Lon-

don in 1831. It was afterwards transferred, without the author's knowledge, full of errors, to a collection of "Original and Selected Papers," published in four volumes at Glasgow. It again appeared in "The Picnic Papers," under the editorship of Dickens, for the benefit of the widow of Mr Macrone, bookseller; and, in the Appendix to this volume, it now appears with the last corrections of the writer.

Glasgow Toryism in 1797.

CAMPERDOWN CLUB.

ANY person who can still remember the fearful anxiety which prevailed over the length and breadth of this land, when the fatal news of the mutiny at the Nore struck the boldest hearts with dismay, must also recollect the universal joy which was felt when the intelligence of Duncan's glorious victory, over the Dutch fleet at Camperdown, was celebrated in every city and hamlet of Britain. Amid the fame of our naval triumph, the momentary delusion of our British tars was soon forgotten ; while, in the capture of De Winter and the elevation of Duncan to the peerage, the country exhibited at once its glory and its gratitude. It has been the fate of most heroes to obtain, in addition to the usual higher species of adulation bestowed on them by their countrymen, the lesser kindness of having their effigies made the loadstar to houses of public entertainment, and even to those smaller temples of pastime especially dedicated to jollification and merriment. How many countenances of our naval and military commanders have, in their day and generation, been seen swinging in front of our famous hostelries or most comfortable taverns, even from the modern days of Marlborough to the yesterday of Wellington ! And, alas ! how many a time and oft has the scarlet coat of the long-departed soldier been metamorphosed into the blue jacket of the successively ascendant sailor. In our own day, for example, we have seen the portraiture of Wolfe changed by the pencil of some cunning limner into that of Rodney, and even the countenance of Nelson altered into that of Moore ! *Sic transit gloria mundi !* If it be so with signboards, those best emblems of popularity, so is it also with Clubs. The world-acknowledged but passing name, which has formed so many powerful links of companionship, loses in a few short years its charm. The flag

under which the past and passing generation occasionally have *fallen*, is at length struck, and younger men assemble under another banner. So has it been with many a fraternity, and so it now is with the CAMPERDOWN CLUB.

It was amid the rejoicings which followed the victory of the 11th October, 1797,* that a choice band of patriotic citizens first assembled to congratulate each other on the glorious result of British valour, and resolved that they should henceforth choose—as the symbol of the brotherhood which was that night established—the ever memorable epithet of Camperdown. The first meeting of this famous fraternity was held in a tavern in Trongate, at that time kept by the well-known Jane Hunter ; and so numerous and respectable did the Club soon become, that the landlady saw it her interest to enlarge the Club-room, in order to retain the fast-increasing brotherhood. The members who founded this Club might be regarded as the very embodiment of the now almost forgotten *ism*—Toryism—in its most palmy days. They were, in fact, in sentiment very much like the great majority of their fellow-citizens who belonged to the higher and middle classes. They detested the French, without knowing much about them, and swore against democrats and democracy as most pestilential to the well-being of the social system. They were hence aristocrats in their own way, and in imitation of their idols, the great *fruges consumere nati*, they held that there was no wisdom to be relied on, save the wisdom of their ancestors. Unlike the wavering politicians of the present day, their creed was fixed and determined ; and, as a proof of their faith, any man would have been deemed a fool or a foe to his country, who could imagine that any other individual could steer the

* On 21st November, 1797, the Corporation of Glasgow presented Lord Duncan with the freedom of the City, in a handsome gold box, “in testimony of the high sense which the Magistrates and Council entertain of the services performed by him to his country in his professional line, and in particular by the brilliant and important victory which he ob-

tained upon the 11th of October last, with the British fleet under his command, over the navy of Holland, in which the good conduct and bravery of the gallant admiral, and the officers and the crew of his fleet, were equally conspicuous, and objects of admiration.”

bark of the State save "the Pilot who weathered the storm." The points of the charter held by the original members of the Camperdown Club were—a firm belief in the divine right of kings, in the glorious and undivided union of Church and State, in the infallibility of Pitt, and in a sovereign contempt for all new-fangled doctrines about parliamentary reform or religious liberty. With such men and such sentiments, it is easy to conceive how every victory, whether naval or parliamentary, was individually and collectively hailed with satisfaction, and that the capture of every French lugger, or the sinking of every Spanish ship, proved a theme of universal jubilation; and as such events were not rare, but occurring almost every day about the close of last century, it is plain that there was no want either of stimulants to add to their jollification, or of subjects suitable for the Club sederunts.

Among the founders of this notable fraternity, whose eight o'clock evening meetings were frequent—the four o'clock one being confined to the anniversary dinner—it is perhaps necessary to mention one individual as an index to the others, for in this case it might truly be said that, *ex uno disce omnes*. The gentleman we allude to, was the late highly respected Mr Walter Graham, better known in the City, or rather in the coffee-room, by the sobriquet of the *General*. Of this notable personage, it may perhaps be safely affirmed, that during a long life, he was never known to change an opinion which he had once fairly adopted, either on religion or politics. He detested changes, and declaimed against every innovation even in that most mutable of mundane things—fashion; for, it is well known, that when all his contemporaries were ready to follow the suggestions of Messrs Millar & Ewing, or any other of the authorities on outward habiliments, he showed his contempt for such vagaries, by sticking to breeches and white worsted stockings, long after the oldest man in the City had discarded them. At the origin of the Camperdown Club, Mr Graham may be said to have been in the heyday of manhood, and a very fine specimen of humanity he was. Tall, erect, and with a lordly bearing, he strutted along the Trongate, cane in hand, with the

air of the wealthiest of the sugar aristocracy—a class of Glasgow society, which, in those days and for some time after, was in the ascendant, and with which interest he was in some way partially connected. He was the steady advocate of high discriminating duties in favour of Colonial produce, and was ever found to patronise rum rather than the choicest Glenlivet, although the latter belonged to our own native industry. The Club beverage, at the close of the century, and for many years thereafter, was for the most part limited to rum punch and rum toddy; and when it is recollected that every importer of sugar or molasses usually received, by each arrival from the West Indies, his half-dozen barrels of delicious limes, to present to his friends and companions, it is plain that there was no lack of that important ingredient to form the mixture, which, according to Glasgwegian taste at least, was long accounted the nearest approximation to the nectar of the gods. On ordinary Club nights, each member sipped his tumbler of punch or toddy, according to his humour; but on anniversary occasions, every glass of punch was accompanied by a toast,—not, however, as in the present day, with the accessory of that foe to all hilarity—a regular set speech. The toast was given simply with “Here goes!”—and with “Here goes again!” it was swallowed. After the president had given the “King and Constitution,” and the “Hero of Camperdown,” each member in succession was left to give his own *say*; and although there were frequently above a score at the board, it rarely happened that the brotherhood separated before at least half a dozen rounds of healths and sentiments had been proposed by each, and swallowed by the whole.*

* At that period of Glasgow history, there were very few public dinners, and far fewer persons who could make speeches, than at the present moment, so particularly remarkable for solemn and distressing *clavering*—a passion which has, however, necessarily been on the increase since the passing of the Reform Act, which opened up the public platforms to all forward and wordy politicians. The practice is becoming every day more

and more a crying nuisance, and is calculated to banish, ere long, sensible men from scenes redolent of such senseless mouthing and servile drivelling. Would that some of our modern after-dinner speechifiers were possessed of the temperament of the great Lord Nelson, who, it is said, was only once afraid in his life, and that was when he was invited to a Lord Mayor’s banquet, and was expected to make a speech!

Although the fame of Camperdown was soon somewhat dimmed by that of the Nile* and Copenhagen, and was almost lost in the blaze of Trafalgar, still the members did not forget their first love, but continued long to assemble under Duncan's banner. As years moved on, members necessarily moved off; and with them, some of the opinions and prejudices of the former age were cast off too. The Club was gradually weeded of its extreme opinions, and, a few years after the beginning of the new century, men were admitted to the brotherhood who could advocate the policy of Charles James Fox without running the risk of being tossed out of the window. When the humble annalist of the Camperdown Club was first permitted to join the circle at the annual dinner table of the 11th October—which was at that period laid out in the house of honest John Neilson, of London porter notoriety, and which, like all tavern dinner tables of the time, groaned under the weight of everything but a French repast—the aspect of the fraternity had much changed. For although rampant Toryism might still be seen represented by the honest "General," there was at least one worthy *Crum* of Whiggery to maintain the balance of power! The fact is, the Club was then composed of men of all shades of opinion; and although, from this circumstance, a sufficiently animated discussion was frequently heard, particularly at the period immediately preceding the Reform agitation, still there was never one word uttered that created more discord than was at once easily modulated into perfect harmony by a bumper or two of punch or toddy.

The last anniversary dinner of the Camperdown Club took place in the year 1829. It is associated in our recollection chiefly with the melancholy fact, that scarcely one person who was present that day is now in this vale of tears. The highest and the happiest of those whose tongues that night wagged so glibly are now silent and at rest; while the spirited verbal *passage des armes*, between the worthy and warm-hearted Doctor

* The *Glasgow Courier*, of 9th October, 1798, states that "the illuminations in and about the City were so brilliant, that the people who saw them from *Mauldslic Law*, near

Carluke (eighteen miles off), thought Glasgow must have been in flames." There was also an illumination in Glasgow, on the 20th April, 1801, for the victory at Copenhagen.

MacArthur and his bosom friend and constant companion, Mr James Crum, which that evening afforded so much fun and merriment to all, is now felt as one of those bright visions or conflicts that can never be repeated. Many happy hours have we spent with these two joyous beings. They quitted the scene of their constant companionship within a few days of each other, and like many others who knew them, the expression of our inmost heart was—"pax vobiscum!" The last Camperdown dinner, also, is associated in our recollection with a less grave, or rather, we should say, with a somewhat curious topic, which for some time occupied the attention of the Club. The subject was anent the posthumous celebrity which the half-mad and odd characters of a city or parish invariably obtain over their wiser contemporaries. The assertion was a startling one, yet, on thinking over it, every one had successively something to offer in support of its truth. The half-witted *natural*, who is found strolling through the nettled pathway of the country church-yard, is generally far better remembered than the departed pastor of the parish; and the fitful fancies of the one are often repeated, when the solemn warnings of the other are altogether forgotten. And so is it with the City oddity; for, even among the Provosts who sported chains about the middle of last century, who is so memorable as Dougal Graham who rung the skellat bell?* or who does not remember more of the traditionary tales about Bell Geordie, and of the wit that gained him his appointment, than of the important Bailie's ire that occasioned the poor bellman's dismissal? In addition to the stories repeated about those City characters, one told a tale about *Dall*,† the porter of the Mail Coach-office,

* Among the many stories which have floated down the stream of time connected with the hump-backed Dougal Graham, the following little anecdote may be noted:—Walking one morning along the Trongate, the bellman was accosted by an officer who had just returned from the American war, who, laying his hand on Dougal's hump, jeeringly asked what it was that he was carrying on his back? to which the witty

bellman at once replied, "It's Bunkerhill. Do you smell the gunpowder?"

† The following short extract is taken from a long and rather graphic picture of this singular looking personage, which appeared in the *Reformer's Gazette* newspaper:—

"The curious go to a menagerie, at feeding-time, and pay a shilling extra to see the wild beasts at supper. But that was nothing, compared with Dall's devouring a penny pie,

whose mouth, for size and capacity, would have shamed any of the largest specimens that ever graced the pannel of a Lad-lane stage-coach. Another hinted at the doings of *Wee Johnnie Robertson*, alias *Cuckoo*; another described the dancing talents of *Johnnie Hill*, the delight of the female frequenters of the public Washing-house; another the oratorical ravings and half-penny gatherings of *John Aitken*, the street preacher;* and, in fine, a fifth praised and repeated the glorious couplets of *Blin' Alick*,

or a triangular scone. One grand bite, and all was over. Down the whole concern went at a bound. The nose shook, the lip soaked in grease, or powdered with scone-flour, paused, while the tremendous cavern underneath gaped wide for more. Dall's raiment consisted of a queerish coat, corduroy knee'd breeks, rig-and-fur stockings, quarter-boots well dozed with tackets, and laced with leather whangs, a red comforter, the whole surmounted by a hat, generally a good deal bashed, from concussions caught in the course of his profession with trunks and other luggage of the mail-coach travellers. He belonged to the ancient fraternity of carriers, or bearers of burdens, now commonly called porters, but was more particularly a sort of hanger-on at, or *attaché* to, the old Mail Coach-office, which then faced the Tron steeple. The best place to see him, was either there or between King William and the French-horn close. When the coach was away, and time hung rather heavy on his hands, Dall might be seen with the boys, trying his powers at leap-frog, over the well-known row of old 24-pounder cannons that stood on end, along the edge of the 'plain-stanes,' opposite the Tontine, a feat that required considerable agility."

* A few humorous sketches, written by Mr G. Niel, of the eccentric characters who had flourished in Glasgow, were published by John Smith, bookseller, near the Post-office, Albion Street, about the year 1826; accompanied each by an engraved figure, and sold by him at a penny each. Among them were *John Aitken* the preacher, and "*Nosey*," a famous Saltmarket shopkeeper, who gained his nickname from having a large indention

or hollow, extending below his brow, occasioned by an accident he met with ascending the Cross Steeple stairs to hear the music bells perform more powerfully. He changed the articles of his trade every now and then, from hats to hardware, &c., and became at last a kind of "*Patie a' things*," or what is now called a "broker," a term which at that time was scarcely known; in short, his life well accorded with the couplet which was placed before his comical looking portrait—

All trades he tried, but none could find,
To yield a profit to his mind.

About the period that these sketches were published, there were also living two rather eccentric poets, who at least gained somewhat of a Glasgow reputation. The one was William Riddell, by trade a baker. He was a broad, brawny, stout-built man, a good pugilist and wrestler. He composed some rather touching and tender letters, which I believe were printed in a small pamphlet form. These effusions, however, were nothing to what he himself styled his "cursing and swearing epitaphs," composed on Glasgow characters, which he used to recite with infinite gusto. The other small poet was James M'Indoe, a weaver, who issued a small publication, including a rather clever poem between two weavers, who, after drinking heartily, went to rectify the north-east inclination of the Cathedral spire. In a prize poem which was issued for the best inscription to be put upon Nelson's Monument after it was struck with lightning, it was supposed that his verses were the best. The concluding line, the only one remembered, was—

"Even gods are envious of a Nelson's fame!"

alias the *Glasgow Homer*—not forgetting the important fact, that this peripatetic minstrel was perhaps the first who circulated, among the *street* public, the news of that victory which had given the name to the Camperdown Club—news which he poured forth in the following never-to-be-forgotten stanza :—

“ Good news I have got, my lads,
For country and for town ;
We have gain'd a mighty fight,
On the sea at Camperdown !
Our cannon they did rattle, lads,
And we knock'd their top-masts down—
But the particulars you will hear
By the post, in the *afternoon* !”

The conversation of the last meeting of the Camperdown Club suggested the idea of our writing the history of the Club laureate ; and so we did, immediately after the wandering minstrel and patriotic improvisatore had bade adieu to this ungrateful and unpoetical world,—his death having occurred on the 9th February, 1830.*

* The *Life of Blind Alick* was printed in the *Scots Times*, on the 6th March, 1830, and afterwards reprinted, to a very limited extent, in a neat 8vo form, and privately circulated among a few bibliomaniacal acquaintances. Since that period, this *brochure* has been the quarry from which several

modern writers have drawn garbled extracts without any acknowledgment. In the APPENDIX to this volume, it is again printed as it first appeared when it received the approval of Sir Walter Scott, Mr John G. Lockhart, and other literary authorities of the day.

Banking Habits during last Century.

MERIDIAN CLUB.

WHOEVER has wandered from the *Cross* of Glasgow to its *Westergate*, before that portion of the City attained the ducal appellation of Argyle-street, which it now bears, cannot fail to remember, on leaving the Tron-gate, to have seen an old dingy square building, two stories in height, with small dirty windows, and having two doors, one in front and one behind. At the back of this gloomy mansion, and within a wall, there was a piece of vacant ground bearing one or two stunted trees, and generally occupied by a large hay-stack.* Within the domain itself, now many years removed, it may be truly said that, during the progress of at least half a century, many a happy or painful moment was experienced in the breasts of the active and bustling individuals who daily frequented it. It was in fact here that the oldest banking establishment connected with Glasgow was located, on its removal, about 1776, from the Bridgegate, where it was first fixed in 1750. In the street floor of the tenement, formerly the western wing of the Shawfield mansion, all its monetary transactions were carried on; and in the flat above, the head and regulator of its weighty affairs lived and died. The banking-house to which we allude, it is perhaps almost unnecessary to state, was that known as "the Ship," and the business was carried on under the firm of Carrick, Brown, & Co. The notes which the Company issued were printed partly in blue and partly in black ink, and sported on their face the figure of a vessel in full sail; and being partly *Guinea* notes, were far more greedily taken,

* A petition to the Magistrates was presented on the 4th November, 1795, for the removal of all hay-stacks in Trongate, Hutcheson-street, and Wilson-street, but was refused.—*Council Records*.

throughout all parts of the West of Scotland, than were even the golden effigies of George III. on the coin of the same value.*

As this was the first bank that in boyhood we had entered, the impression which that and hundreds of successive visits made on our memory can never be forgotten. We distinctly see before us the dark passage which led into the principal business room, where the cash for cheques or discounted bills was given—the high wooden partition, with its rail and screen, which separated the banking officials from the public—the old desk, of common wood, covered with dirty leather, in which were placed the various notes—the constant motion to which the hinges of this receptacle of money were subjected by the active cashier,† whose head was ever and anon required to support the uplifted lid—the slow and solemn enumeration of names by the tall pig-tailed accountant—the cantankerous-looking countenance of the individual who received payment of the bills, and who, with some others, occupied an equally dingy apartment on the south side of the building. We can never likewise forget the small chamber assigned to the then manager himself, well known by the epithet of the “sweating-room,” where, seated on a wooden-legged stool, at a high desk, he received all his customers with the greatest coolness and politeness; and when even declining to discount a bill, he ever did so with a courteous smile, and with the never-to-be-forgotten saying—“It’s not convenient,” which saying, when once uttered, was never to be recalled. What a striking contrast does such a state of things afford to the present

* The original firm of the Ship Bank was Dunlop, Houston, & Co., the first in the firm being the grandfather of the late Mr Colin Dunlop, M.P. for the City. It was next changed to Moore, Carrick, & Co., and afterwards to Carrick, Brown, & Co. The partners in this latter firm were Robert Carrick, Nicol Brown of Langfin, David Buchanan of Drumpellier, John Buchanan of Ardoch, and some others. When joint stock banks became the rage, the Ship, having first joined the Glasgow Bank, at length was swallowed

up by the Union Bank of Scotland. During the halcyon days of the Ship, Mr Robert Carrick ruled paramount over its concerns. Mr Carrick, although devoted to the bank, accepted the office of Bailie of the City in 1796, and of Dean of Guild in 1802 and 1803.

† Michael Rowand, Esq. of Linthouse, who entered this establishment as a lad, and who, by assiduous attention and persevering industry, raised himself to be at last the director-general of the whole establishment.

day—to the gorgeous telling-rooms of our modern banks, and the administrative superiority of our modern officials!*

We have been more particular than perhaps may be considered necessary in describing this establishment of former days, from the circumstance that it was to the peculiar tastes and habits of certain of its officials that Glasgow owed the rise of her MERIDIAN CLUB. The fact is, it had been the custom of the Ship Bank, since its first establishment, to shut its doors between the hours of one and two o'clock—that being the then universal time for dinner in the City; and hence, during that space of time at least, every one connected with it was allowed to go where or to do what best pleased his fancy. While, therefore, the more youthful and sedate dedicated the idle hour to a walk, or some other sober occupation, it was the daily duty of certain of the older and more singular to join a squad of carbuncle-faced worthies, who regularly met in a back parlour of a house in Stockwell-street, for a long time famous for the excellence of its trade and its tipple. The members of this fraternity were all such sworn friends of John Barleycorn, that although it was held by the majority of mankind, even at that drinking period, to be not altogether *en regle* to call for him before dinner, they, in spite of the fashion, made it an invariable rule to shake hands with that soother of humanity as nearly at noon as possible. The appellation of the *Meridian*, which was happily made choice of as the sign of their union, will appear as appropriate as it was descriptive, when it is recollected that some of the brotherhood were even busy in their vocation of taking *spiritual* comfort ere the sun had attained to “high meridian;” and what is more, many of them had a bottle under their belt, and a bee in their bonnet, long before the hour at which modern exquisites conceive that the day can possibly be sufficiently well *aired* for sunning themselves on the *pavé*!

* A countryman having applied in December to Mr Carrick to discount a bill which had three months and seventeen days to run, the banker, after carefully looking at both sides of it, as was his invariable custom, said that “it was not usual to take bills of a

longer date than three months;” upon which the applicant, scratching his head and looking slyly at Robin, said “That may be your usual way, sir, but ye ken the days are unco short at this time o’ the year!” The bill was discounted.

The sittings of this Club, although daily held, were never known to be on any occasion either long or noisy. The individuals, indeed, who composed the Meridian, assembled not to speak but to swallow; a can, and not conversation, was their object; the greatest extent of their loquacity being rarely carried beyond a "Here goes!" and a "Here goes again!" The fact was, this whisky-bolting divan, being business men, never dreamed of occupying the club-room for more than an hour, or of spending more time than was absolutely necessary for clearing their throats or soothing the irritated coats of their stomachs. We shall never forget the slender six feet nucleus of this knot of forenoon toppers—his prismatic proboscis, planted on a cadaverous countenance, and the leering look of his small twinkling eye when any handsome form or pretty face by hazard crossed his path, when wending his way from the bank to the club-room; neither can we forget the mode which he pursued for concealing his *Meridian* manners from the olfactory nerves of his staid and sober employers. As the clock struck one, it was quite certain that down from the bank the member ran to join his already assembled *cordial* companions. And as the sittings of the fraternity were so short, and his business *sanctum* so near, there was no difficulty in performing all the duties of a member of the Meridian within the limited term of its daily sederunt. The only difficulty, in fact, he experienced, was how he might best kill the flavour of the Ferintosh, which, he well knew, was little less than poison to the populace before one o'clock, although felt to be palatable and medicinal after four. He thought of many modes of sweetening his stomach's tell-tale zephyr, and at last, for that special purpose, hit upon a specific equal to the most potent lozenges which any modern Butler has since invented. Delighted with the discovery, he felt determined one day, on returning from Stockwell, to communicate the valuable secret to another equally Meridian-minded banking-house brother. Armed, therefore, with the required specific in his hand, and a goodly portion of it in his stomach, the copper-nosed member slipped into what was emphatically designated the "other room," and stealing behind a blue-coated character, occupying

the place of his bottle companion, he gave him a hearty slap on the back, and presenting the specific, cried out, with joyful satisfaction, "Here, my old cock, is one of Robin's deceivers for you!" The hawk-eye which was immediately upturned from gloating over the folios of a gold-telling ledger—of one of whom, in verity, it might be said with Spenser, that

"His life was nigh unto death's door yplaste;
And thread-bare cote and cobbled shoes he wore;
He scarce good morsell all his life did taste,
But both from backe and belly still did spare
To fill his bags, and richesse to compare,
Yet child ne kinsman living, had he none
To leave them to,"—

and who, that day, most unfortunately had wandered, during the interval, from his *sweating* chamber, told the would-be deceiving member of the Meridian that he himself was, at least in this instance, the *deceived*. Ashamed of having thus, by mistake, *indorsed* the back of his employer for that of his associate, he would have fain *protested* against his want of attention, as he was wont to do against that of others;* but the "not convenient" look and bow of his master—for it was really him—stilled him into silence, and caused him to retire with as sorrowful a heart as ever fell to the lot of any hapless needy wight, who was doomed to receive the like hope-blasting answer to a demand for discount. We have frequently thought what a striking picture this occurrence would have made in the hands of an Ostade or a Wilkie! The master's short, round, composed-looking figure, with his keen and scrutinising features, over which flowed a rather thin crop of greyish hair, tied together behind with

* Mr Marshall was then in the habit of protesting all unpaid bills, or what was then ironically designated furnishing them with a *great-cout*. The specific which Mr Marshall adopted to conceal his Meridian manners was a mouthful of oat-cake toasted brown. SENEX tells the following anecdote of this worthy:—Meeting with Dr Towers one day on the street, and being desirous to obtain even some better specific than his burned

oat-meal cake against the smell of whisky, he put the question, what was the most effective remedy for this? upon which the Doctor readily answered, "Oh yes, I can tell you;" and tapping Mr Marshall gently on the shoulder, said, "Johnnie, my man, if you tak a glass o' aqua, and dinna want ony body to ken o't, just tak twa glasses o' rum after it, and the deil a ane will ever suspect o' your ha'ing tasted a drap o' whisky!"

a small black ribbon into a sort of petty pigtail—his coat of dark blue, double-breasted, and hanging down to his heels—his woollen waistcoat, with broad and narrow stripes running up and down, and ornamented with pearl buttons—his nether garments, reaching only to his knee—and his limbs encased in white broad-ribbed stockings, with their extremities planted in a pair of wide high shoes, tied, like his hair, with a similar black silk ribbon; before him the open ledger, and all the singular still-life adjuncts of the curiously-lighted apartment; and next, the servant, with his tall, gaunt form, and his face redolent of every colour with which a limner might dream to *set* his pallet, before beginning to idealise the character of John Barleycorn himself—his hoary locks, gathered into a heavy club-tie—his piercing eye and outshot lips when anything excited him, and particularly when the idea of a brimming goblet flitted, either in memory or anticipation, athwart his brain—his odd-cut coat, shaped as with the shears of many a bypast age—his straight but slender legs, frequently “faithless to the fuddled foot,” and protected from cold by worsted hose—his left hand outstretched, filled with the concentrated essence of *deceit*, while his upraised right was at the instant falling with all the rapture of a successful dodge on the shoulder of his unknown master;—what a glorious speaking group would such a pair have formed! A picture like this would have required none of that endless *drumming* for support, which is now-a-days so pertinaciously practised in behalf even of the most meritorious of modern pictorial efforts. As to the original, we may safely affirm, that while the banker himself might probably have grudged to give so much gold for so little canvas,* sure are we, that each member of the Club of which the worthy accountant was the loadstar, would have exerted himself to preserve for posterity so illustrative a record and reminiscence of the Meridian Club. The two individuals of whom

* It is told of a well-known manufacturer and friend of the banker, who, having called on an artist of some celebrity in the City, with the view of purchasing some of his landscapes, and having admired one,

demanding its price. “It is only twenty guineas,” said the painter. “I am afraid,” said the man of muslin, “it’s too dear for me, for I am buying far bigger pictures for less siller!”

we have just been speaking, are now long gone to that "undiscovered country," to which the one could not transport his gold, and in which the other will not need to declaim, as was his constant custom, when carrying a glass to his mouth, against the brandy-denying duties of the Excise.

The Meridian Club continued to meet for years even after the demise of its original and most regular member; for verily the mantle of this pig-tailed father of the fraternity most happily fell on the shoulders of an equally worthy pig-tailed character, commonly called the *Sherra*,* whose daily devotion to the cause of forenoon potations tended, in a great measure, to keep together, longer probably than modern usages would have permitted, this most remarkable knot of noontide toppers. They have all, however, each in his turn, been doomed to drink the last *bottom* of the favourite beverage of the brotherhood. The score, in fact, has been made up, and the reckoning settled. But we must in justice add, that, notwithstanding all which temperance societies and restricted licensing have done to restrain the bibulous propensity of Scotsmen, we believe there are yet, at the present hour, many occasional Meridian Clubs held within this great and growing City—that it is, in fact, still the custom for the craftsmen of the town, and the farmer from the country, to imagine that no business can be properly settled except when sealed with the spirit of John Barleycorn. Some of these, we have no doubt, may still be found nestling about the head of Stockwell-street;—but, as a faithful annalist, before closing for ever the door of the singular and long-frequented Meridian Club-room, we must chronicle the melancholy fact, that even the bustling Boniface who, at the final meeting of the far-famed Meridian, ministered to the members' wants, has likewise reached the goal of all earthly toil and anxiety. From our heart we say of all, *Requiescant in pace!*

* Mr M'Lellan, coachmaker, father of the late Archibald M'Lellan, Esq.

The Sugar Aristocracy.

FIG CLUB.

PREVIOUS to the breaking out of the unfortunate American war, in 1775, Glasgow may be said to have been almost exclusively a commercial City; and at that period wealth, as we have seen, was confined to but a few notable individuals, who lived apart, and rarely mixed with the other more numerous class of the population, who, comparatively speaking, were in but ordinary circumstances. The style and living of the two classes were totally different, and there was then a status, in point of rank and bearing, far more marked than what exists between the peer and the successful tradesman of the present day. The shock which this fatal war gave to the property of the City was terrible. Some of the Virginia lords ere long retired from the trade, and others of them were ultimately ruined. Business, for a time, was in fact paralysed, and a universal cry of distress was heard throughout the town. At length the exertions of the citizens were thrown into other channels—the West Indies offered its sugar cultivation to some, and the introduction of the cotton manufacture attracted others. Through these means, many years had not passed over before riches became more widely diffused, and a more general respectability became apparent. The chasm between the merchant and the tradesman was gradually being filled up; the difference of rank and position became less evident; and, along with this, a great improvement took place in the habitations and dress of the whole population. By the time that the French Revolution again brought the country into war, the City had increased very considerably; and, during the few years which preceded that event, foreign commerce was found to be daily increasing, while manufacturing establishments were rising on every hand. The fruits of this industry soon exhibited themselves in the extension of the City.

Handsome private mansions were being erected, both in the east and the west; while public edifices, devoted to religion or dedicated to amusement, were rapidly rising throughout the City. The general character of the people, which, at a more early period, was remarkable for its ascetic severity and apparent sanctity of manners, had somewhat changed; and the inhabitants of Glasgow had become, in liberality, more in unison with the feelings and conduct of their neighbours. The theatre was not now looked upon as altogether the temple of Satan. Mrs Siddons and Jack Bannister were patronised by most classes without compunction; while dancing—that enlivening pastime for the young—was as much encouraged as it had formerly been denounced. Times had changed, and manners too. Industry had produced wealth, and with it generally came increased comfort, and even luxury and elegance.

It was when Glasgow had reached this comparatively comfortable condition, that there arose a Club which, from the proud position attained in society by its several members, may well be designated a truly aristocratic fraternity. The Club to which we allude was certainly known by a very odd name; but the reason why that name was adopted is not now very certain. Under the designation of the PIG, a CLUB began its sittings in the month of October, 1798, and continued to assemble till the year 1807. It has, however, been suspected, and perhaps with some truth, that the origin of the fraternal symbol might be attributed to the necessary appearance of a roasted suckling, of six weeks old, being placed before the president at every Club dinner; but if this be found to be apocryphal, it is at least known for certainty, that the president was bound to wear round his neck, at every meeting, a silver chain, to which was attached the figure of a pig; and so strictly was this enforced, that on every occasion when the member occupying the chair appeared in the Club-room, either from hurry or neglect, without exhibiting the Club jewel, he was instantly fined in a bottle of rum for the benefit of the Club.*

* "May 9th, 1807.—The preses, Mr Gordon, is fined in a bottle of rum for neglecting to bring the pig."—*Club Minutes.*

This gustative and joyous brotherhood, who may be justly accounted the chiefs of the then dominant sugar aristocracy, and who also may be said to have patronised turtle as much as pig, never held their meetings in summer, but only during the cold and comfortless months of winter, and these were limited to one evening during the week. The session always commenced with a dinner, and was also closed by a repast of the same description. The fraternity, in their hebdomadal assemblies, met ostensibly for the purpose of playing whist—more, however, for pastime than for gain; and ever and anon wound up their gains or their losses with a hot supper and an hour's free and easy gossip. The annual subscription was thirty shillings, out of which, and the numerous bets that were greedily offered and taken, a large proportion of the expense of the weekly suppers and the whole charges attendant on the opening and closing dinners were paid.* All the bets which were offered, and they were most numerous and singular, were in bottles of rum, which, however, were necessarily convertible into the current coin of the realm, at the rate of eight shillings the bottle—a cost which, even in those days of protection and monopoly, must have satisfied the ideas of the most rampant Jamaica proprietor. The Club was, some time after its establishment, limited to twenty members, and those who were not present at its original formation were admitted by ballot; but the sieve was by no means small, as it required three black balls to exclude. It appears, also, from the minute-book, that the Club circle was occasionally enriched by the appearance of one or two favoured visitors,—seeing that the names of Mr Kirkman Finlay, Mr Samuel Hunter, Mr George Alston, Mr Dugald Bannatyne, and Major Craigie are found in the sederunts†—gentlemen whose well known conversational capabilities could not fail to add to the zest and hilarity of the meetings.

* The amount paid out for each evening supper was limited to 15s.

† LIST OF THE PIG CLUB.

Colonel James Corbet.
 Professor Richardson.
 Mr Gilbert Hamilton.
 " Henry Glassford.

Mr John Gordon.
 " William Bogle.
 " John Alston.
 " Robert Muirhead.

The first individual who sat as preses of the Pig Club was the late Mr John Gordon of Aikenhead; and the same gentleman also presided on the 9th May, 1807, the date of the last recorded sitting. Perhaps few in the community held a more prominent position than this leading partner of the well known firm of Stirling, Gordon, & Co., whose members were then, and for a long period thereafter, justly regarded as the chiefs of the flourishing West India aristocracy. Mr Gordon and his partner, Mr Charles Stirling, were also looked upon as the central luminaries of the Tory party, then dominant in the City; and it was within the walls of their business establishment, that the leaders of Mr Pitt's most ardent supporters were always summoned, for consultation and counsel. Here the qualifications of gentlemen attempting to become Members of Parliament were canvassed, and hence came forth the decree that was to render them either eligible or not to a seat in the House of Commons. It was for many years the peculiar sanctum and safeguard of the interests of Mr Campbell of Blythswood; and hence it derived, through the great Parliamentary influence of that gentleman, a reciprocal power in matters connected with the Government and its patronage. Mr Gordon resided in an elegant mansion which, with its large garden, occupied the site of the Prince of Wales' Buildings in Buchanan-street; and while there, like the Member whom he so ardently supported, he was lavish in entertainments to his friends, which he conducted in a style of Apicean taste and luxury. He was always ready with his purse when City wants required his aid, heading, at that period, every subscription, whether opened as a tribute to the good or the brave, or as a fund for the relief of epidemic

Mr John Buchanan.
 " Archibald Smith.
 " John Maxwell.
 " John Leitch.
 " W. Craig.
 " Laurence Craigie.
 " James Black.
 " Thomas Hopkirk.
 " David Connell.

Mr Charles Stirling.
 " Campbell Douglas.
 " Cunningham Corbet.
 " Colin M'Lachlan.
 " Archibald Wallace.
 " Patrick Carnegie.
 " John Blackburn.
 " William Maxwell.
 " Colin Thomson.

disease or manufacturing distress; while he did not fail to imitate the perhaps too sensitive benevolence of his other large-hearted associate in business, Mr Fyffe, in his daily gifts to the wandering mendicancy which ever tracked the latter gentleman's footsteps.*

While it is true that the chairman of the Pig Club gained at that period no little celebrity, from the luxury and even magnificence of his private dinner parties, it is equally certain, from the cost of the dinners, as detailed in the minute-book kept by the secretary, the late Mr David Connell, that Glasgow had not then generally attained, in its prandial repasts, to such luxurious extravagance as she now exhibits. Bills of fare, tastefully lithographed, and printed in gold on white satin, and containing the multifarious list of a four or five course dinner, couched in a lingo almost unintelligible, save to a Ude or Soyer, were then undreamed of; while champagne, hock, and hermitage, now so common, were found in few private cellars in the City, far less in the public bar of a tavern. Rum punch was, in fact, the universal beverage of the members of the Pig at their dinners, as it was at those of all the other jovial fraternities in the City; and rum toddy was also, as elsewhere, the never failing accompaniment of every supper. Whisky, in those days, being chiefly drawn from the large flat-bottomed stills of Kilbagie, Kennetpans, and Lochrin, was only fitted for the most vulgar and fire-loving palates; but when a little of the real mountain-dew, from Glenlivet or Arran, could be obtained, which was a matter of difficulty and danger, it was sure to be presented to guests with as sparing a hand as the finest *Maraschino di Zara* is now offered by some laced lackey, or some butler-metamorphosed beadle, at the close of a first-class repast.†

* Mr John Gordon, after a long life of mercantile activity, of political consistency, of great hospitality, and of much charity, died on the 2d December, 1828. He was a jolly-looking well-made man, with rather a lordly bearing, and showed himself as strict a Conservative as Mr Walter Graham, by

sticking to breeches and stockings, after all the world had discarded them.

† Whisky seems to have only come down to the Lowlands after the Rebellion of 1745. In spite of all that is said against this stimulant, it is not the worst for so damp and dreary a climate as Scotland.

The minute-book of the Pig Club, which, although little more than a succinct chronicle of bets, and a distinct account of its revenue and expenditure, brings, however, to recollection the numerous topics of public interest which then prevailed, and serves as a sort of index to the hopes and fears which were then daily arising in the minds of all who had their country's welfare and happiness at stake, as had assuredly the several members of this Club. From these *munimenta disjecta*, we are reminded of the dread anxiety felt as to the result of Napoleon's Italian campaign, which was wound up so unfortunately for the Austrian cause at Marengo. We there behold mirrored the ever-changing aspects of the war in Egypt—closing with the victory of Alexandria and the death of Abercrombie. Next, we have recorded opinions respecting the peace of Amiens; then the probability of the new war—the threatened invasion of our island—the battles of Trafalgar and Austerlitz, which gave to England the sea and to France Europe. There, too, we find indices to our changing politics at home—the demise of Pitt, and the elevation of “all the Talents” to power—the death of Fox, and the restoration of the Tory rule. In short, we find there key-notes to the whole history of the hurly-burly conflict of notions and opinions which, perhaps, at that more than at any other time, afflicted a wicked world; and which, for the happiness of mankind, it is to be hoped may never again be repeated on a European stage.*

* The following few excerpts from the minute-book of the Club are taken at random:—

April 10, 1799. Colonel Corbet bets that the French will be driven out of Italy (Mantua excepted), by the 1st of October next. Mr Glassford says no. Colonel Corbet loses—paid 17th May, 1801.

March 9, 1801. Colonel Corbet bets with Mr Muirhead that by the 1st April there will not be a Frenchman in arms in Egypt. Colonel Corbet loses—paid 12th May, 1801.

August 3, 1801. Mr Craigie says the French will not attempt to land 10,000 men in Great

Britain or Ireland in three months. Mr Muirhead says they will. Mr Muirhead loses—paid 8th May, 1801.

17th March, 1802. That the definitive treaty will be signed on or before the last day of this month, or broken off altogether. Messrs Craigie and Black say yes. Messrs Glassford and Corbet, no.—The latter lose.

5th April, 1802. That in the event of a change of ministry, Mr Pitt and Mr Fox will not come in together. Messrs Glassford, Dunlop, and Bogle say yes. Messrs Gordon, Connell, and C. Corbet say no. The former lose—paid 11th May, 1805.

While the Pig Club thus busied itself with the leading topics of the day, it did not altogether forget matters of lesser moment connected with the City in which it met. The members, as a body, could occasionally patronise and pay for a ball, and were ever ready to assist at the winter assemblies, which, in those halcyon days for youthful beauty, were held *weekly* in the Assembly-rooms in Ingram-street, which were first opened on the 18th January, 1798. Alas! how changed has Glasgow become since that joyous period, when, out of a very limited population, a party of at least 460 sworn worshippers of Terpsichore could be mustered, on a Queen's birth-night, to take a part in the now almost neglected reel and country dance, then the only practised movements at a fashionable ball! And now, when the population has trebled—when wealth is more diffused—when music is so varied and improved—when, in short, everything looks apparently so favourable for the success of such assemblages, we find that our Assembly-rooms are abandoned; and that when a few, belonging to a certain coterie who still retain a portion of the dancing passion of their grandmothers, dreamed lately of a polka or a waltz, they were under the necessity of tripping it on the vulgar and unbending battens of the Trades' Hall! *Proh pudor!* say we, from our inmost heart; and in this sentiment, we are certain, we should have been joined by every member of the Pig Club, had they only lived to see to what a sad unsocial condition false pride, parvenu vulgarity, and wide-spread bigotry have brought us!

When we look over the array of names that made up the now long-forgotten Pig Club, we feel bound to acknowledge that it would be some-

August 31, 1804. That the French will land 10,000 men at one point within six months. Messrs M'Lachlan and C. Corbet, *yes*. Messrs A. Dunlop and G. Alston, *no*. The former lose—paid 11th May, 1805.

8th August, 1805. Colonel Corbet bets with Messrs Gordon, M'Lachlan, and Connell, that five ships of the line, part of the combined fleets, will be captured before they return to

port over and above the two Spanish ships already brought in. Colonel Corbet loses—paid 15th May, 1806.

22d January, 1806. Mr Gordon bets with Mr Black that in the event of a change of ministry during the life of the King, Mr Fox will be in the new administration. Mr Black loses—paid 15th May, 1806.

what difficult, at the present hour, to select out of the wider field of the City's wealth, a body at once so influential and so similar in position, or men who, in the eyes of their fellow-citizens, could be looked up to as the really acknowledged rulers of Glasgow. The days of so limited and united a City aristocracy as prevailed at the middle and the close of the last century, however, are now gone. The territory is at present far too wide, and the combatants for high places far too numerous, for any coterie, however wealthy and honourable, to lead, far less to rule, the hundred and one circles of society into which Glasgow, by its almost unexampled progress, has been split. But whatever may be the advantages which have accrued, or may still accrue to the community from this altered state of men and things, it will at least be readily allowed, by every one who can look back to the social condition of Glasgow during the hey-day of the Pig Club, that such a fraternity will never again meet under such class circumstances or amid more momentous events.

Stockwell Street and its Characteristics.

BEEFSTEAK OR TINKLER'S CLUB.

AMONG the many streets and wynds of Glasgow, there is perhaps none that held at one time a more prominent place in the regards of the citizens than the "Stockwall-gait," or what is now better known as Stockwell-street. Situated, as it was for a long period, on the western boundary of the City, and forming, as it did, the leading thoroughfare to the only bridge that for many centuries spanned the Clyde at Glasgow, it necessarily partook of any little bustle and importance which might belong to what were long designated the "High streets" of the town. But while the "Stockwall-gait" certainly could boast of this peculiarity, from being the connecting link which united the more populous part of the City with the open country lying on the left bank of the river, and with the unbuilt portions of the now populous suburb on the south of the Clyde, still the mansions which lined its eastern and western sides long continued in the category of villas; in other words, the houses were surrounded with trees and gardens, and to some were attached large spaces of open ground, with summer-houses, wherein the proprietors occasionally disported themselves, with their children, when the business of the day was over.

Although the Stockwell must, for a considerable period, have been regarded as a sort of suburban or rural street, it was, at the same time, long famed for the purity, the quality, and the abundance of its spring water; for we find, so early as the year 1638, according to the Burgh Records, that one of the public wells was removed from the "Hie-street" and carried to the "Stockwall;" and that "the head of ane wall at the Croce" was carried therefrom to decorate the "new one in the Stockwall-gait." And in the course of about five and twenty years thereafter, by another

minute of the Town Council, we find "the Deacon Conveinar and others of the Counsell dwelling in Stockwall-gait," are called "to adopt and sie to the commoune well there, that it be not wronged, as is reported, by washing thereat or otherwayes." * The water was no doubt too valuable for domestic uses to be wasted on washing clothes, seeing that what was wanted for this purpose might always be had in abundance from the Clyde.

From the architecture of one or two of the old houses which still grace this now common and modern-built street, as well as from a recollection of many others, with even more striking features, which have been removed during the last thirty years, it is obvious that at one time the Stockwell must have been rather a fashionable locality, while its better tenements must have long afforded shelter to some of the more opulent class of the inhabitants. Although this must have been particularly the case during the latter years of the seventeenth and the first half of the eighteenth centuries, still it did not altogether lose its character for gentility till many years after the beginning of the present century. In the days when old M'Ure penned his quaint history, † we find, for example, that no fewer than three of the mansions situated in this street belonged to the then Bailies, while one was owned by the Provost of the Burgh; that one was in possession of Matthew Craufurd of Balshagry, and another of John Graham of Dougalston, while three others were in the hands of Daniel Campbell of Sauchfield, William Buchanan of Bankel, and Matthew Brown, one of the under-clerks of Council and Session. There were likewise in this street or its immediate neighbourhood, two of those "great and costly buildings for the use of the managers, partners, and proprietors of" those joint-stock works, which at that time characterised the commerce and manufactures of Glasgow. We allude, in the first place, to the South Sugar-house, which was placed on the west side of the street, and consisted of "a large court, high and low apartments, cellary, store-

* Burgh Records, 21st August, 1663.

† In 1736.

houses, and boiling-houses, with distilling apartments, pleasant gardens, and all conveniences whatsoever;” and, second, to the Ropework, which was situated also a little to the west of the same street, and which consisted of “two stately lodgings belonging to the proprietors, good store-houses, spinning-houses, garden, and boiling-houses, and the old green for spinning large cables, tarr’d, and white ropes, with a pleasant garden.” In the days, too, of the ancient Clerk of the Seisins of Glasgow, the narrow thoroughfare from Stockwell to Bridgegate, now known by the degraded title of the “Goosedubs,” still retained the appellation of “Aird’s-wynd,” from being close to the residence of a Provost of that name, who had been frequently raised to the chief chair of the Magistracy, and who had, during his long official career, done much permanent good to the community.*

During the course of years which succeeded the period in which M^cUre lived and wrote, the “Stockwall-gait” continued to be accounted a most desirable town residence; and, from our own reminiscences, we can state, that not a few of the leading merchants and notabilities of the City, connected with the present century, were either born or bred in this locality. It was in one of the stately lodgings of the Rope-work, that Alexander Oswald of Shieldhall was wont to pass many of his most active days, for his own benefit and that of the community; and that his son, James Oswald of Auchencruive, frequently resided, during the troublous period which preceded the passing of the statute under which he became the Represen-

* Provost Aird died about the year 1735, fourteen years after the erection of the Ramshorn Kirk, which was built when he was last Provost. In those days, the Provost and brethren in the Council were wont to assemble at the house of Neps Denny, at the head of the Saltmarket, who kept one of the most comfortable hostleries of which Glasgow could at that time boast. At one of the meetings after the Provost’s decease, it was proposed that an epitaph should be composed by one of the members of the Club; but whether it was that the Magistrates of those

days were less poetical than their successors, or that the task could not easily be assimilated with the ordinary duties of a civic functionary, it was found necessary to call in the assistance of the buxom landlady. Perfectly familiar with her subject, and under no fear of severe criticism, Neps produced the following lines:—

“Here lies Provost John Aird,
He was neither a great merchant nor a great laird;
At bi. gin o’ kirks he had richt guid skill,
He was five times Lord Provost and twice Dean o’ Gil!”

tative of his native City in Parliament, and even for many years after he held that honourable office. It was also in a small corner of the South Sugar-house that the world-known house of Pollock, Gilmour, & Co. laid the foundation of their immense fortune, which at one time rendered them the largest shipowners in the country, and has since made them among the most important landowners in Scotland and Ireland; and it was in the Sugar-house itself, that Mr Bell, the uncle of the well-known philologist, Mr Macdonald of Rammerscales, so long administered the affairs of that establishment, in which he was latterly assisted by his nephew.* It was in

* As a Stockwell *habitué*, and as one of the living philologists of the day, there are few that surpass Mr Bell Macdonald of Rammerscales, in the extent and variety of knowledge. His intimate acquaintance with the niceties of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues, are well known, while his mastery over the modern vulgates of Europe, and particularly the German, must be acknowledged by every scholar. He has just finished a Coptic grammar, and it is to be hoped he will soon publish it. Amid his graver studies he indulges in translations of some of our English and Scotch lyrics, into Greek, Latin, and German, which, for truth, and spirit, and rhythm, cannot be surpassed, and has seldom been equalled. His "Maggie Lauder" equals any thing done even by my unfortunate friend Phillip Kaufmann, of Berlin, the successful translator of Shakspeare and Burns. As instances of Mr Macdonald's translating facility and power, we give a couple of verses from Cowper's "John Gilpin," into Latin, and the Scotch lyric of "Whar Gadie Rins," into German.

John Gilpin was a citizen,
Of credit and renown;
A trainband captain eke was he,
Of famous London town.

John Gilpin's spouse said to her dear,
Though wedded we have been
These twice ten tedious years, yet we
No holiday have seen.

O, an I were whar Gadie rins,
O, an I were whar Gadie rins,
O, an I were whar Gadie rins,
At the back o' Bennochie.

O, an I were whar Gadie rins
'Mang fragrant heath and yellow whins,
Or trawlin' down the boskie lins,
At the back o' Bennochie.

Integer civis celeberrime Gilpin,
Urbe Londoni viguit superbâ,
Ille mercator fuit et Joanne,
Nomine gaudens.
Insper duxit legionis agmen
Civica; consortem habuit fidelem,
Illa sic sponsum alloquitur benignum,
Tu mihi conjux
Semper es carus, thalamique consors
Bis decem longos tibi sum per annos,
Ferias nec nos celebrare vidi
Hactenus ulla.

O, wär ich wo der Gadie rinnt,
Der Gadie rinnt, der Gadie rinnt,
O, wär ich wo der Gadie rinnt,
Weit über Bennochie.

O, wär ich Gadie wo du rinnt,
Durch Heid' und gelben Stachelginst,
Und dich durch Klüfte schäumend windst,
Weit über Bennochie.

a house situated in Provost Aird's Wynd, now better known by the less aristocratical name of "Goosedubs," where Anne M'Vicar, the celebrated authoress of the "Letters from the Mountains," came into this breathing world, and where she resided for two or three years before her father accompanied his regiment to America.* It was at a later period of Stock-

Ance mair to hear the wild bird's sang,
To wander birks and braes amang,
Wi' friends and fav'rites left sae lang
At the back o' Bennochie.

How many a day in blyth spring time,
How many a day in summer's prime,
I've saunterin' wil'd awa the time,
On the heights o' Bennochie.

Ah! fortune's flowers wi' thorns grow rife,
An' wealth is won wi' toil an' strife;
Ae day gie me o' youthfu' life,
At the back o' Bennochie.

Ah! Mary, there on ilka nicht,
When baith our hearts were young an' licht,
We've wandered by the clear moonlicht,
We spent baith fond an' free.

Ance mair, ance mair, whar Gadie rins,
Whar Gadie rins, whar Gadie rins,
O nicht I dee whar Gadie rins,
At the back o' Bennochie.

Möcht ich des wilden Vogels Sang,
Und lang verscholl'nen Freundschaft's Klang
Noch hören das Waldthial entlang,
Weit über Bennochie.

Oft in der frohen Frühlingszeit,
Oft in der Sommer's Heiterkeit,
Ging ich ganz sorglos und erfreut
Hoch auf dem Bennochie.

An Dornen sind die Rosen reich,
Erwirbt man Geld durch Kummer bleich,
'Nen Tag gieb nür voll Jugendstreich,
Weit über Bennochie.

Mit Jugendherzen leicht und frey,
Des hellen Mondschein's Lichte bey,
An jedem Abend, mancherley
Da schwatzten wir Marie.

Noch einmal wo der Gadie rinnt,
Der Gadie rinnt, der Gadie rinnt,
O, lass mich ruh'n wo Gadie rinnt
Weit über Bennochie.

* Anne M'Vicar, better known as Mrs Grant of Laggan, was born in 1755, and left Glasgow for America when only three years of age. There she resided and received the elements of her education. It is stated that she was indebted to a sergeant of a Scottish regiment for the only lessons in penmanship which she ever obtained; who, observing her love of books, presented her with a copy of Blind Harry's "Wallace," the perusal of which excited in her bosom a lasting admiration of the heroism of Wallace and his compatriots, and a glowing enthusiasm for Scotland which, as she herself expressed it, ever after remained with her as a principle of life. Mrs Grant's father returned to Scotland with his wife and daughter in 1768, and was soon

after appointed Barrackmaster of Fort Augustus. It was in this Highland garrison that the daughter became acquainted with Mr Grant, who was chaplain to the Fort, and who, on becoming minister of Laggan, married Miss M'Vicar in 1779. In the manse of Laggan she studied the customs and the tongue of the people among whom she resided, and soon became well versed in both. There, too, she pursued literature as a pleasure and a pastime, and first wrote a volume of poems which were published in 1803, and thereafter her well-known "Letters from the Mountains," which appeared in 1806, which went through several editions, and soon won for her great popularity. Her husband having died in 1801, she for some time took charge

well history, that the late Dr William Taylor, jun., occupied one of the flats of the tall tenement on the west side of the street, and whence he hebdomadally sallied forth to repeat his *stereotyped* prayer, and to preach his elegantly composed sermons in St Enoch's Church, before the then most fashionable congregation in the City.* It was likewise in the same tenement that the accomplished artist, John Graham, was born, and passed his boyish days, and where he experienced the first artistic impulses which ultimately led to the production of some of the best portraits of living worth and lamented beauty which modern art has embalmed, and to such captivating pictures as his "Rebecca," "Love Letter," and "Beggar Girls."†

of a small farm in the neighbourhood of Laggan, and in 1803 she removed to the vicinity of Stirling where, with the assistance of many kind friends, she was enabled to provide for her rather numerous family. In 1810 she left Stirling for Edinburgh, where she resided till her death, which took place in 1838. While in Edinburgh she lost all her children by death except her youngest son. In addition to the works mentioned, she published in 1808 "Memoirs of an American Lady," and in 1811, "Essays on the Superstitions of the Highlanders." In 1814 she put to press a poem entitled "Eighteen Hundred and Thirteen," and the following year she published her "Popular Models and Impressive Warnings for the Sons and Daughters of Industry." In 1825, through the influence of Sir Walter Scott, Lord Jeffrey, and others, Mrs Grant obtained a pension of £100 a year, which, with some liberal bequests left her by deceased friends, and the emoluments derived from her literary works, rendered the latter years of her life easy and independent. Unlike many who devote themselves to literature, she lived till she had attained her 84th year, and continued from early life the intimate friend of one of the oldest and most amiable ladies of Glasgow, Mrs Smith of Jordanhill, who died in 1855, being then in her hundredth year. With this lady Mrs Grant kept up a constant epistolary correspondence.

* This clergyman received the appellation of the *late* Dr Taylor, from the circumstance of the service in St Enoch's Church beginning a quarter of an hour after all the other Churches in the City. He was the first minister of St Enoch's, having been admitted on 14th October, 1782. He had been previously ordained at Baldernock, 24th April, 1777.

† Mr Graham, or as now known by the appellation of John Graham Gilbert, from property acquired through his wife, showed in early life a very strong predilection for art; and although at first opposed by his father in its prosecution as a profession, nothing could control the bent of his genius. After painting some very respectable portraits of his father's friends in Glasgow, he went to London and studied at the Royal Academy, where he soon rendered himself remarkable. Thence he proceeded to Italy, and after making himself acquainted with the works of the great masters, and there imbibing somewhat of the style and taste of the mighty colorists of the Venetian and Balognese schools, he returned to his native country, residing for some years in Edinburgh, and latterly in the neighbourhood of Glasgow. In examining many of Mr Graham's graceful and finely-coloured portraits which have placed him among the first artists of the day, we cannot fail to observe that the distinguished limner has drunk deep of the inspir-

It was here that the *Monkland* Murrays and the *Bibliopole* Smiths lived and were educated, and that Dr Angus opened his first academy. And it was in a house on the east side of Stockwell-street, where a more notable individual than all—Major-General Sir Thomas Monroe, if not cradled, was at least brought up and passed his boyhood,—a man than whom, to use the words of George Canning, “Europe never produced a more accomplished statesman, nor India, so fertile in heroes, a more skilful soldier.”*

While Stockwell-street could thus boast of many excellent and comfortable mansions, which altered circumstances have now either swept away or sadly metamorphosed, it also partook of the mixed character of the

ation which breathes from the canvas of these deathless creations which Titian, Tintoretto, and the Caracci have left as legacies to the world; while, on fancy pictures such as “Rebecca” and the “Love Letter” one looks, from their truth, simplicity, and sweetness, and above all from their harmonious colouring, with the same pleasure that is felt in a literary *pencil* by Goldsmith or Washington Irving. With respect to the latter pictorial effort of Mr Graham, we can only say, that when it first appeared, it caught every eye and captivated every heart. Especially addressing itself to the female beholder, it spoke of something which every woman hopes for or remembers. To the old it recalled the greenest spot on memory’s waste, —to the young the sunniest moment of hope’s gay dream—of that moment when love is looked for which purity can alone inspire, and perfect purity alone can reward!

* Sir Thomas Monroe was born in Glasgow on the 26th May, 1761. He was the son of Mr Alexander Monroe, an eminent merchant, his mother being the sister of Dr William Stark, the celebrated anatomist. After going through the English and Grammar Schools, he entered the University of his native City, where he remained for three years. He at first pursued merchandise, and soon after went to India in 1779. He returned to Britain in 1807, when he revisited Glasgow. In

1814 he married a daughter of Mr Campbell of Craigie, and then returned to Madras. Having greatly distinguished himself in the Mahratta war, he returned, on its favourable conclusion in 1819, to England: but here he was not long permitted to remain, Mr Canning having appointed him Governor of Madras, an office on which he entered in 1820, and held till the spring of 1827, when, on a tour through the provinces, he was seized with cholera and carried off in a few hours. In an article in *Chambers’s Journal* of 1851, we find the following anecdote of this celebrated son of the Stockwell:—“When visiting Glasgow, Sir Thomas Monroe paid a visit to an old schoolfellow, a worthy candlemaker of the name of Harvie, who had a shop in Stockwell-street. ‘Well, Mr Harvie,’ said Sir Thomas, on entering the shop, ‘do you remember me?’ Harvie gazed for some time at the tall guant figure before him, striving to recall his features. At last he said, ‘Are ye Millie Monroe?’ ‘I am just Millie Monroe,’ said the other; and the quondam schoolfellows had a long chat about the days o’ lang-syne. Sir Thomas was represented by his school companion as having been a hero of a hundred *stone* fights or battles of any other kind; in short, the bully of his class, in which, from his proficiency in *milling*, he received the above nickname.”

thoroughfares belonging to small towns. In the immediate vicinity of a good house and garden, for example, there was occasionally found the thatched abode of the humblest of the citizens. Of these, there was one of a most picturesque form, near the south end of the street, and which, from its striking outline, became the delight of every street limner. Its upper outshot flats, double outside staircases, and crow-stepped chimney-stalk—its front, variegated with many-coloured sign-boards—its irregular roof, covered with thatch—and its stair, peopled with tricky and playful chimney-sweeps (although erased from the street full thirty years ago), still linger in our recollection; while the first fresh bunches of new grass, piled at the threshold of the small tavern, where the best ale “under the sun” was sold, attracted a host of country people, who happily tended to eke out the charms of one of the best street sketches which it is our good fortune still to possess. In the vacant foreground, too, of this small but well-frequented hostelry, at that period kept by one Andrew Purdon, might be seen a couple of cows brought out to be milked, and around which were ever congregated the children belonging to the street and neighbourhood, attended by their maids, waiting to get their *tinnies* filled with warm milk from the cow. There was another group of picturesque thatched houses, which could not fail also to attract attention, although their fronts retreated from the street, as if ashamed of their position in such a locality. These were situated on the east side of the thoroughfare, nearly opposite Jackson-street. In the open space in front of these were piled up, on one side, the empty casks and barrels of a cooper, who occupied one of the thatched dwellings; while on the other, was nightly placed the carts of a well-known personage, yclept James Neilson, who, in the summer season, became the favourite waggoner for transporting families from the City to the sea-coast, during the dilatory days of the Gourock fly-boats, and long before steamboats had been dreamed of. During the day, this vacant space was occupied by the well-frequented stand of a tidy little old woman, who, dealing in “yellow-man” and “glassy,” was vastly admired by all juveniles in the locality, especially by those who could manage

occasionally to extract a copper from their indulgent parents, for the purpose of investment.

For a very long period the "Stockwall-gait" was also remarkable for the countrified aspect and costume of many of those who frequented it. This arose from the circumstance of the only cattle-market connected with the City being held in this street—at one time near the old shambles, where East Clyde-street now runs, and, at a later period, in the open space or green in front of West Clyde-street. It was the place, too, where the Glasgow Fair was long held, and where the mighty yearly mart for bestial and horses, now happily transferred to the eastern extremity of the City, was opened, on the two great days of that time-honoured festival.* Till the establishment of the Cattle-market in Graham-square, the Stockwell, which was then the chief entrance to the City from the south, was consequently interrupted on the Wednesday of the annual Fair with an endless barrier of restive horses and neighing stallions; while, on the Friday, it for ages displayed, amid the lowing of bulls and bestial, the coarse courting of country cubs, and the unsophisticated merry-making of whisky-inspired ploughmen and laughing cherry-cheeked dairy-maids. Nature, in fact, as is customary now-a-days, has long eschewed the West-end, and is now only to be found in all its pristine purity and rude hilarity in the East!

The Stockwell was at that time, likewise, the rendezvous of all country servants open for hire, as well as for those of the City, who were usually "arled" at the *Brig-end*, and particularly of all persons who accounted the Fair a season of fun and frolic. The freaks of Punch and Judy, and the elegances of "ground and lofty tumbling," were then displayed at the north end of the Old Bridge, or in the houses and closes at the south end of the street; and although, in the earlier annals of Glasgow Fair, one would have looked in vain for those wonderful "beast and beastesses from bottomless bay in the Vest Indies," or for the standard finale to every

* The Fair of Glasgow was established by royal charter in the reign of William the Lion, in 1190.

circus establishment of "the tailor riding to Brentford," which, in these modern days, are annually met with during this uproarious week in front of the Court-houses at the foot of the Saltmarket,—and although, also, one might have looked vainly, in former times, for some hundred square yards of painted canvass, illustrative of some of the most striking objects of natural history, with an orchestra in front that would not shame the music of Mozart or Beethoven,—still the Fair, when held at the foot of Stockwell-street, could always boast of at least a dozen painted *Jezebels*, who, in front of the several booths, outraged Terpsichore as much in their movements as the Dutch concert of hurdie-gurdies and fiddles, which guided their *heavy* fantastic toes, set defiance both to time and tune! To be sure, there were then, as now, both giants and giantesses, fat boys and still fatter girls, learned pigs and unlettered dwarfs; there were also swings to raise the spirits of already too light-headed maidens, and round-about to sicken children, at the small cost of a halfpenny; while their patrons, be it remembered, partook far more of a rural than of an urban character. During the long period of this yearly carnival, as well as those of Whitsun-Monday and Martinmas Wednesday, being held at the foot of Stockwell-street, there were far more of the characteristics of a country fair to be seen than are now to be met with, on similar occasions, elsewhere in this overgrown City. At that time, one might have easily fancied himself at the "Tryst of Falkirk," or the "Moss of Balloch;" but now-a-days, this summer festival appears to be chiefly got up for the entertainment of the budding beauties of our spinning and weaving factories, and for their admiring swains of the engineering-shop or print-work; while the ancient amusements of "cups and balls," "ground and lofty tumbling," and "the horse of knowledge" have been exchanged for dramatic entertainments, illustrative of the feats of Jack Sheppard, and such like exciting characters, or for extensive wax-works, boasting of a "chamber of horrors" equal to any that Madame Tussaud ever exhibited in Baker-street! *

* In the *Literary Reporter*, edited and printed by John Graham, in 1823, there is a long descriptive poem, under the title of "Humours of Glasgow Fair," from the then *youthful* pen

In the minds of those citizens who belong to the last century, the Stockwell cannot fail also to be associated with the numerous stone battles which ever and anon took place between the northern citizens and southern Gorbaliolians, near to the ancient bridge which so long formed the only connecting link between the two banks of the Clyde. The usual source or ostensible object of combat, between these rival partisans, was for the possession of an island, which then lay in the channel of the river, between the Old and Jamaica-street Bridges, and on which Bailie Craig of the Waterport used to pile his timber. Although, to the younger portion of the community, it must almost appear apocryphal, yet true it is, that, for many long years, did full-grown men, attended by hosts of energetic boys, here regularly assemble to do battle against each other, and frequently to the great bodily injury of both sets of combatants. At length, the death of a boy, arising from one of the stone *bickers*, not only put a stop to these dangerous encounters at the foot of Stockwell-street, but to the numerous other stone conflicts that were occasionally indulged in throughout different parts of the City.*

Since the commencement of the present century, to which period, in particular, we would now recall thy memory, kind reader, touching the state and peculiarities of Stockwell-street, it may be stated that perhaps a more striking change has taken place in this locality than is to be found

of my friend Mr Gabriel Neil. The following are two stanzas from this long and clever rhyming production:—

Hear, hear! what a discordant din
 Wi' trumpets, cymbals, drums!
 The warnin' cry o' "Just begin,"
 From every showman comes:
 "Haste, tumble in—no time lose—
 Fun ridin' upon fun—
 See an' believe, without excuse—
 Such feats were never done
 Before this day."

"There's Punch, an' cockalorum tricks—
 Ingenious machinery—
 Dwarfs—giants, measurin' seven feet six—
 The wild beasts' menagerie—
 The manly-lookin', o'er-grown child,
 A wonder o' the age,
 For strikin' features, visage mild,
 The boast o' history's page
 In any day."

* These stone battles, which continued even for some time after the establishment of the Police, were at one time of frequent occurrence, and were, moreover, rarely interfered with by the Civic authorities; and when the Magistrates did appear, they generally arrived just to be too late to prevent mischief. The bump of *combativeness* seems to have been, like that of *destructiveness*, marked characteristics of Glasgow crania—impelling to constant fights between the occupants of one quarter of the town and those of another, between the College students and the more unlettered citizens, and between the boys attending the Grammar-School and those belonging to Wilson's Charity.

in any other street at the same time existing in the City. The Old Bridge, which was built by Bishop Rae in 1345, at first of only twelve, and thereafter of twenty-four feet in breadth, and which, for nearly six centuries, was the only communication between the north and south banks of the Clyde, has been lately swept away, to make room for a granite structure of sixty feet in width. A part of the old wall which formerly connected itself with the Waterport, then exhibited its jagged sides on the space now occupied by "Park's land." Various picturesque thatched houses, in addition to those already alluded to, lined the street, leaving no trace behind them, save what the limner may have preserved; while many of the crow-stepped and Flemish-gabled tenements, which really ornamented this locality, are either wholly removed or sadly disfigured. The street, too, has lost almost all its rustic characteristics—its gardens, its trees, its country fairs, and its country carriers; everything rural has passed away, save perhaps the Wednesday assembly at its northern extremity, where, in spite of Magisterial and Police interference, the contractors for stones, bricks, and pavement, still meet in knots with City masons, builders, and other customers, and exhibit, in their manner of transacting business out of doors or in the adjoining tipping-shops and taverns, a not unfaithful picture of Stockwell frequenters of bygone days. While this locality, however, forty or fifty years ago, was characterised, during the greater part of the year, by quietness and respectability, it cannot be denied that, on Whitsun-Monday in particular, it was occasionally the scene of tumult and riot. On that evening, all the loose boys and elder blackguardism of the town were attracted thither, to play tricks on what were designated the country "Jocks and Jennies" who had assembled during the day for country hire. Frequently, on such occasions, have we ourselves seen the mob take possession of the street, and particularly of the avenue leading to the bridge, and thereafter put to the rout both Magistracy and Police; while every man with a decent coat or a good hat was certain of being assailed with a dead cat or some equally filthy missile. We shall never forget the scene in which the honest good-


hearted Bailie Waddell, accompanied by the then gigantic Master of Police, Mr Mitchell, vainly attempted, by "soft sawdor" speeches, to check the increasing disturbing elements of a most uproarious multitude, and who only received for their kind counsels a shower of stones and mud; and although aided by all the police force which they had at their command—which, Heaven knows! was small enough—were thankful to sound a retreat, and to take refuge in a shop, where they might remain in safety till relieved by a party of soldiers ordered from the Guard-house.

Among the various other matters which, for a long period, gave a peculiar character to Stockwell-street as a great thoroughfare, there was one which made a deep impression on our boyish mind, and that was the singularly striking funereal *cortege* proceeding, ever and anon, from the old Town's Hospital in Clyde-street towards the Cathedral burying-ground. At one time, the inmates of this pauper and lunatic establishment were buried in the ground immediately behind the Hospital itself, but this practice having been at length wisely given up, it became necessary to carry the mortal remains of the poor and the idiotical to some more fitting necropolis. On these occasions, a small trunk-like hearse, drawn by one sorry steed, and *driven* by an old half crack-brained Jehu, donned in a long black cloak, with hat bedecked with a larger than usual sized flag of mourning, was the adopted transport of the pauper corpse from the Hospital to the grave-yard. Slowly it moved along, attracting little or no notice from the bystanders, and followed by ten or a dozen old broken-down and decrepit black-cloaked individuals, whose countenances bespoke satisfaction in getting out of their comparative prison once more into the busy world rather than sorrow for the loss of their pauper brother. That this was the ruling sentiment of those who followed the mendicant bier, was abundantly apparent from the straggling and careless manner in which they walked and stared about them, lagging, too often, hundreds of paces behind the solitary hearse. It was, in fact, a funeral in form but without feeling—a perambulating picture of the sad destiny of penury—a

touching stanza on the neglect that awaits the last moments of mendicancy and madness!

It was also no unusual thing, about this period, to see three or four grey-coated, hatless, close-cropped idiots, who occupied the back cells of the Hospital, or what was vulgarly termed "the Shells," wheeling along Stockwell-street barrowfuls of stones, for the purpose of being broken into white sand, then much used for kitchen floors. These poor unfortunates, although their convulsionary movements frequently attracted the ridicule and hooting of idle boys, carelessly continued to pursue their apparently to them pleasant vocation, which certainly for a time relieved them from Hospital surveillance, and from the insane ravings of their more lunatic associates.

Perhaps among the most remarkable oddities daily to be met with in Stockwell-street, about the close of the last and the beginning of the present century, was the tall, thin, gaunt figure of Mr Robert Dreghorn of Ruchill, better known throughout the City by the appellation of *Bob Dragon*. This gentleman, who possessed considerable fortune, resided in a large house with two wings, fronting West Clyde-street, and immediately contiguous to that of Mr Craig of the Waterport; in which, at one time, he maintained a rather hospitable table, surrounded often by a circle of fashionable friends. Whether the peculiar idiosyncrasy for which he was remarkable sprung from the felt ugliness of his countenance, which was not only deeply pitted by the small-pox, but exhibited also a large nose turned awry, with eyes that looked askance, it is useless to conjecture; but certain it is, that the strong bent of his mind seemed to be towards the fair sex, and especially towards such servant girls as were guiltless of shoes or stockings. As he paced up Stockwell-street, in his single-breasted grey coat and large buttons, with stick under his arm, and whistling as he went, Bob was no sooner espied than he became "the observed of all observers," especially of the female drudges who might be resting near their water *stoups*, or carrying a basket in the wake of their mistress going to market; while his proximity to the objects of his *marked* attention,



never failed to excite either a titter or a tremor. Bob was likewise the particular bugbear of all boys on the street, having a strong propensity to lay his cane across the shoulders of any one who might be busy playing at *butts*, or who might cross his path with a sarcastic smile. His name, too, was frequently made use of by mothers to frighten their peevish and noisy children into quietude, which they must have done more as deeming him the embodiment of ugliness than as thinking him the representative of any wicked peculiarity. The fact is, he was a person of rather a kindly disposition, although his outward man certainly bespoke a different nature. It was about the year 1806, that this daily perambulator from the Waterport to the Cross, was missed one morning from the *pavé*. The rumour soon arose that he had died by his own hand, and so it soon turned out to be, for well do we remember, though very young at the time, with what curious feeling the funeral cortege was regarded by the populace, arising, no doubt, from the circumstances of his death.*

* The house in which Mr Dreghorn so long lived and died was ere long considered to be haunted by his ghost. The particular form in which this appeared, was said to be in a likeness of "Bob," who was seen at midnight, to the terror of the inmates, stalking through the different apartments, with a plate in his hand begging for money. So strongly did this superstition prevail, that, for many subsequent years, the house remained empty and forsaken. It, however, at last found a tenant, who, in a short time suddenly died of apoplexy, which confirmed the popular opinion of there being something about the house "not canny" or unlucky. It again found another tenant in Mr George Provand, a colour-maker, who occupied, for the preparation of his materials, the west wing, and the house itself as a dwelling. All seemed to go on smoothly, till vague rumours began to spread abroad that this new tenant was not one of the right sort. Little boys and girls had been seen about the premises, said to have been decoyed within doors, and blood drawn from them to manufacture red paint. So monstrous an opinion had many believers,

particularly among the lower Irish, who resided near that quarter. The consequence was that, under a popular excitement, some thirty years ago, a desperate riot connected therewith took place on a Sunday forenoon, which ended in the house being completely gutted, and several persons severely injured. The proprietor was affirmed to have shipped himself immediately to the West Indies, and was lost sight of. His talents, as a literary man, were of a respectable order. To him we are indebted for an elegant English translation of the "Franciscan Friar," by George Buchanan, printed at Glasgow in 1809; and it is understood that he contributed many able notices to the edition of the Abbé Raynal's "History of the East and West Indies," and to other publications. This mansion, which at one time was one of the most handsome in the City, is now converted into an old furniture warehouse; and the elegant rooms, full of the beautiful plaster-work which was so characteristic of the first-class houses built during the early part of the last century, is fast being mutilated, and will soon be utterly destroyed. When lately ascending the wide

If Stockwell-street, in the days that are past, was not a little remarkable on account of what we have already hinted, it was at the same time peculiarly celebrated for its convivial Clubs. We have already described the famous Meridian Club, which so long carried on its noontide orgies in this locality; and we would now introduce thee, indulgent reader, to another famous fraternity, who regularly assembled in the same street, but under a different roof, at the more becoming hour of four, to discuss a beefsteak, done to a turn by the ex-Kitchener of the "Black Bull;" and, while washing down the savoury morsel with libations of rum and water, vulgarly called "glory," to sound the praises of the fearless "Pilot who weathered the storm," and to pour forth anathemas against the French and General Bonaparte. This Club, at first designated the STOCKWELL BEEFSTEAK, was latterly better known by the title of the TINKLER'S CLUB, particularly when the brotherhood changed the hour of meeting from four to six o'clock, and when the steak was exchanged for a "Welsh rabbit" or "Glasgow magistrate."* By the *Tinkler* title, the fraternity was longer known than by its first, which may be attributed to the circumstance of its chief and never-failing load-star being an extensive dealer in ironmongery and smith-work. Around this clever but caustic individual some of the more notable characters in the City were ever found circling, and that, too, even long after the time when the Club marched out, with all their honours, from Stockwell to their new rendezvous in the Trongate.†

staircase, with its handsome mahogany railing, I could not help imagining the feelings that its first possessor, Mr Allan Dreghorn, who at one time possessed the only chariot in Glasgow, would have experienced, if he could only have foreseen the "base uses" to which his aristocratic domicile was destined to be turned!

* The common West country appellation for the best fresh or salted herrings that can be got. The name arose from the practice of all persons bringing up this delicious and cheap fish to the Broomielaw, being obliged to send a specimen of their boat-loads to the

Bailie of the River for his approval. The consequence of this was, that the samples presented to the *Skate* Bailie, as he was sometimes called, were always the largest that could be selected, and which ultimately ended in giving to all picked herrings the designation of "Glasgow magistrates."

† The gentleman above alluded to was Mr Wilson, of the firm of Messrs Wilson & Liddell, and brother of the well-known and amiable Mr Charles Wilson, surgeon, who so long resided in one of the fine old mansions in Stockwell-street.

At the time when this brotherhood first met as a Beefsteak Club, in Bryce Davidson's, to try the capabilities of his gridiron and the quality of his liquor, the bloody consequences of the French Revolution had produced such a horror against *popular* rule, in the minds of the comfortable and wealthy in Glasgow, that, among the majority, the most common sentiment of liberality was sure to subject the individual who had the courage to offer it, to the opprobrious epithet of *democrat* or of *traitor*. The members of the Beefsteak were all, from their outrageous loyalty, even in those days of political *espionage*, beyond the least suspicion. The poison of the times instigated them collectively to a love of Toryism and tyranny, but their own milk of human kindness prevented them individually from practising either to the letter.

Among the many standing rules of this brotherhood, there was one of prominent importance;—it was that each member might drink or not as it suited him, but it was never known that any one availed himself of the latter alternative. In fact, to have done so in such a society, one would certainly have been liable to be taxed with disloyalty, for not a day or an evening passed during which the patriotic toasts of “the King” and “may the Devil take the democrats” were not given from the chair, and expected to be drunk in a bumper. It would have done the then Premier's heart good, to have seen the sarcastic leer with which the latter sentiment was always repeated by each member, and to have heard the loud roar of harmonious “hip, hip, hips” which followed it. A passing glimpse at the Bacchanalian faces which encircled the Beefsteak board, might have soothed Mr Pitt's fears as to the spread of revolutionary principles in Glasgow, and induced him to toss the *Blackneb* portraits, which he had got, of some of our scandalised citizens, from his portfolio, into the fire. How, candid reader! think you, the “Pilot”—who, to save his country from the whirlpool of civil commotion, had steered us into the troubles of a foreign war—would have gazed in admiration at the patriotism of the president of the Stockwell Beefsteak and Tinkler's Club, on the occasion of a copper-nosed member who, after finishing his hot-

and-hot slice, with due accompaniment of raw onion, and swallowing a bumper of Scottish mountain dew, thoughtlessly followed it with a brimmer of brandy? "Good God!" exclaimed the witty and sarcastic chairman, seizing hold of two very long cross-headed sticks, which he always bore about with him for support and protection, "What are you about, sir? Why do you disgrace yourself and the Club by such unpatriotic conduct, as to put, as you have now done, a fiddling Frenchman above a sturdy Highlander?" The astonished member, whose eye still glistened with the tear which the powerful Cognac had called forth, stared silently around, as if in search of something to wipe away the fearful blot thrown upon his hitherto unblemished patriotism, and seizing a bottle of real Ferintosh, filled a bumper and tossed it into his stomach. The chairman stared at the pantomime which the member performed; while the copper-nosed brother sprang upon his legs, and placing his left hand upon his breast, and holding his right firmly clenched above his head, exclaimed, "Brand me not with being a democrat, sir, for now I've got the Frenchman between two fires!"

Glasgow Mediciners and Chirurgeons.

MEDICAL CLUB.

It would be easy for any one, at all imbued with the spirit of antiquarianism and who can moreover, decipher the hieroglyphics, now almost incomprehensible, in which the public records of this land were kept, upwards of two centuries ago, to gather, by merely casting his eye over the Minute-books of the Municipality of Glasgow, many curious memorabilia of the history and character of the Mediciners and Chirurgeons of the City. In all towns where people have united themselves in a social compact, there has always been found some individual standing out from the mass, who has attempted either to soothe or to cure the many "ills that flesh is heir to"—some far seeing Hippocrates to pour balm into the broken heart, or to bind up the wounded limb; in short, there has in all times been a temple reared to Æsculapius, in every civilised and even savage country, whither the devotee of Hygeia went for study, and thereafter returned to console his afflicted brethren. But, as among the true worshippers and followers of the ancient health-giving god, as well as of his daughter Hygeia, there were found, in those mythical days, many false pretenders,—so, also, in the more modern periods of the world's history, and particularly during the current of our City's progress, there have appeared, in connection with the healing art, but too many who unfortunately won for themselves the character of quacks and impostors. To such a length, indeed, had arrogant and shameless empiricism proceeded, and so baneful had its consequences become, that it was deemed absolutely necessary, about the close of the sixteenth century, by the

Government of the day, to interfere, in order to prevent or to control the growing evil. For this purpose King James VI. of Scotland granted a charter, while residing in the palace of Holyrood, in the year 1599, in favour of Mr Peter Low* and Mr Robert Hamilton, and their successors, as representatives of the Faculty of Physicians and Chirurgeons of the City of Glasgow, of which the following is an extract:—"To call, summon, and convene before them, all persons professing or using the said art of chirurgery," within the bounds of Lanark, Renfrew, Ayr, and Dumbarton, "to examine them in their literature, knowledge, and practice. If they be found worthy, to admit, allow, and approve them—give them testimonials according to their art and knowledge, that they shall be found worthy to exercise thereafter—receive their oath—authorise them as accords—and to discharge them to use any further than they have knowledge, passing their capacity, lest our subjects be abused; and that every one cited report testimonials of the ministers, or elders, or magistrates of the parish where they dwell, of their life and conversations; and in case they be contumacious, to be lawfully cited, every one to be unlawed in the sum of forty pounds *toties quoties*, half to the judge, and the

* We find the following strange entry, connected with this father of the Physicians and Surgeons, in the Council records of 26th May, 1610:—"The quhilk day, the provest, bailles, and counsall, understanding that James Braidwood, bailie, resavit fra Wil Craig sone and air of unqll Thomas Craig the soume of fourtie pundis money as by run dewties of the saidis Thomas yard, as to ane of the new kirk yardis, set in feu be his father to the town, addebbet and award to the town; and that the said James Braidwood debursit and gaif furth the said soume to Peter Low, pairtlie for his fee and pairtlie for the expensis maid be him in bowelling of the Laird of Houstoun late provest. Thairfoir the said James, be this present act, is dischargit of the said soume, resavit be him as said is; and siklyke ordainis ane warrant to be direct to Robert Hogisyard, under subscripcioun of the Clerk to answer Marcoun Steward of the soume of 37lb 10s as

for wyne and other expensis furnist and maid be hir the tyme of said provest's bowelling." It likewise appears, from the same records, that in 1609 Mr Peter Low, chirurgeon, was paid "for his pensiou in anno 1608 addettet be the toune to him lill £ vi s viii d." In 1684 it is ordained that no chirurgeon shall, in future, be pensioned by the town. Dr Peter Low was married to a daughter of Mr David Weems, the first Protestant minister of the town, and this lady, after the Doctor's death, which took place in 1612, afterwards married Walter Stirling, Bailie and Dean of Guild of Glasgow, by whom she had several sons. The Stirlings of Glasgow, William, George, &c., are descended in a direct line from this lady. The tomb of Dr Peter Low is on the south wall of the Cathedral burying-ground, and has a strange but frequently quoted inscription.

other half to be at the visitour's pleasure."* This charter was afterwards confirmed by an Act of the Scottish Parliament in 1672; and when, in the course of time, it was found that the stringent powers granted could not be enforced, and that, consequently, malpractices, producing the most baneful effects on the lieges, had reached a height that was disgraceful to a civilised community, the High Court of Justiciary, so late as March, 1812, issued an Act of Adjournal, by which the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons were again armed with power to enable them to control, in some measure, the progress of medical quackery.

Although the professors of the Hygeian art, connected with Glasgow, were formed into a Faculty so early as 1599, it was not till some time afterwards that they acquired any political power, which they at once obtained by joining themselves to the Corporation of Barbers, with whom they remained associated till 1722, when the bond of union was dissolved, the funds were divided, and the letter of Deaconry confirmed to the Barbers alone.†

In consequence of the pre-requisites and high education of those who could thus become members of this learned body, it is scarcely necessary to say that its numbers were, for a long period, very limited, and generally

* From the "Blue Blanket," printed in Edinburgh, 1780, we find that the "Chirurgions" of Edinburgh had a "Seall of Cause" from the Magistrates, dated 1st July the year of God 1505. The following extract will show the state of medical knowledge at that time:—

"And also that every man that is to be made free among us be examint and provit in the points following: that is to say, that he knaw anatomia; and lykewise that he knaw all the veins of the samen, that he may make phlebotomia in due time; and also that he knaw in qwhilk member the sign [symptoms] hes domination for the time, for ever ilk man ought to know the natur and substance of every thing he wirks, or else he's negligent, and that he may have anes in the year ane condempit man after he be dead to maik anatomia of where throw he may have experience

ilk ane to instruct others, and we sall do sufferage for the saul." It is probable that the foregoing may be taken as a pretty true picture of the condition of medical knowledge (for science it can scarcely be called) in Scotland, when Drs Peter Low and Hamilton received their charter of healing from King James in 1599.

† In the Minutes of the City Council there is engrossed, on the 7th November, 1719, "an Act determining the difference betwixt the Surgeons and Barbers"; and, after a good deal of discussion, the Surgeons gave in a demission and renunciation of the letter of Deaconry in their favour, in conjunction with the Barbers, which renunciation is confirmed by an Act of 22d September, 1722, and the stock divided between the Surgeons and Barbers.

confined, moreover, to the higher walks of society. The fact is, the field for the medical man in Glasgow, towards the latter end of the eighteenth, and the commencement of the present century, was, comparatively speaking, a limited one. The population was not large, and wealth was not then so much diffused as it has since become; in short, the Faculty was rather a small body, but, at the same time, it was one calculated to expand when any necessity occurred for its extension. It was, however, when the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons could count only a small number of members, that there arose a Club of Mediciners in this City, which, during the period of its existence, may well be accounted one of the best of the social and intellectual brotherhoods that were ever linked together within the sound of old St Mungo's bell. While it was, as may be supposed, by no means easy to become a member of the Medical Faculty, it was still more difficult to obtain the *entrée* to the MEDICAL CLUB. The fact is, that while each brother of the Æsculapian fraternity required of necessity to be a member of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, it was requisite, at the same time, that, in the estimation of his brother Clubbists, he should be a high-minded, social and boon companion. The Medical Club was, in truth, composed of the leading members of the Faculty, and was at its height from the commencement of the century till about the year 1814.*

Unlike the more jovial fraternities of the City, who congregated every lawful night, the brotherhood of Mediciners met only once a-month—at first, in that most notable tavern of the period, Mrs Pollock's, in Prince's-street—and latterly, in the still more aristocratic hostelry, the “Prince of Wales,” in Brunswick-street. The hour of meeting was sharp four, and the ten o'clock bells were generally allowed to ring out before any one thought of leaving such good company, if not previously summoned away by some unforeseen call for professional assistance. The Club, in fact,

* Drs Freer, Jeffray, Richard Millar, Charles Nimmo, &c., were among the early and most
 Willson, W. Dunlop, Towers, MacArthur, regular members.
 Anderson, James Monteath, Couper, Cowan,

was one of the most social that ever met in this social City; and into which there was a determination, expressed by all the members, that no cantankerous individual should be permitted to enter. As a curious illustration of this, it may be stated that, on a well-known and able practitioner—but who, at the same time, had shown his rather captious and troublesome temper at many of the meetings of Faculty—making application, through a friend, to be admitted into the social brotherhood, it was found that even his proposer had deserted him at the last moment! By the laws of the Club, one black ball was sufficient to exclude any applicant; and the gentleman who had reluctantly promised to propose his professional brother, and who had made a speech, too, in his favour, fearing that what he had said might allow this anti-social character to slip in, and thereby injure the harmony of the fraternity, bravely resolved to sacrifice his friend at the shrine of duty, painful though that duty was, and therefore, when his turn came round, he popped a black ball into the ballot-box. But judge of the surprise of all present, when, on opening the said repository of Club feeling, it was discovered that all the balls were of the same hostile complexion!

Considering the martial spirit which prevailed throughout the country, and particularly in Glasgow, during the few years which immediately preceded and followed the short peace of Amiens, it will not appear strange to state, that while several members of the Medical Club were professionally connected with the various volunteer regiments of the City, at least two or three held commissions in the famous “Armed Association,” or corps of “Ancients,” whose obesity was perhaps the most prominent feature of this *belly-gerent* body—an obesity of which Mr George Lobon, of grocer notoriety, and Mr John Wilson,* of the Grammar-school, were remarkable types. Although this redoubtable body, like all other sons of Mars of that warlike period, wore a uniform—and a uniform, too, for which each was indebted to his own tailor,—still it must be allowed

* Better known, by the Grammar-school boys of the day, by his nickname of *Gutty Wilson*.

that, from the great variety of lank and paunchy forms which it enveloped, it by no means made a *uniform* body of men.* Hence the wonder will not appear great, when it is mentioned, that on dressing the line of the "Armed Association," the drill sergeant, himself a noted Irish marine crimp and wag, should have exclaimed, on one occasion, "Very well, the front rank; but, holy Moses! what a *rear!*" Bating this peculiar defect in the eyes of a martinet, the corps individually showed abundance of patriotism, and that quality, in those days of threatened invasion, covered a multitude of petty sins. In spite of age, sociality, and fatness, each armed associate was attentive to his drill, and turned out in his short broad-tailed blue coat, with purple velvet facings, on a summer's morning, as lightly and as early as any one of his more youthful volunteer competitors. After many preliminary marchings, facings, and wheelings, the corps was deemed worthy, as well it might, of assuming a position on the public Green, and of being subjected to the ordeal of a public inspection by one whose military antecedents entitled him to some respect.† On the occasion to which we allude, the inspecting field-officer, selected "to look at" the Association, was its own Adjutant—the ever-to-be-remembered Adjutant Deans. This well-known personage was by no means unaccustomed to the smell of gunpowder in his youth, and when that smell, too, was associated with a shower of destructive bullets. He had likewise led a forlorn hope in his day, during one of our Continental campaigns; and for his success and prowess on that occasion, he had been rewarded with a sword, and had consequently laid down the halbert, which he had long so worthily wielded. Adjutant Deans might be truly said to have been "*il figlio del regimento,*" for he had gone through all the gradations of rank, till at length he ascended to that of Adjutant of the recruiting dis-

* How could it be otherwise, when it is recollected that the persons composing the corps varied from 9 to 22 stones in weight—from 5 feet 2 to 6 feet 3 in height, and from 40 to 60 years of age.

† In 1803, the corps was at first drilled frequently in the large ground-floor of a mansion

in Stockwell-street, then belonging to Mr Cunningham Corbet, which about that time was purchased by the late Mr John Strang, and is still owned by his son, who never ceases to associate that locality with the marchings and counter-marchings of the "Ancients."

trict of Glasgow—a district which, during the war, contributed so many gallant defenders of the country to the armies of Egypt, the Peninsula, and Flanders. To an indomitable courage in the field, the worthy Adjutant united an indomitable love of approbation at the dinner-table; and when it is added that his education had been neglected in his youth, like that of but too many of his fellow-soldiers, and that, in the absence of all lore, his imagination had been left free to expand and riot, without any curb from the then undiscovered bump of conscientiousness, it will not seem strange that the stories which he repeated of his adventures in Germany, should have almost surpassed the never-to-be-forgotten imaginings of his great prototype, the Baron Munchausen,—or that any one was much startled when he gravely gloried in having frequently dined with the “Diet of Ratisbon!” and, moreover, “found him a devilish pleasant fellow!” Like all soldiers of the ancient regime, he rarely omitted an oath in every sentence he uttered; and even on the field, where etiquette should have demanded more caution, he not unfrequently garnished his approval or his displeasure with some of the then fashionable, but now nameless epithets of the day. In military matters, it may be truly said that he was quite honest; and while his whole life was one continued effort to serve his king and country—latterly, by exerting himself to obtain as many recruits as possible—he at the same time never forgot the high drill character of his early position in the army, although he might sometimes thereby suffer from expressing this peculiarity of his nature in a manner to hurt the sensitive feelings of his volunteer companions and friends.

At the inspection to which we allude, and which occurred on one of the spring mornings of the year 1804, the corps of Ancients had mustered in considerable force in the public Green. They were all in their best dress, and each seemed bent on securing the approbation of their expectant inspecting officer. The corps, as was wont, had formed in columns of companies, and were all ready to wheel into line on the order being given to do so. The leading member of the Medical Club, who commanded the right company, stood, sword in hand, ready, with his staid and gaunt

visage, to lead the van, while the other captains of companies appeared equally ready to follow his example. The inspecting officer, mounted on a Pegasus, whose sire or dam must have been totally guiltless of any relationship with an Arabian ancestor, ambled up, without even an aid-de-camp, to the right of the regiment, and after having taken a cursory look of the corps in column, immediately wheeled it into line. The dressing of this *belly-gerent* body, as has already been hinted, was, on this as on all other occasions, an affair of some little difficulty; but through the exertions of the officers and the grumbling of the Irish crimp, who was most active on this occasion, the faces, if not the paunches, of the whole corps soon gave evidence of being in a straight line. Having requested one of the youngest and most active of the regiment to place himself in front and act as fogleman, the inspecting officer instantly began to put the corps through the manual and platoon exercise, which certainly was not done without many heavy sighs and grotesque grinning on the part of those in the ranks, and without what was perhaps more necessary, repeated calls on the part of the Adjutant to look at the fogleman, who handled his fusee as if it had been a feather, and kicked up his heels like a clown in a circus! This part of the inspection over, which was pronounced to be well done, the Adjutant announced that the most important trial of the corps' efficiency was about to be entered on—that of giving proof of their steadiness and quickness in firing. Having prefaced, with a few pertinent remarks, the great advantages which every corps possessed in being perfect in this part of their drill, he issued, in a voice of thunder, the solemn words—"Prime and load *with* powder." At the dread sound, which threatened to dislocate the shoulders of many who that morning carried the deadly tube, a general apparent fumbling was observed connected with each cartouch-box. The cartridge was nipped by the teeth of each Ancient, the pan of the firelock was opened and shut, the musket was ordered, the ramrod was taken out and shaken into the barrel with all "*deliberality*" and true time, as then given by the open upraised fist of the fogleman. The gun was shouldered, replete with what was to tell

a tale of either good or bad firing. Each captain had stepped out from his place to give the word to his platoon or company, and on the right was the gallant and gaunt Dr Freer of the Medical Club, solemn and staid to a fault when at the head of his band of Ancient warriors. The Adjutant gave the fearful summons to proceed, and Captain Freer, with all the solemnity and dignity becoming a College Professor and the present trying occasion, commenced, as it was his duty to do, by boldly enunciating the ominous words, "Platoon!—make ready—present—fire!" The order was at once most conscientiously obeyed, by each member of his company cocking his firelock, raising it to his eye, presenting it at a right angle to his body, and drawing with hurried finger the fatal trigger—but, lo! what was the astonishment of the learned Doctor, to find that out of his whole brave platoon only *one* musket went off! or, what was the amusement of the group of gaping gossips, who were carefully watching these martial proceedings, to hear the sarcastic greeting of the facetious Adjutant when he exclaimed, "By God! Captain Freer, that is the closest firing I ever heard in all my life!" The Doctor, on hearing the single shot and the exclamation of the inspecting officer, slowly stepped back to his place at the head of his platoon, and with an imperturbability of countenance which ever characterised him in the most trying situations, muttered, loud enough to be heard, his usual exclamation, "I'm glad of it!"

Whether it was from the fear or love of gunpowder that the company of this valiant corps of veterans, commanded by Dr Freer, had thus evoked the equivocal approbation of their inspector, it is certain that not many months elapsed before the Glasgow Ancients were relieved by General Wemyss from their loyal labours. On an ever-memorable day, in the autumn of 1804, when General the Earl of Moira reviewed the whole troops in the West of Scotland on the Glasgow Green, the blue coats and purple facings of the thick-and-thin Association Volunteers were last paraded, not in the long line which extended from one end of the public park to the other, but in front of, and to restrain the mass of

gaping onlookers who had congregated from all quarters to witness that great military spectacle.*

But, as the French say, "*revenons à nos moutons*," which we will freely translate by saying "let us return to the Medical Club." It will be remembered, from what we have already stated, that this Club commenced its sittings very early in the century, and continued to meet for at least fifteen long years—a period of time which did not fail, in spite of the members being sons of Æsculapius, to make serious havoc among the ranks of its founders. Unlike other fraternities, the Medical Club was not recruited, as it might have been, from the circle of the younger members of the profession; and hence, like all other mundane matters, it came at length to rather a sudden close. During the whole course of its existence, however, it was chiefly remarkable for the social happiness of its meetings, and for cementing friendships which were never once broken by professional rivalry. Had there been one man among the number who could have sat for the picture of *Dr Wormwood*, by the sketchy limner, whose caustic pencil, during the first decade of the present century, created so much noise in Glasgow, it is certain that the Club would have been sooner entombed; but as each brother, though the votary of art and science, was altogether destitute of the spleen of Swift, the vanity of Pope, the illiberality of Johnson, or the selfishness of *Wormwood*, the result was that the only passion indulged in by the members was that of contributing to each other's enjoyment.†

* The force on the Green amounted to at least 7000 men and eight guns, and consisted of one regiment of Dragoons, a squadron of Glasgow Light Horse, and eighteen corps of Infantry, six of which were certainly not numerically strong. The sight was altogether a grand one, and the conduct of the troops, both in marching and firing, was such as to call forth the highest approbation of the gallant Commander-in-chief.

† In the satirical work, published, under the title of "Northern Sketches or Characters

of Glasgow," about the year 1810 or 1811—which created a buzz when it appeared, and of which, from having been bought up, a copy is now rarely met with—there were several portraits of the medical practitioners in Glasgow, which, at the time, were considered by many as rather *too faithful* likenesses. It may be here remarked, however, that none of them belonged to the Medical Club. Of *Dr Wormwood's full length*, there were few who did not at once recognise the clever but selfish original; while, of *Dr Alamode's Kitecat*, some

To the leading members of the Medical Club, it may be justly said that Glasgow owed much; not so much for alleviating or curing the many "ills that flesh is heir to," as for preserving the features of some of the fairest of her citizens from the dreadful effects of that destroyer of beauty, to which our City, like many others, had been so long subjected, and which, but for their judgment and decision, might have continued much longer not only to decimate but to deform our infant population. When Jenner made the great discovery which has immortalised him, and when that great man was busy warring against the prejudices so greedily adopted and advocated by his medical opponents in the English metropolis, it is only fair to state that, both in the eastern and western metropolis of Scotland, vaccination was almost at once hailed and practised by the leading men of the Medical Faculty. To many of the members of the Medical Club, Glasgow, in fact, owes a deep debt of gratitude, for at once, and without hesitation, diffusing the blessings of this great discovery, and not halting, as many of their brethren did in other quarters of the kingdom, till the medical conflict which raged so long and so fiercely had been ended.* It was to the immediate and daily use of the vaccine lancet, that the benefits arising therefrom to life

declared that it was rather a flattering likeness. As both the painter and his subjects are gone far beyond the world's praise or contumely, we, at the risk of indulging in even a past personality, but chiefly as exhibiting a contrast to each and all of the members of the Medical Club, extract the following medical anecdote, from that now almost forgotten work:—It is related, not of Dr Wormwood, but of one to whom he bears no little resemblance, that a wealthy citizen, who had the misfortune to require his visits, was in the custom of having the gold always ready in his hand to electrify the Doctor when he felt his pulse. One day it happened, on the Doctor's making his stated call, that the servant informed him "All is over!" "Over!" re-echoed the Doctor, as the remembrance of the customary fee flashed on his

mind. "Impossible! he cannot be dead yet. No, no! Let me see him—some trance or heavy sleep, perhaps!" The Doctor was introduced into the sable apartment; he took the hand of the pale corpse, applied the finger to that artery which once ebbed with life, gave a sorrowful shake of his head, while, with a trifling *ledgerdemain*, he relieved, from the grasp of death, *two guineas*, which, in truth, had been destined for him. "Ay, ay, good folks," said the Doctor, "he *is* dead; there is a *destiny* in all things!" and full of shrewd sagacity, turned upon his heel!

* Dr William Nimmo was the first medical man who made use of the vaccine virus in Glasgow. This was in 1800. The person on whom the experiment was tried was Mr Thos. Nimmo, a relative of the Doctor's.

and beauty were in a very few years acknowledged, by almost every class and degree of Glasgow citizens, and at length finally conquered the presumption of the arrogant, the envy of the narrow-minded, and the superstition of the ignorant and bigoted.*

Like many other professional fraternities, the Club conversation rarely ever turned on matters connected with the particular medical opinions or practice of the members. At their monthly meetings, the scalpel and the pharmacopœia were alike kept out of view. On these occasions, in fact, it was their practice to "throw physic to the dogs;" and, like other less grave individuals, to wile away a few hours amid social mirth and jollity, without once adverting to the fact, that "man is born to trouble as the sparks fly upward." The tales and anecdotes, which so happily eked out their evening sittings, were not those of "physicians," but of men of the world. Those members, in particular, who had served in the regular army of the king, as at least three or four of them had done, never failed to tell their tales of war and wassail—of hair-breadth escapes and mighty perils, when called to scour, on horseback, the English coast between Dungeness and Beachy Head, looking out and watching for the stealthy coming of the great flotilla, which then threatened England from the opposite side of the Straits of Dover. Dr Freer, to whom we have already made pleasing allusion, and who was, in fact, one of the chief loadstars of the brotherhood, was ever seen in this society in all his glory.

* The blessings arising from Dr Jenner's discovery to Glasgow, may be gathered from the following statistical facts. There, the whole deaths in 1785, out of a population of 43,000, were 1,280, or about 1 in 32.6; but of these deaths no fewer than 365 were caused by small-pox, or 26 per cent. of the whole; whereas the deaths in 1852, out of a population of 370,000, were 10,675, or 1 to 34.66, of which there were only 584 caused by small-pox, or about 5½ per cent. of the whole. However marvellous the change may be which has taken place in the deaths from

small-pox in Glasgow since 1785, still the figure at present is far larger than it ought to be, or really would be, if the Roman Catholic population were more disposed to avail themselves of this certain safeguard against infant death and infant disfigurement, and as we know they are particularly in Paris. The Corporation of Glasgow, speaking the gratitude of the whole community to the discoverer of the cow-pox, conferred the freedom of that City on Dr Jenner on the 1st September, 1808.

It was here that he was wont to cast off his peculiar natural reserve, and to tell his strangest adventures, not only when serving in the American war as a surgeon in the army, but of his college pranks when studying his profession in Holland, from his favourite text-book—the work of the learned *Gaubius*; and for the repeated praises of whom, which the Doctor continued to give to the last day of his life, in the medical prelections at the Glasgow University, he won for himself the self-same sobriquet.* It was here, too, that he never failed to troll out, with a life and energy altogether at antipodes with the idea which his tall gaunt figure and still gaunter countenance would have suggested, the heart stirring verses of *Tullochgorum*. On such occasions, the Club was in perfect ecstasy; and around the happy-faced group, who so often surrounded the comfortable board of the chief apartment in the Prince of Wales tavern, it may be boldly affirmed that there was not a foot which did not beat its merry time, or a *tail* that did not wag its merrier shake of approbation.

Of this singular but excellent man, who was formal in all things to a fault, and whose words were few and uniform, many anecdotes have been told connected with his professional peculiarities. And perhaps we may be pardoned for winding up this rather rude sketch of the Medical Club, with the following little incident which occurred in the Royal Infirmary, during one of the thousand-and-one visits which, as Professor of Medicine in the University, he was daily called on to pay to that noble Institution, of which he and many others of the Medical Club were original projec-

* Dr Freer, in his lectures, which, once written, he never altered, occasionally alluded to his experiences in America, introducing the subject with, "When I was at the Battle of Bunkershill;" which lectures, during the closing years of his professorship, always occasioned roars of laughter in the class-room, particularly when read verbatim, as they were then, by a young student of medicine. Dr Freer served as Ensign and Surgeon during the American war, it being the fashion in his time that the Surgeon

also should hold an Ensign's commission. He was a good Latin scholar, an excellent physician, and very successful, especially in the treatment of fever. Watt, who treated fever in the Infirmary by blood-letting, Millar by wine, and Graham by mercury, were very unsuccessful; but Freer followed no fixed system, but treated each symptom as it arose, and lost far fewer patients than the others. He was an exceedingly honest, upright man, and, although stiff and formal in manner, was particularly fond of a joke.

tors and directors. On the occasion to which we allude, the tall figure and grave face of the learned Doctor had reached the bedside of a young woman who, on the previous day, had been ordered a large blister on her breast. He had just solemnly emitted, in broad and sonorous Latin, amid the crowd of students which surrounded and followed him from pallet to pallet, the last patient's prescription, and he was now ready to hear the result of what he had directed to be done on the previous day. Having cleared his throat of the Latinised recipe which he had just given, the Doctor gently laid hold of the female patient's pulse, as he was ever wont to do, and after measuring its beats with those of the large gold repeater which he carried in his left hand, he began to put his never-varying primary queries, "How are you to day? are you any better? or are you any worse? or are you much in the same way?" To which the poor woman replied, "I cannot well say, sir." "I'm glad of it," said the Doctor. "Did the blister do?" continued the physician. "Oh yes, sir, it rose very much indeed." "I'm glad of it," said the Doctor. "Oh yes," continued the patient, evidently suffering very much from her exertion, "it gave me very much pain and great uneasiness." "I'm glad of it!" exclaimed the Doctor, and passed on, leaving the gaping students to digest the laughable but just terms in which he characterised the successful effect of his prescription.

In conclusion, let us add, that although a marble monumental slab has long spoken to the visitor of the cemetery, which surrounds the venerable Cathedral of Glasgow, of the many virtues and characteristics of this long-departed mediciner, we regret to say that there is not one of his Club companions now left to read the epitaph which covers his ashes!

Glasgow Theatricals.

WHAT YOU PLEASE CLUB.

TO those who ignorantly imagine, as certainly some do, that dramatic entertainments in Scotland are of modern origin, it will doubtless appear strange to learn, that perhaps nowhere in Christendom was acting more early introduced, or more regularly practised, either as a means of extending religious truths or of affording amusement to the populace, than where such a Cathedral as that of Glasgow was to be found, with its chapter of ecclesiastics and its accessories of monks and monasteries. The theatre sprung from the church; originally the subjects were Scriptural—the clergy the composers—the church the stage—and Sunday the time of exhibition. In the performance of the religious *mysteries* of early times, as these were called, through which the Saviour's history, and the leading traits of saints were palpably portrayed, we find that the people not only took the greatest delight, but would leave their homes, and hurry, at particular seasons, over the length and breadth of the land, to be present at any spot where a temporary stage was erected, either within doors or in the open air. Wherever, in fact, there were friars to enact the "Fall of Man," the "Judgment of Solomon," or the "Marriage of Cana in Galilee," there was no want of an attentive and enthusiastic audience.* Toward the commencement of the sixteenth century, the

* In the preface to the "*Munimenta Alme Universitatis Glasguensis*," we find that, during the early period in which the "Collegium Facultatis Artium" was located in the Rottenrow, about the year 1450, "the annual banquet of the Faculty was there celebrated,

on the Sunday or Feast next after the Translation of St Nicholas (9th May), when all the Masters, Licentiates, Bachelors, and Students, after hearing matins in the Chapel of St Thomas the Martyr, rode in solemn and stately procession, bearing flowers and branches of

performance of even such sacred pieces, however, as those to which we have alluded, had begun to be undertaken by lay performers; and so common and popular had these entertainments become, particularly on the Sabbath-day, that every means was used by the early reformers of the Church to put them down. Previous, however, to any Church anathema having been issued, it also appears that these exhibitions had been extended from religious subjects to more mundane matters, called *moral plays* or *moralities*, and were given to the multitude in almost every town in Scotland, to which there was usually attached a place for the purpose, called the *Play-field*.*

Until the Reformation, matters continued in this condition; but immediately after that event the Church not only prohibited religious *mysteries*, but likewise all profane dramas; and the people, in the west of Scotland at least, at once obeyed the dictum of their eccle-

trees, through the public street, from the upper part of the town to the Cross, and so back to the College of the Faculty; and there, amid the joy of the feast, or as it is said in Latin, *cum lætitia corporalis refectiois*, the Masters took counsel for the welfare of the Faculty, and gave their diligence to remove all discords and quarrels, that all, rejoicing in heart, might honour the Prince of Peace and Joy. After the banquet, the whole crowd of Masters and Students were directed to repair to a more fitting place of amusement, and there enact some interlude or other show to rejoice the people."

* In the Municipal Records of Edinburgh, we find the following entries:—

"15th January, 1554.—The Provost, Bailies, and Counsall ordaines the Thesaurer to pay the workmen, merchandis, carteris, paynteris, and utheris that furnieth the graith to the convoy of the Moris to the Abbay, and of the plai maid thairat Saturday the tent day of Junii instant, the soume of £38 16s 2d."

"27th January, 1554.—Ordains to pay to the Maister of Wark of the maker of the

Playing-place, the soume of £24, for compleiting thair of, quhilk being payit sal be allowit."

"12th October, 1554.—Ordaines the Thesaurer to pay to Walter Bynnyng the soume of £5, for the making of the play-graith and paynting of the handscenze and the playaris faceis, providand alwyse that the said Walter mak the playgeir underwrittin furth cummand to the town quhen the haif ado thairwith, quhilkis he has now resavit, viz. 8 play-hattis, ane kingis crowne, ane myter, ane fulis hude, ane sceptour, ane pair angell wyngis, twa angell hair, ane chaplet of triumphe."

"28th Dec. 1554.—The counsall findis it necessar and expedient that the litill farsh and play maid be Wm. Lauder be playit afoir the Quenis grace."

"July 6, 1558.—25 marks to Walter Bynnyng, painter, for his painting and all his labouris takin be him, in the triumphe maid at our Soverane Ladyis marriage, and 40 shillings to William Lauder for setting furth the play maid at the said marriage."

siastical leaders, and abandoned this formerly cherished pastime as a deadly sin.*

* The following are a few extracts anent plays, from the "Book of the Universel Kirk," printed by the Maitland Club:—

"11th August, 1574.—The General Assembly of the Kirk give commission to summon the Ministers, Elders, and Deacons of St Andrews to compear before them, and to try the cause why the Fast was not kept among them, according to the Acts of the said Assembly, and of the violation of the Sabbath-day by profane playes."

"1576.—Anent the supplication given in be the toun of Dumferling for liberty to be granted them to play, upon a Sunday afternoon, a certain play which is not made upon the canonical parts of the Scripture. The Assembly refuses to give liberty to the Bailzie of Dumferning to play on the Soneday afternoon, a certain play which is not made upon the canonical parts of the Scriptures, in respect of the act of the Assemblie past on the contrair, exhorting the Ballzie of Dumferning, procurator of the Bill, to request the toun to keep the ordinance of the Assemblie."

In 1578, the General Assembly ordains "that ane general fast be observed within this realme, to begin the first Sonday of June nixt to come, and to continue quill the next Sonday thereafter inclusive, with the accustomed exercise of doctrine and prayers, and that intimation be made heirof with the tyme and causes to the King and Counsell, together with a supplication to his Grace and Counsell to discharge be open proclamation all kynd of insolent playis, as King of May, Robin Hood, and sich uthers in the moneth of May, played either by bairnes at the schools or others."

In 1569 the following question by the Synodal Assembly of Lowthian was referred to the General Assembly and answered thus. Question—"What ought to be done to sick persons that, after admonition, will passe to May playis, and especially elders and deacons, and uther quha beares office in the Kirk?" "They ought not to be admittied

to the sacrament without satisfaction, in special elders and deacons."

In 1591, we find the following humble petition of the General Assembly of the Kirk, "cravat at His Majestie and Counsell, 'That the Acts of Parliament, made for suppressing the enormities following, may be put into execution:—1st, Against Jeusuits, and the reception of them, and of excommunicants, such as the Laird of Fintry and the Master of Angus: profainers of the Sacraments, provat men and wemen givers thereof, idolators, pilgrimagers, Papistical Magistrates: sayers and herrers of the Mass: givers of the Sacrament according to the Papistical form, and receivers of the samis: committers of apostasie, public merchants upon the Sabbath-day: violent invaders of ministers by striking of them or shedding of their blood: profainers of the Sabbath-day be Robin Hoodes playis: murderers and blood shedders, quhilk overflow the land.'"

In Tytler's History of Scotland, we are told, connected with this subject, that, "in 1599, when James VI. sent for Fletcher and Martin, with their company of comedians, from England, the Kirk became alarmed, and poured out a storm of ecclesiastical wrath on these gentlemen of the buskin; and the Magistrates of Edinburgh, acting under the Kirk's influence, prohibited the inhabitants, by a public act, from frequenting the theatre. But in this amusement the king was not to be defeated, and feeling, moreover, an interest in his old favourite Fletcher, who had been in Scotland in 1594, he called his Provost and Councillors before him, compelled them to rescind their act, and proclaimed, by sound of trumpet, not only that the comedians should continue their entertainments, but insisted that next Sunday the ministers should inform their flocks that no restraint or censure should be incurred by any of his good subjects who choose to recreate themselves by the said comedies and plays."

In consequence of this change in the opinions of the people, it is certainly true that for many years previous to the Revolution of 1688, there was no city in Scotland whose inhabitants were more imbued with religious fanaticism, or in which were to be found parties among whom the Solemn League and Covenant was more zealously looked upon as a test of faith and good citizenship than in Glasgow. For the cause of Protestantism, in contradistinction to Popery, several of her denizens had fearlessly suffered at the stake; and many more had risked their lives and fortunes on what was then deemed equally important, in standing forth as the determined defenders of what they accounted the purer portion of Protestantism, viz. Presbyterianism, against the then dominant power of Prelacy. It may be easily conceived, therefore, that anything which partook, in the slightest degree, of the outward characteristics of the abettors either of book and bell, or of surplice and liturgy, was most religiously and anxiously avoided. Religion, in fact, in the eyes of the worthies of the west, was only considered true and to be admired when seen stripped of its gaudy trappings and its established forms, and consequently was looked upon as being more and more pure as it appeared more severed from the mummery of the mass, and the music of a chaunted ritual. In spirit and in conduct it may be truly affirmed, that from the days when Archbishop James Beaton was obliged to flee to Paris, carrying with him the archives and valuables belonging to his diocese, till nearly the middle of the last century, the citizens of Glasgow generally displayed not a few of those ascetic and morose characteristics which belonged to the purest cast of the Puritans; while, in the earlier days of their Protestant career, they made choice of the very antithesis of everything practised by other Christian communities.* In particular, they regarded Art, in her character of the handmaiden of Religion, as altogether sinful and detestable, and would have willingly followed to the letter the conduct of the other architectural spoliators in Scotland, had

* Beaton deposited the MSS. and other property belonging to the See of Glasgow, in the Scots College in the Carthusian Monastery at Paris.

they not been prevented, by the worthy craftsmen of the City, from pulling down the only Scottish Cathedral which still happily remains, in all its pristine beauty, as the best monument of the taste of our ancestors.

It will be easy to comprehend how anything in the least degree allied to the exhibitions once so universally practised in all Roman Catholic countries, first by monks and friars, and thereafter by laymen, would be at all tolerated by a people imbued with the moody and morose temperament which the ascetic and self-denying creed, then so generally adopted by Glasgow citizens, must have naturally engendered and maintained. The result, in fact, was, that such *Mysteries* as those of Coventry,* which at one time had been the delight of all whose habitations encircled an Episcopal or Archbishopal palace—as well as the later dramatic exhibitions of “Robin Hood”† and the “Abbot of Unreason,” and other more

* In the original MSS. of Dugdale's *Antiquities of Warwickshire*, is found the following passage upon the performance of the Coventry *Mysteries*, which has been since printed by the Shakespere Society:—

“Before the suppression of the Monasteries, the Colledge (Coventry) was very famous for the pageants that were played therein on Corpus Christi day. These pageants were acted with mighty state and reverence by the fryars of this house, and conteyned the story of the New Testament, which was composed into old English rime. The Theatres for the severall scenes were very large and high; and being placed upon wheels, were drawn to all the eminent places in the cittaye, for the better advantage of the spectators. In that incomparable Library, belonging to Sir Thomas Cotton, there is yet one of the bookes, which parteyned to this pageant, entituled ‘Ludus Corporis Christi’ or ‘Ludus Coventriæ.’ I myself have spoken with some old people who had, in their younger years, been eye-witnesses of these pageants soe acted; from whom I have bin told that the confluence of people from farr and neare to see that show was extraordi-

nary great, and yielded noe small advantage to this cittaye.”

The “Coventry *Mysteries*,” as now printed, were written in a quarto volume, in the year 1468.

† The game of “Robin Hood” was celebrated in the month of May. The populace assembled previous to the celebration of this festival, and chose some respectable member of the Corporation to officiate in the character of *Robin Hood*, and another in that of *Little John* his squire. Upon the day appointed, which was a Sunday or holyday, the people assembled in military array and went to some adjoining field, where, either as actors or spectators, the whole inhabitants of the respective towns were convened. In this field they probably amused themselves with a representation of *Robin Hood's* predatory exploits, or of his encounters with the officers of justice. As numerous meetings for disorderly mirth are apt to engender tumult, when the minds of the people came to be agitated with religious controversy, it was found necessary to repress the game of “Robin Hood” by public statute. The populace were by no means willing to relinquish

mundane affairs, not only soon ceased—but what was more, the successors, the plays of Ben Johnson, Ford, and Shakspeare, were regarded as little less than an abomination and a sin. The truth is, that while in the sister kingdom the theatre had been long patronised and encouraged, not only by the Court but by the people, we find that in Scotland there were no regular stage-plays performed, even in the Scottish capital, during the Augustan age of Queen Anne. In short, it was not till after the turmoil occasioned by the Union and the Rebellion of 1715 had passed away, that players would be listened to in Scotland. We find, therefore, that the drama was not re-introduced into Edinburgh till about the year 1727, when it was first tried in the Tailors' Hall, Cowgate, and thereafter, in 1746, on the boards of the Canongate theatre.* In Glasgow, it appears, there was no effort made to re-introduce what Voltaire calls the "chef d'œuvre de la société," (if we except the itinerant performances attempted in Burrel's Hall, on the east side of upper High-street, in

their favourite amusement. Year after year, the Magistrates of Edinburgh were obliged to exert their authority in repressing this game, often ineffectually. In the year 1561, the mob were so enraged at being disappointed in *making a Robin Hood*, that they rose in mutiny, seized on the City gates, committed robberies upon strangers; and one of the ringleaders being condemned by the Magistrates to be hanged, the mob forced open the jail, set at liberty the criminal and all the prisoners, and broke in pieces the gibbet erected at the Cross for executing the malefactor. They next assaulted the Magistrates, who were sitting in the Council-chamber, and who fled to the Tolbooth for shelter, where the mob attacked them, battering the doors and pouring stones through the windows. Application was made to the Deacons of the Corporations to appease the tumult; remaining, however, unconcerned spectators, they made this answer, "*They will be Magistrates alone; let them rule the multitude alone.*" The Magistrates were kept in confinement till they made

proclamation be published, offering indemnity to the rioters upon laying down their arms. Still, however, so late as the year 1592, we find the General Assembly complaining of the profanation of the Sabbath by making of *Robin Hood plays*. The "Abbot of Unreason" is the person who in England was known by the name of "Abbot of Misrule," and after the Reformation by that of "Lord of Misrule." He presided over Christmas gambols with dictatorial authority; and, by an address or epilogue which he made, he closed these scenes of festivity. The Abbot of Unreason was also a farcical character in interludes. Under the garb of a dignified clergyman, he entertained a licentious rabble with his absurdities.—*Hugo Arnol's History of Edinburgh.*

* The Canongate theatre was the first playhouse to which a licence was given in Scotland, and it served Edinburgh as the only place for dramatic amusements till the erection of the building which yet exists in Shakspeare-square, which was opened on 14th November, 1768.

1750,)* till the year 1752, when a wooden theatre was erected within the precincts of the Castle-yard, and attached to the ruined walls of the Episcopal palace. Within this humble and miserable building, so unlike the gorgeous halls now dedicated to Thalia and Thespis, had the then denizens of Glasgow an opportunity of first listening to a British drama, and of gazing on such celebrities of the day as Digges,† Love, Stamper, and Mrs Ward! The histrionic efforts of those persons, however, were unable to cope with the prejudices engendered by the Puritanical preaching of the period against all such pastimes, particularly among the lower orders of the people; and, moreover, as it happened that the celebrated George Whitefield had arrived about that time, and was holding forth in the immediate neighbourhood of what he designated the "temple of Satan," a feeling was roused in the vulgar mind to such an extent against the erection, that the excited populace attacked it with stones and other missiles, if not to its destruction at least to its injury.‡

If such be an index to the feelings of the great mass of the inhabitants of Glasgow, with respect to the stage, in the year 1752, it appears that

* Burrel's Hall appears to have been the only place for amusements for a long time previous to 1750. The principal performer here was a Mr Lion. Mrs Lamp and Mrs Storer also sung there. The latter were afterwards drowned returning from America, having acquired a large fortune by their profession. It was occasionally visited by strolling players, singers, tumblers, and dancers. The following curious advertisement appears in the *Glasgow Courant* of 1751:—

"Being positively the last night of our performance in this City. For the benefit of Mr Dominique. At Mr Burrel's Hall above the Cross, this present Monday, being the 30th September, will be performed, a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Musick: Boxes and Pit, Two Shillings; Gallery, One Shilling. Between the two Parts of the Concert will be given (gratis), Rope Dancing and

Tumbling. Particularly, Mrs Garman will jump over the Garter forward and backward on the Stiff Rope, such as was never done in this City before. Likewise Walking on the Small Slack Wire, by the famous Russian Boy. Dancing, both Serious and Comic, by Mons. and Madam Granier. Likewise a new humorous Dance, called the Soldier and the Sailor, the Tinkler and the Tailor, and Bixome Joan of Deptford. To the great surprise of the spectators, Mr Dominique will fly over the Double Fountain. To conclude with a Pantomime Entertainment, called Harlequin Captive, or the Dutchman Bitt. The doors to be opened at five, and to begin exactly at six. Tickets to be had as usual."

† Mr Digges leased the Edinburgh theatre in 1768 for £500 a-year.

‡ It is said that persons going and returning from the theatre required to be guarded to protect them from insult.

these had not materially altered ten years afterwards; for, although five of the leading gentlemen of the City then agreed to erect a theatre at their own expense, such was the prejudice then existing against the acted drama, that not a single individual who had ground within the Burgh would grant them a site.* They were obliged, in consequence, to go in search of one beyond the royalty; and having at last obtained a piece of ground in Alston-street, a theatre was erected thereon, and was ready to be opened in the spring of 1764. The proprietors thereupon entered into arrangements with the Edinburgh company, the opening night was fixed, and the celebrated Mrs Bellamy was announced for the occasion. Previous to the night of opening, however, the theatre was wilfully set fire to, through the preaching of a Methodist, who, among other things, told his hearers that he had dreamed, the preceding night, that he was in the infernal regions at a grand entertainment, where all the devils in hell were present—when Lucifer, their chief, gave for a toast the health of Mr Miller, who had sold his ground to build him a house upon!† While the infuriated fire-raisers, upon this instigation, fearlessly proceeded to carry into effect what they deemed a duty to Heaven, it was fortunate that they only partially succeeded in their project of destruction; the stage and the theatrical wardrobe being the chief loss sustained through the frantic and disgraceful arson.‡ In spite, however, of the destruction of these most important parts of the theatre, the manager made a bold effort to open his house on the day fixed; and having fortunately got a

* The five gentlemen were—W. M'Dowall of Garthland, William Bogle of Hamilton Farm, John Baird of Craigton, Robert Bogle of Shettleston, and James Dunlop of Garnkirk. Their shares of the expense amounted to £100, besides a subscription of £200. They sold it to the Directors of the Assemblies, who laid out £700 or £800 more, so that the whole building cost £1500.

† It is said that Mrs Bellamy lost, by the fire, a wardrobe and jewels which she valued at £900. Through the kindness of the ladies

of Glasgow and neighbourhood, she found herself in the possession of above "forty gowns on the night of her appearance, with under garments, and presents of all kinds."—*Jackson's History of the Scottish Stage.*

‡ Mr Miller, besides owning a great deal of property in the Town, was proprietor of the Estate of Westerton, in Dumbartonshire. Miller-street was feued out by him, and he gave his own name to the street, which was long a fashionable locality.

temporary stage erected, the curtain rose for the play of the "Citizen," and the farce of the "Mock Doctor," in which Mrs Bellamy, Mr Reddoch, and Mr Aiken took the prominent parts.

From this period till 1780, this theatre was successively managed by Mr Ross, the lessee of the Edinburgh company, by a Mr Williams, and by Mr Wilkinson of York; and, just when it was about to be opened by Messrs Bland, Mills, and Jackson, it was burned to the ground. This unfortunate event took place on the 5th May, 1780, and it has always been alleged, and certainly not without very good reason, that it owed its destruction to design, and to the rancorous hatred that still lingered in the minds of a certain class of the people against the stage and its abettors. The proprietors of the ground on which the theatre stood, having stated that it was not their intention to rebuild it, Mr Jackson, who had been its lessee, at once decided on erecting one at his own cost and on his own responsibility; and, with that view, he purchased a site in Dunlop-street, and proceeded in making arrangements for the building. In this, however, he met with difficulties, arising from the prejudices of some of the proprietors in its immediate neighbourhood, and from the fear that such a building would injure the value of their adjoining tenements. But, although the objections urged showed the narrow-mindedness which then existed, they were found too futile to hinder him from going on with his undertaking. The consequence was, that the foundation-stone of the Dunlop-street theatre was laid on the 17th February, 1781, and the house was opened in January, 1782.*

From this time, whether from the altered opinions of the people, or from the judicious management of Mr Jackson, it appears that the theatre became more and more patronised; and well was it worthy of the support

* This theatre cost Mr Jackson £3000. From the following order from one of the Lords of Session, it appears that objections to building a theatre were raised by two of the then City Clergy:—"Edinburgh, 19th Feb., 1781.—Prohibits and discharges the be-

fore-mentioned Dr Gillies and Mr Porteous, and all others, from troubling or molesting the complainer in the free exercise of his property, and to be intimated.—(Signed) JA. BURNET."

of every admirer of the dramatic and histrionic art. Never, perhaps, were the dramas of Shakspeare, the tragedies of Otway and Rowe, or the comedies of Cumberland and Sheridan, produced more effectively than on these boards, and never were the characters better sustained. When we mention that, many times and oft, Mrs Siddons,* the Kembles, and George Frederick Cooke, enacted the leading personages of the Tragic, while Mrs Jordan, Miss Farren, Miss Duncan, Mr King, Jack Bannister, Rock, and Irish Johnston, were the representatives of the Comic Muse, on the Dunlop-street stage, it will be readily conceived how so many in Glasgow were then found to acknowledge the truth of one of Thomson's "Winter" amusements, when he says:—

"Dread o'er the scene the ghost of Hamlet stalks,
Othello rages, poor Monimia mourns,
And Belvidera pours her soul in love;
Terror alarms the breast; the comely tear
Steals on the cheek; or else the comic muse
Holds to the world a picture of itself
And raises sly the fair impartial laugh."†

Although Mr Jackson, from time to time, endeavoured both to improve and enlarge the Dunlop-street theatre, it was found, soon after the commencement of the present century, to be altogether too small and paltry for the growing theatrical taste of Glasgow. The consequence was, that a subscription was opened for the erection of a more spacious house; and, in the course of a very short time, no less a sum than £7000 was raised for this purpose. Ground was at once feued from the Corporation, in

* Mrs Siddons commenced an engagement in Glasgow on the 12th August, 1785.

† Mr King and Miss Farren, the latter for the first time, appeared in Glasgow, 31st July, 1790, in the "School for Scandal;" and on 11th August, 1790, in "Much Ado About Nothing," the cast being as follows:—*Benedict*, Mr King; *Claudia*, Mr Wood; *Dogberry*, Mr Wilson; *Hero*, Mr Wood; and *Beatrice*, Miss Farren. The stock company, about the beginning of the century, at this theatre,

consisted of—Messrs Stephen Kemble, Wood, Young, Rock, Toms, Turpin, Lamash, Grant, Duncan, H. Siddons (then a youth), and Bew; and Mrs Stephen Kemble, Miss Kemble (afterwards Mrs Mason), Miss Walstein, Mrs Duncan, and Miss Duncan (afterwards Mrs Davidson); all of whom were most respectable at the time, and some of them became very eminent. Glasgow has never since had a company to equal that one.

Queen-street, for a site, at a cost of £2440, and an edifice was erected thereon, at an expense of £18,000, which, whether for exterior or interior elegance, was scarcely surpassed by any of the London theatres, and for which a patent was obtained from the Crown.* This house was opened by a most excellent company in 1804; and it is only just to say, that from the time when the curtain first rose till 1829—when it was shrivelled up amid the flames which consumed the house, and reduced all within to ashes—theatrical “stars” were not lacking to wake the feelings or rouse the laughter of those who visited it.† It was here that Kean ‡ first enunciated in Scotland, amid breathless silence, “Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer!”—that Miss O’Neil, as *Mrs Beverley*, roused the feelings to such a pitch, as nightly to cause ladies to be carried out insensible from the boxes—that Miss Stephens’ syren voice first charmed the Glasgow lovers of music—that John Sinclair aided her in the duets in “Rob Roy” and “Guy Mannering”—that Miss M. Tree drew forth a never-failing encore after her “Home, sweet home!”—and that Madame Catalani first, and many times afterwards, exhibited the powers of her unrivalled vocalisation, and excited that never-to-be-forgotten burst of

* The following is an excerpt from the petition, sent to Parliament by the Corporation, for a patent for the Queen-street theatre:—“7th February, 1803.—That the City of Glasgow has of late been much extended and enlarged and beautified, whereby the number of wealthy and opulent inhabitants has much increased; and it has become expedient to provide for their amusement and that of the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, a public theatre or playhouse, for acting tragedies, comedies, operas, and other performances of the stage, under proper rules and regulations; therefore pray that leave may be given to his Majesty to issue letters patent.”

† The celebrated Mrs Siddons commenced another engagement at Queen-street theatre, in 1805, in the character of *Jane Shore*; and on the succeeding night, she drew

tears from every eye in the character of *Belvidera*.

‡ We shall never forget the terrific squeeze we had in forcing ourselves into the pit on the evening of Mr Kean’s first appearance in Glasgow or in Scotland. The boxes had been all taken for weeks before, and even temporary boxes were erected on the stage for the chief devotees of the histrionic art. Professor Young, of Greek celebrity, occupied one of these; and never shall we forget his little portly figure on that occasion, with his eye peering through an opera-glass that he held in one hand, while he thumped on the box with the other. Francis Jeffrey, Dugald Stewart, and several of the Edinburgh literati were also present, Mr Kean, having, from some quarrel with the Edinburgh managers, refused to go at that time to the Scottish metropolis.

patriotic approbation, when pouring out, in triumphant notes, above band and chorus, "Britannia rule the waves!"

After the destruction of the theatre in Queen-street, the Dunlop-street theatre, which latterly afforded two places of amusement, was purchased by Mr J. H. Alexander, who, having also acquired the patent, commenced its improvement, and re-opened it on the 14th December, 1829.* The

* Mr John Henry Alexander was born in Dunbar, on the 31st July, 1796. He came from Edinburgh to Glasgow, with his father, about the year 1808; and was duly entered with his uncle, the late Mr Proudfoot, whose shop was at the foot of Candleriggs, with a view to his following the humble calling of a glover and hosier. In this situation he continued for more than twelve months; but, although he performed his work with sufficient diligence, his cleverness as a singer, his natural powers of mimicry, and his general histrionic talent were seeking vent in a different walk. He visited the theatre as often as he could. His reading was almost all dramatic. He soon became the leader of a band of private theatricals, who occasionally astonished the inhabitants of the small villages around Glasgow with their histrionic efforts. From this amateur practice, the transition to the theatrical profession was an easy and natural process; and, when he was only fifteen years of age, he made his first appearance on a regular stage, in the Queen-street theatre, then under the management of Messrs Bartly and Trueman. When only sixteen, he obtained a regular engagement from Harry Johnstone, and made his first appearance in Ayr as *Laertes*, in Shakespere's "Hamlet." From Ayr he returned to Glasgow, and made his debut in the Queen-street theatre, then under the management of Mr Macready, as *Frank Rochdale*, in "John Bull," and continued till the end of the season playing a variety of business. From Glasgow, he went with Macready to open the Newcastle theatre, and there continued for several seasons. After playing for a certain season at Carlisle and

Scarborough, he obtained an engagement from Mr Murray, at the Edinburgh theatre, where he became a favourite, in such characters as *Dandy Dimmont*, *Pizarro*, *Moustache*, *Timour the Tartar*, &c. After ten years' success on the Scottish metropolitan stage, he went to Aberdeen; whence he rejoined Mr Murray's establishment, then in Glasgow. Leaving this, he undertook the management of the theatre of Newcastle, then leased by Mr Decamp, but whose engagements at the Haymarket kept him in London. While at Newcastle, he became the lessee of the Carlisle theatre, and opened it, in 1821, with Mr Decamp's company, and which he retained for twelve years. He took also the Dumfries theatre; and, after the first season, he made his first managerial essay in Glasgow, in the Summer of 1822. This was in the lower part of a comparatively insignificant building, on the site of the present elegant theatre, the upper floor being occupied by a company, under Mr Seymour. On the destruction of the Theatre Royal in Queen-street in 1829, Mr Alexander purchased the Dunlop-street theatre at a cost of £5000, and also the patent for £1000 more. From that hour he confined his labours exclusively to Glasgow, expending large sums in altering and re-decorating his house, which he wholly rebuilt no fewer than three times, rendering it, at last, one of the most handsome theatres in Great Britain. As an actor, his talents were both good and versatile, having assumed, in his day, almost every character in the histrionic calendar. It was in the delineation of Scottish peculiarities, however, that he shone most conspicuous, having, in such personations as *Dandy Dimmont*, *Caleb*

following are one or two stanzas taken from the prologue, written for the occasion, by Mr William Anderson, of the *Glasgow Courier* :—

“ And now the stage, too long upon the wane,
Here, where your fathers met, resumes its reign ;
Here, Young and Kemble charm'd the admiring age ;
Here, Siddons swept, like glory, o'er the stage.
Within these walls your fathers felt the mind,
That roused to rapture, and entranced mankind.”

The renewed taste which had gradually sprung up for the public stage, had also excited within the breasts of several of the citizens, at least the younger portion of them, a love for private theatricals. Although during the last century, there were few parents who even permitted their sons and daughters to enact the tragedy of “Douglas,” or the Scottish drama of the “Gentle Shepherd;” still, about the commencement of the present century, we remember several distinct bands of private performers who got up the “Miller of Mansfield” and the “Vintner in the Suds,” and even some of the plays of Shakspeare, in a very creditable manner, not forgetting all the adjuncts of scenery, foot-lights, and music. With the

Balderston, &c., scarcely a rival on the stage. As an able theatrical manager, he has rarely been equalled anywhere, and for energy, activity, and resource, never surpassed. In Glasgow he was, for many years, one of her greatest characters, and, in his own character of *Alick*, none was better known or more talked of. The theatrical profession preserve many racy anecdotes of his odd and striking sayings; but, in addition to his wit and humour, he had qualities of sterling worth. Though, in his dealings with others, he was by some accounted keen and parsimonious, he never swerved from the path of honour and honesty. Amid a difficult and arduous life, he still preserved a spotless moral character, redeemed four theatres from bankruptcy, and bequeathed to his family, as the result of nearly forty years of Herculean labour, a handsome competency. Mr Alexander died in December, 1851, and was buried in the Necropolis, where a handsome

monument, raised by his indefatigable and kind-hearted partner and mother of his children, marks the spot where his ashes are laid, and on which is inscribed the following true and touching epitaph, from the pen, we believe, of Mr James Hedderwick, Editor, of the *Glasgow Citizen* :—

“ Fallen is the curtain! the last scene is o'er!
The favourite Actor treads life's stage no more!
Oft lavish plaudits from the crowd he drew,
And laughing eyes confess'd his humour true.
But let Thalia here her vigil keep,
And learn with sad Melpomene to weep:
No mimic woe now claims a fleeting tear—
The tragic end of all his toils is here.
Here fond Affection rears this sculptured stone,
For virtues not enacted but his own—
A constancy unshaken unto death,
A truth unswerving, and a Christian's faith.
Who new him best have cause to mourn him most:
Oh weep the Man more than the Actor lost!
Full many parts he played; yet, to the end,
His best were those of Husband, Father, Friend.”

progress of the century, the love for this pastime seems to have increased ;* for we find that, in the year 1828, this species of entertainment—which was at one time so liberally patronised by the early sovereigns of England, and so fondly practised by its gay and gallant aristocracy—was successfully exhibited in the mansion of a gentleman living in the neighbourhood and intimately connected with Glasgow. We allude to a temporary stage which was tastefully erected in the dining-room of Craigend Castle, at that time possessed by Mr James Smith, and to the histrionic talents of a fashionable party of amateurs of the “sock and buskin,” who were assembled in that hospitable house, to enact “How to Shy Her,”† a five-act comedy, written for the occasion by Mr Alexander Dunlop of Clober, who, with the spirit of an Alfieri, played the hero of his own piece, and received as many plaudits from the gay group of listeners who crowded the boxes and pit of the elegant saloon, as had been bestowed on the poet of Asti by the pope, the princes, and cardinals who attended the private representation of “Saul.” The drama thus introduced into private society, created, at the time, no little gossip and some little squeamishness, upon the part of those who were accustomed to breathe a pure Calvinistic atmosphere ; but, upon the whole, the practical result of introducing theatricals into the domestic circle, was felt to be productive of no more injury to public morals or private delicacy, than any other recreation incident to our social intercourse. To all lovers of the histrionic art, it must never be forgotten that, to a private theatre and to private actors,

* When scarcely fourteen years of age, we were connected with a private party of theatricals, who performed several pieces before select audiences. The theatre, which was fitted up in an empty house in Stockwellstreet, had several scenes, such as a wood, a chamber, a street, a prison, &c. The late Mr Elias Gibb, in order to encourage our youthful histrionic endeavours, wrote an excellent prologue for our opening night, which took place about the end of the year 1809.

† The play of “How to Shy Her, or a Peep

at the Moors,” was printed in Glasgow in 1828. It indicates neither much originality nor talent, for while the author has been tolerably successful in the delineation of his low grotesque characters, speaking in the true Scottish vernacular, and generally in the whole dialogue ; still, whenever he introduces verses, which he frequently does, these never rise beyond those of Sternhold and Hopkins, and would disgrace a boy without a beard.

the drama owes as much as to the public stage and to hired players. The Italian comedy might, perhaps, never have existed, had it not been fostered by the princes, the marquises, the counts, and even the cardinals of past ages. The French theatre, too, is equally indebted for its progress to the taste of its monarchs, and the passion of its nobility for private *spectacles*. While the British drama might very probably have remained in a state little removed from the mere pageantry of the mask, had not Thalia been welcomed at Windsor, and the Arundels, Cliffords, and Howards, of former days, been proud to "saw the air" as her votaries. Many of our earliest plays, indeed, were written for the temporary proscenium of some private mansion; and not a few of the latest successful efforts of the dramatic muse were first enacted by private performers.*

It was about the period when a better feeling towards the drama in Glasgow had sprung up—when the theatre had become a more popular place of resort than it had been, and was consequently patronised by the then more early dining notables of the City—and when, for these substantial reasons, it was the interest of the manager to bring from London a constant succession of all that was great on the Metropolitan stage, that there arose a Club, which, from the circumstance of its nightly board being open to the stars of the "sock and buskin," became at once, and continued long to be, one of the most celebrated and attractive of all the social conclaves in Glasgow. The CLUB to which we allude was known by the title of the WHAT-YOU-PLEASE, and commenced its sittings about the year 1798. We may truly say, of this wide-spread brotherhood, that it really boasted all the good qualities of the true English Club, stretching forth the hand of fellowship to every honest and respectable man, who had an idle

* Upon the revival of the stage in England, plays were introduced at Court. In the days of Elizabeth, James, and Charles I. the exhibitions were attended with great expense. The scenery and architecture of Ben Johnson's masques, were designed by Juigo Jones. The actors were the house-

hold, and hence derived the title of "His Majesty's Servants." These persons had, according to *Cibber*, each ten yards of scarlet cloth, with a proper quantity of lace allowed them for liveries; and in their warrants from the Lord Chamberlain were styled "Gentlemen of the Great Chamber."

hour to spare, and grudged not to throw his mite of mirth into the general fund of merriment. It was a Club without any stringent laws, save the code which is imprinted on the heart of every gentleman, and free of every penalty save that which an extra draught of pleasure invariably will exact. It was a Club without any obligation on time or limit to enjoyment; and was, in a word, one which realised, in all its transactions and all its nightly conviviality, the truth of its well known appellation, the What-you-please.*

The originator of this once most social brotherhood was a Doctor Drumgold, who occupied, at that period, the situation of inspecting medical officer of the Glasgow recruiting district—a situation which, in those warlike days, was certainly no sinecure, though, from its being so, necessarily poured some supplementary cash into his pay-pocket. Busily employed, no doubt, as the Doctor must have been, in examining and passing his recruits during the forenoon, he naturally resolved to have the evenings to himself; and as he perhaps wisely judged that, for a bachelor, there was no better mode of obtaining the news and gossip of the town, than by a re-union of talkative companions round a comfortable board, with somewhat thereon to wash down the conversation, he, along with some of his brother officers of the recruiting corps, resolved to parade every night, as the clock struck eight, in a comfortable tavern, situated near the head of the west side of Saltmarket-street, which not long afterwards was exchanged for several others, and lastly was transferred to Henderson's Oyster-house, at the south end of the Candleriggs, then the most fashionable rendezvous for the lovers of *Pandores* and other shellfish.

Although this Club was at first wholly composed of military gentlemen,

* The leading law was, that any gentleman desirous of becoming a member must be proposed one night, and the next night, if found worthy, he was admitted; and scarcely in any case was a candidate refused membership. The next and most important law was, that no man was permitted to ring the

bell, if not ordered to do so by the president; and if infringed, a penalty of a bowl of punch was the consequence. From the impetuous love of bell-ringing exemplified by the members, there was thus occasionally more punch obtained from fines than what the members could well swallow at a sitting.

it was not long before it became patent to civilians, and, as we have already hinted, soon afterwards to the *stars* and leading performers of the theatre. Of the civilians who became, from time to time, members of this wide-spreading fraternity, we may only say that, while a few might be put in the category of sedate, sober-minded, married men, still the greater bulk of the brotherhood belonged to the class which the French call *garçons volages*—to that class, in fact, who really loved fun and frolic, jest and song, *geggergy* and gossip, and who, moreover, were bound neither by their conscience, nor their inclination, nor their domestic arrangements, to be at home at what was in those days still known as “elders’ hours.” It was a Club, too, which knew no *unlawful* days in the week; and, consequently, no obstacle was offered to any of the brotherhood meeting from June to January, or from January to June. But, perhaps, the most striking peculiarity attributable to the What-you-please conclave, was the varied hour at which special groups were in the habit of arriving at, or of leaving the Club-room. The more sedate were always at their post by eight; others belonging to the regular dining-out party did not arrive till ten. Theatrical gentlemen could not appear before the curtain had fallen; while the youthful “peep-of-day-boys” were looking in long after the chairman had risen and paid his *shot*, and a successor had assumed the seat of honour. In this Club, therefore, one was always sure to find a companion at any hour, and on any evening, before “the wee short hour ayont the twal.” From the Club-room having attained, in the course of time—certainly not at first—this continuous yet changeful character, it became ultimately patronised by all the *beaux esprits* of the town, who made it a sort of fashionable *finish* to each day’s pleasurable duties.

Of the father of the What-you-please, Doctor Drumgold, it may be truly affirmed, that never was an individual better calculated, from buoyancy of spirit, good temper, and unaffected loquacity, to become the nucleus of such a numerous and mixed fraternity, as this Club so speedily became. To many excellent social qualities, he added a strong love of

crambo, and had a salutation in rhyme, on every possible occasion, for all who ever came within the boundaries of the Club sanctum. The fact is, he seemed to have the rhyming dictionary at his tongue end, for never was he at a loss to find a couplet for the oddest names in the Directory. As a proof of this, he was wont to say—

“Pray, good Mr Milligan,
Take off your glass, and fill again;”

a call which the worthy member, we believe, rarely required to be made so broad as instantly to obey.

Among the early members of the What-you-please, was the well-known, and at that period much made of, Mr Lingham—a bluff, good-looking, English commercial traveller, since more celebrated for his love of eating than for his success in the calling in which he was ostensibly engaged.* Like the famous Italian priest who sent his servant before him to find out the best wine, and on doing so, to write on the house the cabalistic word “*Est*,” in order that he might really know where to stop, so as to drink freely and safely; so also did the gormandising Lingham, when trotting his steed over Scotland and the north of England, in search of customers, ever keep his eyes wide awake to any luxury which he might espy; and no sooner did he discover that something peculiarly nice could be had at this or that public-house, than he would at once pull up, send his horse to the stable, and delay his journey till his expectations were fully gratified. As a proof of this, it has been stated that his love, or rather mania, for sucking pig was so strong, that he absolutely remained at a country inn, where there was a litter just ready for the spit, ay and until he had finished the whole family of young porkers! When in Glasgow, he was a constant attender at the What-you-please, and it may be easily believed that his *pleasure* never showed itself by choosing the worst thing in the house. In the days when

* It appears that Mr Lingham was present at a grand dinner of the Club, in Mrs Porteous's tavern, on 23d September, 1808.

he carried a heavier purse than he latterly did, he showed a particular fondness for oysters, served up in every possible way; and to his culinary skill the gourmand owes the delicious *plat des huitres à la Lingham*,* which Henderson once called, and Glasgow in its present vulgate now designates, "Linghamed oysters." How many a board of Pandores has tickled the gullet of this prince of oyster-eaters! How many expiring *natives* found a ready grave in Lingham's stomach! But oysters, Heaven knows! are not for a poor man's every-day eating; and, consequently, when inattention to business had in a great measure deprived our over-gentlemanly bagman of being invited, as he was wont at one time to be, to the tables of many respectable persons in the City, and when the means of indulging in the expensive luxury of shellfish had failed, he had recourse to many strange modes for obtaining a dinner. When unsuccessful in his prandial dodge, which, latterly, was too often the case, he sought solace to his greedy appetite, by taking an early supper of tripe at the What-you-please, which, from the quantity he swallowed, proved, alas! for the poor landlord, anything but a profit. If there be any truth in Phrenology, it may be truly affirmed of Lingham that there were but few men who could boast of a larger lump of *Alimentiveness* than he. To satisfy the craving which this bump excited, he had recourse, during the latter days of his career, to many expedients to raise means for its gratification; and, among others, he issued a proposal to publish a couple of volumes, under the title of "My Saddle-bags," which, however, never proceeded farther than the subscription paper, and the payment to himself of the money. With the proceeds, he contrived to eat on a little longer than he might otherwise have done, till at length poor Lingham got the cold shoulder at the Club, and no shoulder at home; and, in the course of a few years thereafter, he took his last journey, with his unwritten

* It is said that the Emperor Domitian, when talking of culinary matters, cried out, "Oh, my friends, there is really nothing like *petit patés!*" This exclamation has made that

dish immortal, and why should not "*des huitres à la Lingham*" render its author immortal too?

“Saddle-bags,” to that country from which “no traveller returns,” leaving, however, behind him a culinary fame which may keep his name longer in remembrance than the great mass of his more frugal, more active, and less gluttonous Club companions.*

During the long career of the What-you-please—a career which lasted at least from twenty-five to thirty years—there never was, perhaps, a Club established in Glasgow which more successfully fulfilled the objects of its formation. Within its magic circle,† attracting, as it did, so many of our gay

* The following curious minute of the Club is inserted in the records, dated 15th October, 1807:—“Messrs Lingham, Tait, Ewing, and M’Nair bet two bowls each that Wood gains his bet with Barclay. Messrs Boden, Dunlop, Campbell, and Boyd Dunlop, the contrary;” and by the minute of 17th October, we find “that it having been made public by the newspapers that Barclay had gained his bet, the losing party have agreed to pay their bet, but provided that there has been no collusion between the parties, in which case the winning party engage to refund the losers.” There is more ignorance than caution exhibited in this minute. The crown bowls of punch were accordingly paid by the losers on the evening of the 17th. By a minute dated 26th October, 1807, 12 o’clock P.M., we have some idea of the drinking powers of the members at that period:—“This evening, upon the bill being called in, it appeared that seven crown bowls had been discussed; and as five crown bowls and one-half appear to have been the amount of bets, there is a deficiency of one crown bowl and one-half, which falls upon the members present (the losers excepted) to discharge.” Lingham was both a glutton and an epicure. In the days when he had more invitations for one day than in after life he had for a twelvemonth, he sometimes, on going to a house where he found the dishes not quite *comme il faut*, unceremoniously rose from his chair and walked off to some more *recherché* board. During the latter days of his

life, he was often seen wandering about the piazzas in front of the Coffee-room, ready to accept from his old acquaintances any small gratuity. On one occasion he had raised about five shillings, and though at the time in great distress, unhesitatingly gave the whole away for a dish of green peas! It is believed that he died in a mean lodging-house in one of the wynds, having fairly eaten himself up!

† The following are a few of the leading members, in addition to the host of military honorary members, who regularly attended the Club from 1805 to 1809:—

Mr Thomas Orr, afterwards of Tobago.
 “ John Murdoch Robertson.
 “ Robert Marshall.
 “ Hugh Moody.
 “ David Pattison.
 “ John Miller Ewing.
 “ William Tait.
 “ Robert Robertson.
 “ M. B. Simpson.
 “ George Foster.
 “ Archibald Lamont of Robroyston.
 “ Andrew Smith.
 “ M. Lingham.
 “ William Jack.
 “ Colin Currie.
 “ Dr Richard Millar.
 “ Thomas Arnot.
 “ Robert Garden.
 “ William Corbet.
 “ Robert Mayne.
 “ Bruce Dennistoun.

and gallant citizens, there was ever the best feeling maintained; for, although, in the wordy war of wit and humour, evolved by not unfrequent libations, which sometimes led to thoughtless passion, there were many combatants, still, such was the dominant spirit of the society, that there never existed a quarrel more than was easily soldered up by an additional glass of grog, or by a happy joke from the chairman. Perhaps this peculiarly peaceful attribute of the fraternity it owed to its early admixture of military men with civilians, and the necessarily useful control on the tongue, which at that time military etiquette happily enjoined. Even long after the period when Dr Drumgold was called away from Glasgow, to fulfil more important medical duties elsewhere, was this Club found a favourite rendezvous of the recruiting officers of the district, and also of the bachelor officers in the barracks; and hence there was always a gentlemanly spirit infused into the whole proceedings of the brotherhood, even up to the latest hour of the sederunt.*

Mr W. G. Park.
 " Charles Todd.
 " Thomas Hopkirk.
 " James Haldane.
 " Thomas Arthur.
 " James Tassie.
 " Wm. Robertson.
 " John M'Nair.
 " Robert Gray.
 " John Brown, Yst.
 " Adam Bald.
 " William Shand.
 " James Milligan.
 " James Graham.
 " Stewart Smith.
 " Richard Gillespie.
 " John Gillies.
 " William Scott.
 " John Austin.
 " T. Hamilton, Jun.
 " Archibald Lang.
 " Andrew Ranken.
 " Charles Foster.
 " A. W. Shand.
 " George Lawson.

Mr G. Hamilton, Jun.
 " Boyd Dunlop.
 " Robert Taylor.
 " John Loudon.
 " John Aitken.
 " John Wardlaw.
 " John M'Lean.
 " — Macbeth.
 " John Melville.
 " Hugh Hamilton.
 " Robert Lindsay.
 " J. Pattison, Jun.
 " John Hinshaw.
 " Mathew Buchanan.
 " Alexander Garden.
 " Alexander Muirhead.
 " Archibald Hamilton.
 " George Buchanan.
 " Wm. Hamilton.
 " — Boden.
 " J. L. Reiss.
 " Edward Gilchrist.
 &c. &c. &c.

* Among the hundreds of colonels, majors, captains, lieutenants, and surgeons of the

Of the opinions of the brotherhood, who thus assembled nightly to talk over the affairs of the country and city, it is perhaps enough to say, that although the generality were fully imbued with the dominant Tory feelings of the times, there were a few among their number who occasionally had the courage to dispute the wondrous "wisdom of our ancestors"—a doctrine at that time much in the ascendant. As a special example of their love for the Scottish Toryism of the day, it may be mentioned, that the Club, on hearing of the acquittal of Lord Melville, at once ordered the illumination of their Club-room, which was done in the most brilliant and effective manner. In this tallow-destroying expression of admiration and satisfaction, the Club appears to have frequently indulged, during the many years they met in Mrs Porteous's in the Saltmarket, in Mrs Elmslie's in King-street, and in Henderson's (opposite the Guard-house) in Candleriggs; and while, by doing so, they certainly pleased themselves and flattered their own vanity, they at the same time always succeeded in exciting the astonishment of the more juvenile portion of the public. There was one sentiment, however, in which all the members were agreed, and that was, a patriotic love of their country, united to a feeling of gratitude towards any one who had done the country service. From their minutes, we find that a pretty large sum was first subscribed towards the erection of the monument to Lord Nelson on the Green, and thereafter towards the iron railing which surrounds it. A handsome sum was also contributed by the brotherhood towards the statue of Sir John Moore, while

army elected honorary members of the Club, we find, from the following minute of 7th April, 1809, that the late able Convener of the County of Banff was admitted:—"Robert Mayne, Esq., proposed Harry Lumsden of Auchindoir an honorary member of the Club," who was unanimously admitted on the 10th April. The following historical minute also appears on the 31st July of the same year:—"This day the 3d and 5th Regiments of Lanarkshire Local Militia, lately the Anderson and Trades' Corps of Volunteers, com-

pleted their training by carting their field-officers through the streets of Glasgow in post-chaises drawn by men. Some of the carriages were stuck round by flambeaux, and his Majesty's colours were carried in front by armed men. The Duke of Montrose had the day before complimented these corps on their very soldierlike appearance." It is recorded also in the Club minutes that, "on the 30th May, 1809, the snow on the ground was six inches deep, yea, even on the streets."

their generosity was frequently shown in considerable donations to the Royal Infirmary.

In perusing the curious records of the What-you-please Club, while one cannot but be struck with the ever recurring evidence that a playful irony was the characteristic of their nightly meetings, he will, at the same time, find that even the chairman himself was not safe from the *geggery* to which all were subjected. It was when Mr Thomas Orr sat for some time as perpetual president—in the handsome chair which, with certain other pieces of furniture, had been specially made by Messrs Cleland & Jack for the use of the fraternity—that no little disturbance arose on that gentleman discovering that some unknown member had appended to his signature of the former night's minute the title of *Kilbuckie*. Although this waggish epithet was, so far as his face was concerned, practically applicable to the president, the Club testified their displeasure against the culprit, by fining him, "if ever discovered," in two bowls of punch.* Mr Orr, apparently or willingly blind to the joke, placed on the minutes the following lines:—

" Whoe'er wrote Kilbuckie under my name,
Does himself little credit, and I lose little fame ;
Kilbuckie's a title I do not well know,
Reflects on your wisdom—like mine, 'tis so so.
I support a great title, the head of this Club,
The members themselves did me President dub ;

* The waggish addition of the name of Kilbuckie to Mr Orr's name, arose from the similarity which his countenance bore to that of General Dickson of *Kilbucko*, who was a famous man in his day, not more distinguished for his gallantry in the field, than for his feats as a Bacchanalian, by which, and gambling, he squandered the most of his estate, originally a large one. As he long commanded the 42d, he was well known in Glasgow. It has been told of Kilbucko with truth, that, when on one occasion at the Court of George III., the king said to him, " Dickson, how much did the painting of

your face cost you?" alluding to his port-wine complexion—to which Kilbucko replied, "Please your majesty, I cannot say, it is not yet finished!" It is mentioned in Sir David Stewart of Garth's *History of the Highland Regiments*, that after returning from the Egyptian campaign, in which he had been wounded, Kilbucko happened to be marching through Peebles at the head of the 42d, on the eve of an election for a member of Parliament, and such was the enthusiasm of the electors for the soldier, that they spontaneously elected him M.P.

You're a member, 'tis true, but don't me attack,
 The title you gave me, recoils on your back;
 On your back, have I said? It should have been on your head,
 For the censure you'll never get over till dead!""*

In addition to the excitement of the punch bowl and the tidbits from the kitchen, the Club-room offered likewise the sole use of two Glasgow newspapers, which were got for the special delectation of the members—the papers selected being the *Courier* and the *Journal*, at that time in the heyday of their popularity. It appears, also, that as a peculiar safeguard against any *ungentlemanlike* conduct, the Club, on the 11th May, 1809, purchased a pair of pistols, powder, and ball, which, so far as known, lay long quite undisturbed in the armoury, clearly testifying, that although many of the honorary members hailed from the Emerald Isle, none of them, fortunately, seemed to have inherited the ruling passion of Sir Lucius O'Trigger!

Among the many attractions already mentioned, which the What-you-please nightly presented to its numerous members, there was none, as we have hinted, so great as the occasional companionship of the gentlemen of the theatre. Here it was the invariable practice for those gentlemen, who elsewhere were chary of their talents, to cast aside all professional etiquette, and throw their mite into the treasury of the evening's hilarity, by at once volunteering some of their best and most racy songs. Many a time and oft, within the circle of this Club, has Jack Bannister raised the loud and uproarious guffaw; while Charles Incedon made each member's heart thrill with the music of "Black-eyed Susan," or drew forth a tear with the tender notes of "Poor Tom Bowling." Frequently, too, has John Sinclair here dashed off one or two of the melodies of the "Beggars' Opera;" while Mathews has made the roof ring with the horn of his famous "Mail Coach;" and though last, certainly not least, has Irish

* Mr Thomas Orr soon after went to Tobago. Previous to his leaving Glasgow, the brotherhood, on the 22d October, 1807, presented him with a charter to hold a What-you-please-Club in that island, under the annual tribute of sending a turtle to the mother Club.

Johnston electrified his audience with "I was the boy for bewitching 'em." It was on such occasions, that the Club-room was ever found full to overflowing, and that the members invariably forgot either to look at their watches, or listen to the chimes of the clock. At such moments, no doubt, all present must have felt how true it is that—

"Time, like a pitiless master,
Cries, 'onward,' and spurs the gay hours:
Ah, never does Time travel faster
Than when his way lies among flowers!"

And, even when the parting bumper was quaffing, all agreed that

"The sweetness that pleasure has in it,
Is always so slow to come forth,
That seldom, alas! till the minute
It dies, do we know half its worth!"*

The What-you-please Club may be said to have attained its grand climacteric about the year 1810 or 1812, and continued to be well patronised for at least ten or fifteen years thereafter. About this time, Mr William Tait, of newspaper-printing and Lyceum notoriety, and who was better known by the sobriquet of *Billy Types*, was then looked upon as the load-star of the fraternity. Almost every night, when in Glasgow, did this anecdotal gentleman, about eight o' clock, take his accustomed chair at the board; and, by his bland and courteous demeanour, he did much to keep the more youthful and spirited members in order. He was a fellow, if not, like Yorick, of "infinite wit, and most excellent fancy," at least of good manners, and bung-full of innocent fun. He was a man replete with fine feelings and the gentlemanly bearing of the good old school of French society, before it had been seethed of its *politesse* by the Revolution. Mr Tait had, in fact, passed some of his early years in France and Holland; and, unlike most of his countrymen, had largely benefited by his foreign residence, returning home a more polished and a better

* By a minute, we find that Messrs Foote, Carleton, and Trueman, were present on the 12th January, 1809.

man than when he left his native City. In consequence of his polite and agreeable manners, he was, in his earlier days, a welcome visitor at many of the best tables of the town; but, latterly, from the loss of departed friends and accumulating years, he was enabled to devote more evenings to the Club than he was once able to afford. The fact is, that Club habits became more and more congenial to his taste, and he latterly felt it to be almost a sin to allow a night to close without visiting the What-you-please. Being a sworn bachelor, though by no means blind to the fascinations of the fair sex, his ambition was limited; for we have often heard him say, when, like many others more grasping, he was comfortably seated in the "wishing chair," that his highest desire was to have a one pound note placed every morning on his breakfast table!

From the circumstance of Mr Tait being for many years justly regarded as the nightly nucleus of the What-you-please, the Club in the course of time ran the risk of losing its original name. In honour of the chairman, some of the youthful supporters began to call it the "Tête-à-tête;" and some time afterwards it was dubbed the "Finish," and the "New." Under these various epithets, the Club struggled on for some time, but at length, like many other *aliases*, its good name became blighted. The older hands gradually became chary of their patronage, and the young ones almost instantly neglected their bantling for something more racy, till the What-you-please, which once boasted more members than any Club within the sound of St Mungo's bell, at length dwindled down to something less than a score, and after exchanging its nightly for a weekly meeting, finally gave up the ghost; which obliged more than one of its best supporters to seek refuge from ennui amid the fumes of rum toddy and tobacco in the "Cheap-and-Nasty."

Startle not, fastidious reader, at the designation of a Club, which first held its sittings in the forsaken kitchen of one who claimed an alliance, at least in name, with the valiant Montrose; for, know that the Cheap-and-Nasty, had for its supporters not only burgh dignitaries who had been *hatted* and *unhatted*, but justices and ex-justices, bailies and ex-bailies,

ay, even down to the very functionaries employed in drawing and executing a mittimus. Of such a mixed court of *Oyer and Terminer*, it might perhaps be deemed treason to say more than this, that, in spite of the name which it bore, there was no lack of wit and humour amid the puffing of cigars and the rattling of spittoons; and although the room was small and the roof low, still the rum which filled the crystal *timothies* was always found to be a part of Wallace of Kelly's double runnings, and the "soothing weed" the best that Cuba could furnish. For such luxuries, however, the landlord being content to accept of a *shop*, not a *tavern* price, it was discovered, ere many years had rolled over, that his trade was not a profitable one. The sale of what teetotalers denominate *poison* was consequently given up; the Club was set adrift; and the worthy Boniface, having asked and obtained from the Corporation the office of a church warden, commenced the lugubrious duty of interring a few of those who may have hastened their journey to the cemetery through such potations as he was wont to deal in, but far more that had been arrested in life's career through that agency which neither the vegetarian nor the water-drinker can control! One sentence more on the Cheap-and-Nasty, and we have done. Notwithstanding the opprobrious name, which it is believed was bestowed on this Club, not by its own members, but by those who had no great admiration for certain rather prominent legal individuals belonging to the conclave, it must not be forgotten that it was in the bosom of this fraternity that Heath and Hopkirk* received the first idea of the now scarce volume containing those clever west country caricatures

* Mr Heath came to Glasgow, from London, to paint two or three large panoramas, and while here, amused himself occasionally in caricaturing the leading follies of the day, as he had previously done in the Metropolis. At that period, lithography was in its infancy in Glasgow—the only press being that belonging to Mr Hopkirk in George-street, and which was successfully employed in printing the "Northern Looking-Glass." Mr Hopkirk was the representative of an old and most

respectable family, with rather a shattered fortune. He was endowed with an excellent heart and rare natural talents. He possessed a highly cultivated mind and considerable scientific acquirements. He was extensively acquainted with natural history, particularly with botany, and was one of the earliest promoters of the Glasgow Botanic Gardens. He spent the latter years of his life in Ireland, and died there on the 23d of August, 1841.

which, under the title of the "Northern Looking-Glass," for many months during the year 1825, kept the members of the Police Board in hot water and the citizens in roars of laughter, and contributed not a little by the cutting ridicule of its pictorial illustrations and its literary typography, to arrest the force of the pitiless *muck* which was at that moment running against the character of an excellent public functionary, and an old and respectable citizen.*

* The late Mr James Hardle of Lancefield.

Glasgow from 1795 to 1815.

COUL CLUB.

HOWEVER much the blessings of peace may advance the substantial interests of a nation, it is nevertheless certain that Glasgow, even during the many miserable drawbacks of the long-protracted French war, made unexampled progress, not only in population and wealth, but also in social condition. During the twenty years which preceded the victory of Waterloo—that happily closed the murderous strife which had so long existed between France and Britain, never, it is hoped, to be renewed—the first great step was made in the progress of Glasgow. Previous to that period, the trade and commerce of the City were, comparatively speaking, in the hands of a few enterprising individuals, who were regarded, by the mass of the citizens, with a more than ordinary degree of respect and veneration. While the tobacco trade existed, as we have already seen, the class engaged in this lucrative business was limited, and their position in society was special and prominent. But no sooner had the Virginia lords thrown aside their scarlet cloaks, gold-headed canes, cocked hats, and bushy wigs, and left the field open to the ambition and enterprise of the wider circle of merchants engaged in the growing commercial intercourse with the West Indian Colonies and foreign countries, than a new order of things began to be developed. Business of all kinds became diffused among the citizens. The two great classes of society, into which the City had been so long divided, gradually disappeared. The merchant and manufacturer were now seen amalgamating; while the strict social barrier, which so long separated the

tradesman from the foreign trader, was henceforward swept away, amid the daily intercourse of business men, which, after 1781, had been taking place under the canopy of the public News-room at the Cross. Trade, in fact, was now regarded under a new and more universal phase; and society assumed a more cosmopolitan condition, under a happy amalgamation of all classes. Bear with us, then, kind reader, while we endeavour to chronicle a few of the leading events and peculiarities of those twenty years of progress, as a fitting introduction to the various Club circles of congenial spirits which flourished during that eventful and changeful period.

As a first proof of this onward march of the City, it may be mentioned that the population, in 1795, might be fairly taken at about 70,000; whereas, in 1819, it was 147,000, having more than doubled in four-and-twenty years. With this increase of population, there was consequently a vast increase of building, not only for the accommodation of the increasing inhabitants, but to meet the demands of trade and manufactures. It was now that Glasgow, indeed, first began seriously to break the boundaries of her ancient burgh, and to stretch her streets into a territory free from the incubi of burgh burdens; rendering it at length necessary, in the further progress of time, to abolish utterly the antiquated obligations on tradesmen, and to extend the municipal limits of the City, under entirely new regulations.*

During those twenty years, although the private houses externally were very inelegant, the public buildings erected in the City were both numerous and handsome; showing that while domestic habitations, in their exterior aspect unfortunately indicated—as it seemed to be the case everywhere

* From 1795 to 1815, the following streets were opened:—Barrack-street in 1795; North Virginia-street in 1796; Stirling-street and Nelson-street in 1797; Cathcart-street in 1798; M'Alpine, Brown, and Carrick-streets in 1800; Bath, Gordon, Portland, Kent, and Suffolk-streets in 1812; Richmond and St Vincent-streets in 1804; Stirling-square and

Brunswick-place in 1805; South and North Albion-streets in 1808; West St Vincent-street in 1809; St George's-place in 1810; Dundas-street in 1812; Great Hamilton-street in 1813; and M'Farlane-street in 1815; while all the other streets and lanes in the City underwent, particularly in the shop department, numerous important alterations.

during the war—neither great beauty nor much taste, the architects found, in the public buildings of the day, the means of recording somewhat of both. Indeed, in spite of all the official Vandalism prevalent, and which through ignorant interference with the well-weighed plans of educated architects, tended then as it has at all times done, to destroy public edifices placed under corporate or directorial control, it is satisfactory to think that there were at that time many magnificent and memorable monuments erected in the City. We may merely allude to the Assembly and Concert-rooms in Ingram-street, Hutcheson's Hospital, the Queen-street Theatre (since burned), the Hunterian Museum, St George's Church and spire, Nelson's Monument, the Gorbals Church and spire, the old Lunatic Asylum (now the Town's Hospital),* the new Court-houses and Jail at the Green,† and the Roman Catholic Chapel in Clyde-street; in all of which the peculiar genius of Hamilton, Starke, and Gillespie Graham appear abundantly conspicuous.

While these architectural specimens of the taste of the period were being consecutively erected, other important works were likewise commenced or continued, tending to impel the onward progress of Glasgow. Among these were, the increased deepening of the river Clyde, and the extension of the harbour of the Broomielaw—the introduction of water into the City, by the Glasgow and Cranstonhill Companies—the formation of the Ardrrossan Canal—the great extension of a better system of sewerage and a better paving of the streets—and, above all, the practical application of steam to the impelling of vessels. These, with other economic matters, such as the establishment of a new bank, and of new agencies of those established elsewhere—the discovery and application of the powerloom, by Mr John Monteith—the establishment of the Bandana printing, by Messrs Henry Monteith, Bogle, & Co.—the introduction of the manufacture of cudbear and other chemical products, by Messrs George M'In-

* On the 12th December, 1809, the Corporation subscribed £500 towards this asylum.

† The cost of these buildings, to the Corporation, was little less than £40,000.

tosh & Co., and of vitriol, bleaching-powder, &c., by Messrs Charles Tennant & Co.—and the increasing development which the power of steam had not only given to the coal trade, but towards the first establishment of the manufacture of iron,—all tended to accelerate that onward progress which has since rendered Glasgow one of the first mercantile Cities in the world. Increasing wealth and increasing capital necessarily followed in the wake of this mighty advancement; and, in their train, increasing social comfort and luxury.

Hence, during the twenty years which ran their course from 1795 to 1815, there was, perhaps, a greater change observable in the social condition of Glasgow, than for any twenty years that ever occurred before or since. The change was one, too, that indicated a vast improvement in the condition of the whole inhabitants, permeating, as it did, all the varied circles into which the growing City was then, as it has since, been divided. As a leading improvement, it may be stated, that every class lived in a better house, and, what is more, had their houses better furnished than formerly. Receptions in bed-rooms, by any pretending to keep company, were abandoned entirely; while dinner parties, to which ladies were invited, became more frequent. The drawing-room ceased to be disgraced, as it was wont too frequently to be, with the presence of intoxicated men; nor were such any longer seen staggering from the dining-room, with “tongues unable to take up the cumbrous word,” when called upon by the hostess to declare whether they preferred tea to coffee! The fact is, that drinking to excess had gradually become less and less fashionable; and the too common occurrence of finding half a dozen of the guests, at every dinner party, borne away home, by some of their more potent companions, in a state almost approaching to speechlessness and insensibility, became more and more rare, until the abettors of this over-bibulous fashion entirely disappeared from the scene. If we would indeed contrast the drinking socialities of the close of the last century with those which prevailed after the peace purchased by Waterloo, the improvement would appear most striking. Instead of the great mass of the shopkeepers and

other tradesmen of the City, as we have seen, invariably settling their business matters over forenoon potations, the thing became almost unknown, or was at least outwardly unpractised; while the open exhibition of intemperance, on the part of men in respectable stations, and which formerly produced neither a damning effect on their business reputation, nor on their character as gentlemen, was not only abandoned, but, if met with, was looked upon as an offence against good manners, and was invariably visited by certain banishment from all reputable society.

If serious drinking was seen gradually to diminish during the period we are sketching, it is also certain that profane swearing became more and more rare. Oaths which, in the eighteenth century, were wont to be used as a seasoning to the common parlance of every social assembly, and, what is more, distinguished particularly the naval and military vocabulary, were every year less and less heard; till at length the use of such gross and indecent epithets, as are to be met with in the colloquies of Fielding, Smollett, and other writers of these days, came to be regarded as serious blemishes in the character and manners of a gentleman.

With the abandonment of drinking and swearing, the dining-room became earlier deserted, and the drawing-room more early peopled; the piano-forte was patronised at the expense of the punch-bowl—the song and the glee displaced the endless round of toasts and proverbs—and the innocent hilarity of the reel and country dance was exchanged for the uproarious excitement which had but too frequently ended in rendering “the pavement faithless to the fuddled foot!” An apparent approval of temperance seemed at that time, also, to have reached even the members of the Corporation, who, in earlier days, certainly exhibited no great anxiety about limiting their own libations to spring water; for on 12th November, 1812, they agreed to the following very grave, but, at the same time, very necessary minute: “No council-officer, town-officer, water-officer, harbour-master, or officer connected with the Corporation, shall, in future, be allowed to keep a tavern or public-house.”

While the general community were thus improving in many of the

socialities of private life, they were not insensible to amusements of a public nature. The stage, dancing and card assemblies, and gentlemen's subscription concerts were all patronised and enjoyed. The result was, the erection of the elegant theatre in Queen-street and the handsome Assembly-rooms in Ingram-street. The public assemblies, during the period we are now attempting to illustrate, were held, during the winter months, once a-week, alternately for dancing and cards; while there were at least half a dozen first-rate concerts given during the season, to which the company always turned out in full dress. A young lady had thus every opportunity of showing off her face and figure to the best advantage, amid either the enlivening blaze of the ball, or the more sober splendour of the high-class concert; while those strangers who were permitted to mingle, at these elegant reunions, with the fashionable groups who lolled on the sofas or threaded the ranges of stuffed forms, not unfrequently found load-stars there, which did not allow them either to forget or to forsake Glasgow! Private oyster and dancing parties were also greatly in vogue, and of frequent occurrence, in the Star Inn, Black Bull Ball-room, and the Tontine; in short, there was a gaiety and life among the young people, and even among the old, of those happy days, altogether at antipodes to the staid and gloomy *platform* pastimes which take place in City or Merchant Halls at the present moment.*

During the first decade of the present century, and for some time thereafter, it is certain that a more Catholic spirit prevailed among the religious community of our City, than at an earlier period or at the present day. Ministers of all denominations readily and cordially held counsel together, for the furtherance of every philanthropic and Christian object, and threw aside for the hour their ecclesiastical differences, for the noble purpose of aiding every good and beneficent cause.† The establish-

* In 1798, when the Assembly-rooms (now converted into an Athenæum and news-room) were first opened, the company consisted of 370 ladies and gentlemen. In 1799 the Queen's assembly was attended by 460.

† It is not to be denied, however, that the majority of the Clergy of the Kirk of Scotland, looked upon dissenters with a suspicious eye, as not only intruding upon their province, but as weakening their popular

ment and success of the Bible and other missionary societies in the City, at once showed the value of these united Christian efforts, and tended, besides, to break down those social antipathies which are so apt to be engendered and upheld through the selfish spirit of *competing* creeds.*

During this period, too, with the increasing population, there was more than the usual increase of dissent. The truth is, a more decided idea of Evangelism, than had been generally preached by the pastors of the Kirk of Scotland, began to take possession of the public mind; and, consequently, where that peculiarity of faith was most insisted on—as was always the case in the pulpits of the Independent and Burgher Churches—it is not difficult to account for the number of proselytes which these bodies severally obtained.† While dissent was thus extending, and, what is better,

authority. Burghers, Antiburghers, Old Light, &c., also, from a narrow-minded bigotry, had frequently severe bickerings among themselves as to Church government and points of faith. This fact may be gathered from the many controversial pamphlets of the period, written too often with much acerbity of temper. The Rev. Mr Watson of the Old Light (Dovehill) used regularly to tell his hearers, when he had no sermon himself, "*to stay at home and read their bibles.*" A rather remarkable *brochure* was printed in Glasgow in 1798, entitled "an Adherence to the Missionary Society of Glasgow, defended at the Expense of being cut off from the Communion of the Reformed Presbytery," from three of the members of that Church, "who had been excluded from the enjoyment of Church privileges, unless they would acknowledge that their conduct in attending the sermon delivered to the Glasgow Missionary Society in April 1796, (preached by Dr Balfour)" was sinful and offensive, and submit to be censured accordingly. In spite of a most harsh minute of Presbytery, dated "Douglas, 17th August, 1796," *extracted* by rather an eminent minister, Archibald Mason, the three brethren were intractable, would not yield to be publicly censured, and left the communion. As men far in advance

of their age, in freedom of opinion, as well as in general intelligence, they subsequently became Independents—that rising sect having been recruited from many such persons as the late Mr William MacGavin, author of the "Protestant," &c. &c.

* The London Bible Society was instituted in March, 1804, and on the 6th July of that year, Mr David Dale remitted £384 18s 1d to the parent Society; while Mr Dale's own family made a present of 500 Arabic Bibles, value £375, exclusive of £50 annually.

† To meet the wants of the increasing Independents for church accommodation, the circus in Jamaica-street was purchased by Mr Haldane of Edinburgh, and converted into a chapel. It was opened in 1799, for Mr Greville Ewing, who had left Lady Glenorchy Chapel in Edinburgh. It was popularly termed "the Tabernacle." From some dispute connected with the property of the church and other matters, the congregation erected a church in West Nile-street, and the "Tabernacle" was again converted into a circus. A few years after Dr Wardlaw got a small church built for him in Albion-street, known by the title of the "Temple," which was opened in 1803. From the classical taste, great learning and genuine piety which this divine displayed in his Sunday orations, he

its ministers were most handsomely rewarded by their voluntary flocks, it appears plain, from the Council minutes, that the pastors of the Establishment had not much to complain of from the Corporation on the score of stipend. In the course of little more than eighteen years, the stipends of the whole City clergy had been four times augmented, even in the face of a very long and able protest, made by the late Mr Robert Findlay in 1801, founded on the state of the town's finances.*

Amid the increasing comfort which Established church-goers obtained from the lately improved character of all the places of public worship in the City, and which pastors also enjoyed from advancing incomes, there was one thing connected with the whole ecclesiastical establishments, except, perhaps, the Episcopalians and Methodists, which remained a

soon became so popular as to require for his congregation a larger place of worship, and the handsome church in George's-street, (now, however, about to be converted into a Railway Station), was, in consequence, erected. Dr Wardlaw was born in Dalkeith in 1779, but came to Glasgow when only six months' old. His pious sire became a merchant, and was afterwards a baillie of the burgh. During the course of more than half-a-century, Dr Wardlaw delighted and instructed crowded audiences as the luminous and earnest expositor of the Bible; and, during that long career of usefulness, his constant theme may be said to have been, "For I am determined not to know anything among you, save Jesus Christ and him crucified!" While inculcating the doctrines of a pure morality, and dispensing the consolations which mercy and forgiveness hold out to the forlorn penitent, Dr Wardlaw was the ready and able controversialist, the defender of Evangelism against Unitarianism, and the champion of Voluntarism, in consistency with his own principles of Independence and the rights of conscience. Dr Alexander, in his "Life of Dr Wardlaw," published in 1856, gives an interesting description of his "Home Life," and prints several clever political riddles with which he used to amuse his children at the winter's hearth.

There is one among a number of far better ones:—

There is a little word contains
Every kind of sins and pains—
Prefix one letter, in a minute
Gold and silver tinkle in it:—
Another—it again sends forth
Sins and pains in south and north.

The answer was—the little word is "ill;" the prefix *t*, makes it "till;" and by another prefix of *s*, it is made *still*. Dr Wardlaw died in 1853, aged 74. Mr MacNee's portrait of this eminent Divine, gained for the artist a gold medal at the Paris Exhibition.

* The first addition was made 12th May, 1796, and was £35; the second on 4th September, 1801, was £50; the third on 24th May, 1808, was £50; and the fourth on 8d March, 1814, was £100. Mr Findlay's protest, in 1801, against the augmentation was founded on the following state of the City Funds at that time:—

	Income.	Expenditure.
1796,.....	£8,325 19 2 ...	£13,542 2 2
1797,.....	8,943 4 8 ...	9,832 4 0
1798,.....	8,668 7 7 ...	10,475 15 3
1799,.....	9,296 2 0 ...	10,141 19 3
1800,.....	9,817 12 3 ...	11,199 4 9

showing a deficiency, during five years, of £10,139 19s 9d.—*Council Minutes.*

crying evil, to all at least who had the bump of Time and Tune developed in their crania, and that was, the state of the psalmody. The "giving out of the line," as it was called—which in earlier days was absolutely necessary from the want of Bibles, and from ignorance, on the part of many hearers, of even the alphabet—was still unnecessarily practised in some of what were called the more *orthodox* kirks, where, especially, there also appeared to be a strong liking for vocal discord.* It is easy to conceive how the immediate followers of John Knox, in their hatred of greasy monks and their detestation of Popery and its mummeries, should consider the Gregorean Chaunt, when sung by a chapter, or an accompanied madrigal, when echoed by a choir, to be little less than sacrilege. It can also be understood how the stern Covenanters, in the midst of the determined and fearful conflict which they so nobly maintained with the bloody combatants for Prelacy, should have regarded the organ as an instrument of Satan, and the responses of the Litany as little less than profanation. But when the combat about creeds and essentials had been settled, and when peace had been established, and every man was permitted to worship his Creator according to his own version of the Sacred Volume, it certainly does appear strange that that glorious art, which almost from the beginning of time has been used to aid and to excite devotional feeling—that art, which of all others man feels best calculated for pouring forth praises to Him who made men capable of praising him—that art, which in all ages and

* There was certainly more decorum now observed by the people while in church than at a former period. Men did not sit with their hats on in the pew until the minister ascended the pulpit stair, nor did they clap their hands instantly on their heads when the blessing was pronounced. Loud coughing and constant snuffing were less indulged in, while the discordant roaring of the psalmody was happily for all with *ears* not so universally indulged in. There was one characteristic, however, of an anterior period, which still universally prevailed, and that was the long

catalogue of intimations which the precentor read out before the first forenoon prayer, such as, "Remember in prayer a man afflicted in body and mind—a young man at sea—a family going abroad—a person about to undergo a dangerous operation—a man under sentence of death," &c. &c. It was said, that among many intimations, a precentor, in one of the City Churches, read out, "Please send more weft for the web, and the balance of cash to J. B. Condorrat," which had been written on the back of one of his prayer remembrancers.

in all churches has been made the vehicle of the penitent's woe and of the Redeemer's exaltation, should have so long remained, in this the land of our habitation—the land, too, so famous for its secular music—to be so little cherished, nay, so long and so shamefully neglected. If the Creator has given us voices whereby we can approach perfection in the execution of secular music, why should we not strain every nerve to sound with equal perfection the praises of Jehovah? Why should not the psalmody of our churches be at least equal to the music of our drawing-rooms? Why, in fine, should not the united voices of Christians be as *harmonious* in their praises as, it is hoped, they are in their prayers?

Whether it was that some such sentiments as those we have just hazarded were beginning to be entertained by almost all the more enlightened and less bigoted citizens, touching the improvement of the church music of Glasgow, it is at least certain that, in the year 1806 a bold attempt was made by Dr Ritchie, of St Andrew's Church, backed by the whole of his fashionable and intelligent congregation, to obtain the use of an organ, as an accompaniment to the church psalmody. The proposal was brought in regular form before the Heritors, by a memorial addressed to the Magistrates and Council, who—knowing full well the intolerant spirit that has too frequently characterised the West of Scotland, and rendered it ever a prey to over-zealous churchmen—refused to give any deliverance thereon, until a guiding report could be obtained on the matter from their then new and able legal adviser, Mr Reddie. Before, however, the opinion of the cautious Assessor could be got, some bigoted and gossiping councillor noised abroad the sacrilegious project, which immediately roused the intolerant spirit of the Glasgow Presbytery, who at once saw, in this reform, the most insidious and fatal of all engines to destroy the venerable Kirk of Scotland. The *tender* conscience of the redoubtable Mr Lapslie of Campsie was at once stung—the *unimaginative* brain of Dr Rennie of Kilsyth was at once on fire—and the soft and placid tempered Dr M'Lean of Gorbals was absolutely roused to frenzy. The "Church in danger" was now the clerical cry; and the cry was made loud enough to excite not

only a commotion throughout the whole Presbyterian district, but an angry discussion at every tea and dinner table in the City. Every old tabby in the town was heard lamenting the deep degeneracy of modern times, and whistling through her false teeth anathemas against the emulators of "*whistling kirks*;" while good religious men, who knew much better, were unhappily seen pandering to the vulgar prejudices of the moment.

At length the First Town-Clerk laid his long and well-concocted opinion on the Council table, in which he stated that, while he personally had no possible objections to, nay, rather approved of the introduction of the organ into church worship, he, at the same time, as the legal adviser of the Corporation, must counsel the Magistrates neither to interfere in nor consider the matter in question, ay and until the sanction of the Ecclesiastical Court be obtained for such an innovation in the public worship of the Kirk of Scotland. It may be easily supposed that the advice given was most greedily adopted, by a council who had each totally distinct views on the subject, and the consequence was that Dr Ritchie's memorial lay on the table without any official answer.* In the course of time, however, the lovers

* The following is an excerpt from the able Memorial of the Minister and Congregation of St Andrew's, to the Magistrates and Council of Glasgow, as heritors of the parish:—

"We are fully persuaded that, in the execution of our plan, we violate no law, either of the Church or of the State. We give no offence to the prejudices of our people, for the congregation are all of one mind. We bring no new burden on the Heritors, for the whole of the expense we bind ourselves to defray. We prescribe no rule of conduct to others; we only adopt what we think and what we feel to be for our own edification. We encroach on no sacred privilege—no civil right of any man or body of men in the kingdom. Acting thus within the limits of the law of the land, of the laws of the Church, and of the obligations of good neighbourhood, we cannot entertain a doubt that our scheme shall not only be permitted but en-

couraged by our enlightened Heritors, who, we know, are ambitious of promoting every rational improvement—who will observe, with pleasure, our attempt to advance in the knowledge and practice of psalmody—and will gladly concur in the endeavour to rescue our national character from the reproach of having almost entirely neglected the celebration of sacred music. Our Heritors, the Magistrates of one of the first commercial Cities of Europe, will thus give new evidence to mankind that the genius of Commerce is not the contracted spirit of hostility to the Liberal Arts, but the enlivening sun of Science, dispelling, in its progress, the gloomy fogs of prejudice, that have too long benumbed the energies and restrained the feelings of our country. Glasgow has the honour of having first made the public proposal of introducing into one of its churches the most perfect of musical instruments, and of employing it for the generous purpose of

of harmony showed that they were not to be balked by the abettors of discord; and, without further leave being asked from either Council or Presbytery, an organ was placed in St Andrew's Church, and the congregation, as fearless of the taunts of heterodoxy as of clerical threats and denunciations, joined the full-toned diapason, in the Old Hundredth Psalm, on the last Sunday of August, 1807.

On hearing that overt and unpardonable act had been committed, the Presbytery was roused to madness; while Provost M'Kenzie, equally inflamed, summoned the Council to action. The lengthy correspondence which had taken place between the Chief Magistrate and the Minister of St Andrew's Church, relative to playing the organ on the Sunday in question, was read and considered; and, while the Provost loudly protested against so great and grievous an offence, committed by this refractory portion of the Kirk, the Town Council, at the same time, merely agreed not to withdraw the formal intimation which had been made of the fact to the Presbytery. Matters continued in this rather unsatisfactory state till the 8th January, 1808, when Dr Ritchie received an appointment to the High Church of Edinburgh; and, having no doubt been already sufficiently disgusted with the conduct of certain of his co-presbyters, he at once accepted the call to the capital, and left posterity to fight, at some more favourable epoch, for that which he had so manfully but unsuccessfully advocated.

Before the Doctor, however, could well be loosed from his charge in Glasgow, the Presbytery seemed resolved to give him a parting kick. For this purpose, they took the earliest opportunity of bringing his musical conduct before the reverend Court; and after several of the most violent and wordy objectors had poured out their venom on their brother and his heterodox flock, they succeeded in getting a majority of the meet-

tuning the public voice for the exercise of praise; and the present Lord Provost [Hamilton], Magistrates, and Council will, we doubt not, eagerly embrace the opportunity of accomplishing a measure that will give addi-

tional lustre to their names, and render the period of their administration the opening of a new era in the annals of our national advancement."—*Council Records*.

ing to agree to the following absurd resolution :—"The Presbytery did and hereby do declare, that the use of organs in the public worship of God is contrary to the *law of the land*, and to the *law and constitution of the Established Church*; and, therefore, the Presbytery did and hereby do prohibit the use of organs in all churches and chapels within their bounds." Against which finding, Principal Taylor, Dr Ranken, Dr M'Gill, Mr Davidson, and Mr Jack protested. Here the matter may be said to have ended, except that the Presbytery appointed a Committee to answer Dr Ritchie's letter, which they did at great length; and the answer, being approved of, was placed on their records. On thanks being thereafter moved to the Committee for their labours, the following names were added to the original dissenters,—Dr William Taylor, Junior, Dr Lockhart, and Dr Ritchie. While the subject thus created, for many months, much discussion and not a little personal feeling among the inhabitants, and no small bickering in the Presbytery, it gave birth, at the same time, to a pungent satirical poem, entitled "Dulness," in which certain of Dr Ritchie's clerical opponents were pretty smartly lashed*—to a printed volume,† in defence of the majority of the Presbytery—and to a very clever caricature, wherein the honest Doctor is represented on his way to

* This poetical squib was published in 1807. The poem commences with an account of the goddess *Dulness*, wandering over the world in search of votaries to own her sway; and at last, coming to Glasgow, she proceeds through an "arched gate, where multitudes in deep impatience wait." Entering the session-house, she listened, in hope of here finding what she urgently sought for. The first who rose pleaded the cause of Music—

"With honest warmth, 'twas much the good man said,

At which the goddess trembled—half afraid.
'What!' cried she, 'must I still an exile be?
Oh! reason's child, thou hast no part in me.'
Just as she spoke the great Profundus rose,
Broad was his forehead, pointed was his nose;
His swelling cheek and wildly rolling eye,
Betoken'd pride, that aim'd at something high;
Fat had he grown beneath the royal hand,
A fam'd Protector of a sinking land;

(For much he talk'd, in troublous times now past,
And got a pension for his talk at last.)
Man of great words, but man of little sense,
Now rise, and use thy bolsterous eloquence;
Be thou the mighty bulwark to defend
The Church from all the dangers that impend;
Rise, and display thy law, thy classic lore—
Each innovation of the times deplore—
Censure whate'er thy fathers did not know,
And all thy pedantry and dulness show.
And much he spoke—the goddess, foe to sense,
Listen'd, with joy, to his frothy eloquence;
She inly hall'd her kingdom now begun,
And hall'd Profundus an adopted son."

† This volume is entitled "A Statement of the proceedings of the Presbytery of Glasgow relative to the use of an Organ in St. Andrew's Church, in the public worship of God—Glasgow, 1809." This is, of course, a very one-sided statement, and is, moreover, written in a very angry spirit.

Edinburgh, with an organ slung over his shoulders, playing, with all his heart and soul, "P'll gang nae mair to yon toun!"

The history of the Corporation of Glasgow, during those twenty eventful years, is just what might have been expected from men who really had no personal object to serve, and who conscientiously attempted, by their conduct, to be the reflex of the enlightened minds of the citizens. From the well-kept record of the proceedings of that body, it is quite plain that, however absurd may have been the system of self-election, by which a particular coterie could always keep themselves or their friends in power, yet it is certain that in the management of civic affairs, the persons who then ruled proved themselves as patriotic and honest as any band of corporators have since done, even though emanating from the popular will. Independent of the many momentous matters, specially arising out of the war, which called for municipal assistance and control—such as raising money for the defence of the country, for equipping volunteers, for laying on assessments for militia-men's wives, contributing towards the erection of monuments to those who had fallen in battle, or gained fame in the senate, and for conducting the various rejoicings which followed the intelligence of each new victory—the civic authorities of that day showed themselves, also, to have been actively alive to every plan which was calculated to improve the appearance, health, and wellbeing of the City, or to maintain the credit, advance the prosperity, and increase the comfort of the citizens. Among the beneficial measures adopted for the improvement of the City, may be mentioned the first Act for the establishment of a Police in Glasgow*—the erection of a new wooden bridge across the Clyde at the south end of Saltmarket-street, † a desideratum after the stone bridge had been carried away—extended improvements of the Clyde and harbour ‡—the erection of new Court-houses, public Offices, and Jail, near the Green§—

* This was passed in 1800, and a piece of plate was voted to Provost Craigie for his services on that occasion.

† This bridge was erected in 1803.

‡ In 1809 the Act was passed authorising these improvements.

§ The foundation-stone of these buildings was laid by Provost Black, on the 18th September, 1810.

and the conversion of the ground under the pillars or piazzas, in the neighbourhood of the Cross, into shops.*

While the Corporators at the beginning of the century were probably right, as they were certainly instrumental in changing the whole character of the shop property at the Cross, upon the perhaps sound plea of public necessity and of corporate profit, it appears that their successors, in the year 1814, were on the point of committing an act which would have deprived Glasgow of one not only of its best-known landmarks, but of its most striking monuments. It may, perhaps, be remembered that when the public Offices of the Corporation and the Court of Justiciary were removed from the Cross to the south end of the Saltmarket, the famous old Tolbooth, associated with so many historical reminiscences, was sold; and it then became a moot point whether or not the beautiful crown-capped spire, with its musical chime, should also be sacrificed to the argued utilitarianism of a few feet broader roadway, at the neck of the High-street. The Vandal project, to render this ancient monument a quarry, was solemnly brought before the Civic Council, and lay there fortunately several weeks for consideration, when happily for the honour of Glasgow and the taste of the majority of its municipal managers, the project—which could only have been instigated by personal interest or ignorant vulgarity—was thrown overboard; and the famous Cross Steeple, which our forefathers regarded as one of the chief beacons of our City, was left to speak its ancient tales and souvenirs to coming generations.†

* The first encroachment made on the old piazzas—which had been so much admired by Morer and Defoe, and which succeeding generations regarded with so much fondness and preserved with so much care—was made on 3d January, 1801, when £5 per square yard was paid to the Town for the ground taken. By the sale of this ground, the Corporation procured a large sum of money. On 16th November, 1803, a piece of plate was voted to Mr John Morrison, late Deacon-Convener, for the great attention paid by

him to the sale of the areas under the piazzas, from which the Town had derived so great advantage.—*Council Records.*

† On the 4th May, 1814, “the Magistrates and Council resolve, by a majority of 15 to 9, that the old Steeple at the Cross be preserved, supported, and repaired.” In those days, the names of members who were in favour and against any project were never taken down, else we should certainly have paraded the minority, to prevent others following their Gothic example.

Among the other measures more particularly calculated to improve the general and individual comfort of the citizens, the following may be alluded to:—Greater attention paid to the paving and cleaning of the streets—the lighting of the leading thoroughfares—the encouragement given to bringing a plentiful supply of water into the City—the adoption of vaccine inoculation among all classes, as an antidote to that cruel disease which had so long been decimating the young, or marring the beauty of those who survived the scourge—and, above all, the securing food for the great mass of the community, during the dreadful famine which occurred at the close of the last century, although the loss connected therewith, the citizens, with that “impatience of taxation” which is always most felt by those most able to sustain it, refused to pay,—conduct which may well induce future Corporators to pause ere they advance any money through public clamour, unless, at the same time, it is accompanied by a public assurance of honourable repayment.*

When we mention these Corporate acts, we may, perhaps, be pardoned for alluding to the men who may be supposed to have given a particular impetus to each of them—we mean the seven gentlemen who, during those twenty years, wore the double chain of office and sported the velvet coat, bag-wig, and other insignia of the Lord Provost. Of these gentlemen, two rose to be Members of Parliament, while one of them occupied the Civic Chair thrice during twelve years, and another twice during six. The fact is, that the two latter personages seem to have divided between them, for many long years, the various high offices, not only in the Corporation, but likewise in the Merchants’ House and Hutcheson’s Hospital.

* The cost of the grain purchased by the Corporation and committee of citizens during 1800, amounted to £117,500, upon which there was a loss of about 15 per cent.; although the sum subscribed to meet the loss was £18,600, the ultimate cost to the Corporation connected with supplying food for the lower classes during the dearth, amounted to £7,611 2s 5d. On the 7th of February, 1803, a

Bill was introduced into Parliament, to tax the inhabitants for the money expended by the Corporation in providing corn, &c., during the dearth of 1799–1800; but, on account of the general opposition offered by the Trades’ House and other public bodies, the measure was abandoned on 6th May, 1803.—*Council Minutes.*

Whether it was that these repeated honours were heaped upon them on account of their peculiar capacity for public business, or from the want of other first-class men willing to undertake the offices, it is not now easy to determine; but it is quite certain that they as well as the other gentlemen who filled the Civic Chair for those twenty years, so conducted themselves, as to merit the respect, esteem, and thanks of their fellow-citizens.*

Of the numerous Bailies who were from year to year, under Providence and self-election, selected from the Council "to decree justice" on the bench of the Police-office and in the Council *Chaumer*, or to judge of the quality of fresh herrings arriving at the Broomielaw—it is perhaps enough to say that, fortunately for them, the public press had not as yet assumed a critical surveillance over magisterial conduct; and that they were consequently permitted to occupy the prominent positions to which they had been elevated, with all the honours which were then willingly paid to men who sported gold chains, black coats, and white neckcloths every lawful day, and wore cocked hats on Sunday.† While the great mass of the citizens were thus wisely paying deference to "the powers that be," it cannot be denied that a wag was occasionally found taking pleasure either in criticising some magisterial oration from the Police bench, or attempting to raise a laugh at some judicial prank, when mingling with kindred spirits round the hilarious Club table. Poetical squibs were also pretty common in those days; and there were not a few peculiarly directed against even some of our ablest Corporators. A well known stanza from one of those satires was levelled against two very worthy Bailies of the

* The following is a list of Lord Provosts elected from 1796 to 1816:—

1796—James Macdowall, Esq.
1798—Laurence Craigie, Esq.
1800—John Hamilton, Esq.
1802—Laurence Craigie, Esq.
1804—John Hamilton, Esq.
1806—James M'Kenzie, Esq.
1808—James Black, Esq.
1810—John Hamilton, Esq.

1812—Kirkman Finlay, Esq., M.P.

1814—Henry Monteith, Esq., M.P.

† The Bailie of the River, better known by the appellation of the *Water Bailie*, or still better by the sobriquet of *Skate*, was, in those halcyon days, at least for him, presented with a sample of every boatful of fresh herrings, and of dried ling or cod, that arrived at the harbour.

period, who, however, happily enjoyed the hit as much as its author. It was as follows :—

“ If, in our Courts a stranger keeks,
His eye meets neither squires nor bankers;
But *judges* who shape leather breeks,
And *justices* who souther tankars !”

As a historical fact, however, it may be mentioned that, in the first year of the century (31st July, 1801), the number of Bailies was increased by two, to meet the increasing demands which the new duties of a Police Act had made on their time; and what is perhaps equally worthy of remembrance, that, about nine or ten years after, the Bailie of the River and the Chief Magistrate of Gorbals were each presented with a gold badge of office, like their other brethren of the bench, and which, it may be supposed, they respectively valued more as a mark of public confidence than as a matter of private glorification !*

From the beginning of the reign of the first to that of the last seven Provosts to whom we have alluded, a total and complete change had taken place among the whole officials of the Corporation. Of all those who filled the various legal and administrative situations of the City in 1796, there was not a single countenance that was not changed during the succeeding twenty years. The famous Town-Clerks, Messrs Orr and Wilson,† had each, in his turn, parted with his pen and signet; the respectable Chamberlain, Mr Walter Logan, had for ever closed his cash-book;‡ the long-tried Master of Works, Mr Smellie,§ had passed his last quarterly accounts; honest Joshua Campbell, who daily tinkled the Music Bells, had played his final melody;|| the whole Grammar-school

* A chain was voted to the River Bailie on 20th February, 1810, and to the Bailie of Gorbals on 9th June, 1812.

† On 20th December, 1799, Mr Wilson resigned his office of Town-Clerk; and Mr Richard Henderson, W.S., was elected to that office on 13th January, 1800. On the death of Mr Orr, Mr James Reddie, Advocate, was elected, on 6th Jan., 1804, First Town-Clerk.

‡ Mr James Spreull was elected to this office on 8th May, 1798.

§ Mr James Cleland was elected Superintendent of Public Works on the 6th September, 1814.

|| Mr John Weir, late haberdasher, was appointed to play the Music Bells on 17th March, 1801.

Masters, Gatty Wilson among the rest, had for ever laid down their taws ;* poor Bell Geordie had been deprived of his scarlet coat and skullat ; the Jailor, Robert Hamilton, had given up his dreaded keys, and was no longer seen looking over the *hauf* door for customers, for the porter, ale, and even spirits which were then sold (*mirabile dictu!*) within the prison ; while the ill-conditioned and boy-hooted Jock Sutherland, the Hangman, had at length got to the end of his own tether !

Among the many individuals, in addition to those to whom we have already elsewhere alluded, who rendered themselves remarkable by their dress, figure, or character, there were none who, for a long time, occupied this peculiar position on the Trongate more conspicuously than Captain Patoun, Mr David Dale, Dr Porteous, and Dr Findlay. Every sunshine day, and sometimes even amid shower and storm, about the close of the past and the commencement of the present century, was the worthy Captain, in the Dutch service, seen parading the *Plainstones*, opposite his own residence in the Trongate, donned in a suit of snuff-coloured brown or "genty drab," his long spare limbs encased in blue striped stockings, with shoes and buckles, and sporting ruffles of the finest cambric at his wrists, while adown his back hung a long cue, and on his head was perched a small three-cocked hat, which, with a *politesse tout á fait Française*, he invariably took off when saluting a friend. Captain Patoun, while a denizen of the camp, had studied well the noble art of fence, and was looked upon as a most accomplished swordsman, which might be easily discovered from his happy but threatening manner of handling his cane, when sallying from his own domicile towards the Coffee-room, which he usually entered about two o'clock, to study the news of the day in the pages of the *Courier*. The gallant Captain frequently indulged, like Othello, in speaking

"Of moving incidents by flood and field,
Of hair-breadth 'scapes f' the imminent deadly breach,"

and of his own brave doings on the tented field—"at Minden and at

* Mr Chrystal was appointed, on 17th September, 1805, to succeed Mr Wilson.

Dettingen"—particularly when seated round a bowl of his favourite cold punch, made with limes from his own estate in Trinidad, and with water newly drawn from the Westport well. He was, in fact, a worthy, though remarkable character, and fully entitled, not only to the epithets bestowed upon him by the late able Editor of the *Quarterly Review*, Mr Lockhart,* when he calls him

"A prince of worthy fellows, and a pretty man also;"

but, likewise, to the touching lament put into the mouth of Dr Scott, the great odontist of the *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, when he is made to sing—

"But at last the Captain sicken'd, and grew worse from day to day,
And all miss'd him in the Coffee-room, from which now he stay'd away;
On Sabbaths, too, the wee Kirk made a melancholy show,
All for wanting of the presence of our venerable beau.
Oh we ne'er shall see the like of Captain Patoun, no mo!
And in spite of all that Cleghorn and Corkindale could do,
It was plain, from twenty symptoms, that death was in his view:
So the Captain made his test'ment, and submitted to his foe;
And we laid him by the Ram's-horn Kirk—'tis the way we all must go.
Oh we ne'er shall see the like of Captain Patoun, no mo!"†

Perhaps among the many philanthropists for whom Glasgow has been

* John Gibson Lockhart, was born in the manse of Cambusnethan, in June, 1794; and came with his father, the Rev. Dr Lockhart, to Glasgow in 1796. After passing his youth in the Grammar School and University, he obtained one of Snell's bursaries, and entered Balliol College, Oxford, in 1809. After completing his studies, and making a tour on the continent, he proceeded to Edinburgh to study Scotch law, and in 1816, passed advocate. More attached to literature than the law, he commenced the career of a man of letters, and, in 1817, became one of the leading contributors to Blackwood's Magazine. In 1819, he published "Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk," which excited general attention. Becoming acquainted with Sir Walter Scott, he in 1820, became his son-in-law, by marrying his eldest daughter. In the course of a few years, he wrote successively, "Valerius," "Reginald Dalton," "Matthew Wald," and

"Adam Blair;" and in 1823, his elegant translations from the Spanish Ballads. These were followed by the lives of "Napoleon Bonaparte" and of "Robert Burns." In 1825, he was appointed, as successor of Gifford, to the editorship of the *Quarterly Review*, and thereupon removed to London till 1858, when, from bad health, he was obliged to resign his important office. Having in vain tried the climate of Italy as a restorative, he returned to Scotland, and after residing a short time with his brother at Milton Lockhart, he was conveyed to Abbotsford to be tended by his daughter, and there died on the 25th November, 1854.

† The Captain was a son of Dr David Patoun, a physician in Glasgow, and long resided with his two maiden sisters and an old servant, Nelly, in the tenement opposite the old Exchange, at the Cross, which had been left him by his parent.

celebrated, none held a higher place than David Dale, whose short and corpulent figure formed a perfect contrast on the Trongate to that of Captain Patoun.* During the last years of the century, it may be truly affirmed of this able and worthy gentleman, that he was always found ready to forward every scheme calculated to benefit his fellow-men, and particularly his fellow-citizens, whether that scheme might be to advance their mercantile and manufacturing interests, to ameliorate the condition of the outcast or orphan, or to reclaim the vicious and the criminal. Although a native of Stewarton, Mr Dale, from his long residence in Glasgow (having come to it when in his twenty-fourth year, and spent therein forty-three years), may well be looked upon as one of her own sons. He first commenced business in the High-street, in a shop five doors north of the Cross, for which he paid five pounds of rent; but thinking even this too much for him, he sub-let the one-half to a watchmaker for fifty shillings! In these small premises, however, he contrived to carry on a pretty extensive business in French yarns, which he imported from Flanders, till, being appointed in 1783 agent for the Royal Bank, the watchmaker's shop was converted into the bank-office, and there that establishment remained till its removal in 1798 to St Andrew's-square.† Impressed with the value of Arkwright's inventions, he set about erecting the cotton-mills at Lanark, which he soon accomplished, and prosecuted cotton-spinning with singular success. He was also instrumental in erecting the mills at Catrine, and at Spinningdale in Sutherlandshire. Mr Dale was not, however, content with the spinning of cotton; he joined other parties in the manufacture of cotton cloth, in the dyeing of Turkey-red, and in an inkle-factory, while he himself continued the import of Flanders yarn. Although

† There is a good effigy of Mr Dale in *Kay's Edinburgh Portraits*, and in the "Morning Walk" in *Stewart's Glasgow*. Among the many stories told in illustration of his short, stout figure, the following is one of the best:—Having stated to a friend, that he had slipped on the ice and "fallen all his length"—"Be thankful, sir, it was

not all your breadth," was the apt reply.

* Mr Dale built, in 1783, a spacious house at the south-west corner of Charlotte-street, at a cost of £6000, which, with its large garden, has since been let by Mrs Moses M'Culloch, to the Roman Catholics for a convent, and then sold by her to the Eye Infirmary which it now is.

one or other of those businesses, and particularly that of the bank, might be supposed to have been sufficient for the attention of one man, it was not so with Mr Dale; for, while he conducted successfully all the important enterprises in which he embarked, we find him devoting both time and money to various benevolent schemes, and also discharging the onerous duties of a City Bailie, first in 1791, and again in 1794. Mr Dale, though at first a member of the Established Church, and sitting under the ministry of Dr Gillies of the College Church, ere long seceded from it, and joined Mr Archibald Paterson, Mr Matthew Alexander, and others, in forming a Congregational Church, which first met in a private house, and thereafter in a meeting-house in Greyfriars'-wynd, which was erected by Mr Paterson at his own expense, and which, from the circumstance of that gentleman being a candlemaker, was long known by the appellation of the "Candle Kirk." Within the walls of this unpretending church, Mr Dale for many years acted as the Christian pastor, and fairly outlived the popular dislike and clamour which was raised against those who dared to preach without having passed through the portals of a university divinity-hall.* But though a decided sectarian, he was altogether destitute of that bigotry which too often belongs to such bodies, offering at all times his purse and his support to every Christian scheme, by whatsoever clerical party it might have originated. He was, in short, respected by the wealthy and beloved by the poor; and when he bade a last adieu to a City which his talents and industry had certainly advanced, and which his philanthropy and religious example had improved, he was universally lamented

* When Mr Dale began to preach, he was hooted and jostled on the streets, and was frequently forced to take shelter under some friendly roof. Against the meeting-house itself stones and other missiles were hurled, till the roof, windows, and other parts of the building were injured. This feeling, however, soon passed away; and when Mr Dale

was elected a Bailie, his brother Magistrates, while they did not deem it proper to press him to accompany them to the Wynd Church, could not think of allowing a brother Bailie to go unescorted to any place of worship; and it was at once arranged that a portion of the City officers, with their halberts, should attend the Dissenter to the "Candle Kirk."

as one of the ablest merchants, best magistrates, and most benevolent sons.*

Among the City clergy, about the beginning of the century, there were few more remarkable than Dr Porteous. He was a tall, dark-complexioned man, with a commanding appearance. While pacing, with solemn step, he was at once recognised from the magnificent wig which he regularly wore, and which though not always in the most perfect order, was particularly remarkable for its size and symmetry, even in those days when such decorations of the head were commonly exhibited by the senior clergy.†

* A very able sketch of the life of Mr Dale was lately printed in Chambers' Biographical Dictionary, from the pen of the late Mr Andrew Liddell of this City, a gentleman of a kindred spirit, and whose loss was equally bewailed by the worthiest of his fellow-townsmen. Mr Dale had one son, who died in 1789, when in his 7th year, and five daughters, all of whom survived him. Mr Dale was "of a cheerful temperament, of easy access, lively and communicative, and when in the company of friends, he freely relaxed all formal restraints." He had a good musical taste, and occasionally sung some of the old Scotch songs with great effect, particularly the "Flowers of the Forest," with such intense feeling as to draw tears from his audience.

† Dr William Porteous was the son of the minister of Monzievairst, in Perthshire, and was first ordained at Whitburn. From thence he was translated to the Wynd Church of Glasgow in 1770, where, for a long time and on many occasions, he acted a conspicuous part. During the riots occasioned by the proposed relaxation of the penal statutes against Popery, to which we have elsewhere alluded, he came forward zealously on the popular side of the question, and was accused of having encouraged, if not instigated the anti-Catholic violence which ended in the destruction of a place of worship and a considerable amount of pri-

vate property belonging to a Papist. Some years after, Dr Porteous turned his attention to the management of the Town's Hospital, and introduced a system of conducting its affairs, involving a more strict investigation of the claims of paupers to relief, than had been followed previously. The measure was most unpopular with those whom it affected. A common cry in the streets was—

"Porteous and the dell
Buff the beggars weel."

Even his family were insulted and hooted at, as "Buff the beggar's wife and daughters." His system of inspection, nevertheless, stood its ground, and was acted on, with slight changes, till the recent alteration of the Poor law. Dr Porteous was an original member of the Glasgow Society of the Sons of the Clergy, and took an active part in framing its constitution and directing its early proceedings. He was its president in 1792-93, and always retained a warm interest in its success and prosperity. During the keen political excitement which followed the French Revolution, and divided the country at the re-commencement of the war, he, although previously regarded as inclining to Republicanism, took a decided part in support of Government. He became chaplain to the first Regiment of Glasgow Volunteers, and preached before them a sermon which was much talked of on account of the strong

The numerous changes which the first few years of the nineteenth century had produced on many things, and particularly on the outward habiliments of all classes of the community, failed to alter the costume of the City clergy. The reverend doctors of the Church still religiously adhered to the clerical cut of coat—to breeches, silk stockings, and buckles—and above all to cocked hats; and among those, there was none more remarkable than Dr Robert Findlay, the Professor of Divinity, who even sported a peculiarity of an anterior age, after all his brethren had discarded it. Dr Findlay may, in fact, be fairly called the last of the *storied wigs*. Pigtailed were still plentiful, but a full-bottomed wig was only to be met with on the caput of the Professor of Divinity. The appearance of this old gentleman, either on the street or in the College Hall, was indeed striking and venerable. A figure never very large, but shrunk and attenuated by age, was surmounted by a full-bottomed wig and cocked hat, under the weight of which it seemed to totter. But his mild eye and benevolent expression of countenance secured the deference of the citizens and the affection of his students; while his learning and liberality, and his courteous and kind demeanour, inspired the latter at once with reverence and gratitude.*

While those well known and most respectable persons were, during the

language applied by the preacher to the Republican rulers of France and their abettors in this country. Their proceedings were compared to Milton's description of Pandæmonium, when Satan gave the signal, and *all hell rose in a mass*. On the erection of St George's Church in 1807, Dr Porteous and his congregation removed to it, from the humble place of worship in the Wynd, which has since undergone not a few transmutations. Dr Porteous was twice married. Before settling in Glasgow—first, to Miss Moore of Stirling, sister to Dr Moore, the well-known author, and aunt to General Sir John Moore, by whom he left no family. By his second marriage he had children. His death took place at an advanced age; and he left behind him the character of a

sound divine, a man of considerable talent, and a dexterous politician.

* Robert Findlay, D.D., was the son of Mr William Findlay of Waxford, Ayrshire, who was born in 1686, and after concealment for some time, was baptised by the Rev. Mr Osborne, by the benefit of indulgence. As a curious illustration of altered times, it may be stated that when this gentleman was studying logic in Glasgow, under Mr John Loudon, he bed and board to Mrs Finnie, near the College-gate, was £25 Scots, per quarter. He married in 1715, and the Doctor was the only child of this marriage, being born in 1721. Dr Findlay was first ordained minister at Stevenston in 1744, and then at Galston, Ayrshire, in 1745. He was translated to the Low Church, Paisley, and after-

close of last century, filling the public eye, and exciting the public talk of Glasgow citizens, there was, about the same period, a fair and beautiful boy, with a mild and cheerful disposition, who might every day be met hurrying down the High-street, in a scarlet toga, and turning into the University gateway, as the tinkling bell of that ancient seminary was summoning the students to their class-rooms. The youth we allude to was then the obscure Thomas Campbell, now the world-known poet, who at that period occupied a small room in a house on the north-west side of High-street, within which the dawning dreams of those "Pleasures of Hope," which he afterwards so well illustrated in his immortal verse, first flitted athwart his poetic fancy. It was in the solitude of this upper floor chamber, that, by dint of indomitable industry and undoubted genius, he fully mastered the difficulties of the Latin and Greek classics, and thereby gained not only every prize for which he contended at the University, but likewise won a bursary, for which he stood in no little need.* It was also within this small apartment that he penned the poetical version of the Greek plays of Aristophanes and Æschylus, and particularly that of "The Clouds," which, at the time, was accounted the very best performance

wards to the Ram's-horn Church, Glasgow, on the 25th March, 1756. On 6th January, 1788, he was admitted Professor of Divinity in the College and University of Glasgow; and died at a very advanced age in 1814. Dr Findlay entered Glasgow College as a student in 1785; and while there he paid only £1 1s a-month for board: it is stated that he paid, in fees, one and a-half guineas for the public classes, one guinea for the private, and two and a-half guineas to Mr Dick, professor of natural philosophy. After attending divinity in Edinburgh, he finished his theological education as a student at the University of Leyden, and was a very learned man. His vindication of the sacred works of Josephus, from various misrepresentations of Voltaire, published in 1770, is a proof of this. So highly was this work esteemed by Dr Watson, late Bishop of Landaff, that he took

every opportunity of expressing his respect for the author. As professor of Divinity, Dr Findlay's lectures were remarkable for their learning and their liberality. But his course was so full and extended that, it was said, it took seventeen sessions to go over it. One student, on being asked what he had heard during the session which had closed, replied that he had "heard the illustration of an attribute and a-half!" and another remarked that, "during his attendance, the Professor had hung nearly the whole session on one of the horns of the altar!" During the latter years of his life, either for the greater purity of the atmosphere, or for more convenient access to his class-room, Dr Findlay lived chiefly in the highest floor of his house.

* Thomas Campbell in 1792 was nominated by the Magistrates to Archbishop Leighton's bursary for six years.—*Council Records.*

that had ever been presented within the wall of the College.* Little did he imagine when, for seven years, he was pacing the High-street, the unobserved of the crowd which even then thronged that bustling locality, that he should one day return to be "the observed of all observers;"

* Thomas Campbell was born in Glasgow on 27th July, 1777, his father being a Virginia merchant. The latter, during the last twenty years of his life, was in narrow circumstances, which arose from suffering pecuniary losses, amounting, it is believed, to £20,000, consequent on the American war. He, however, honourably fulfilled all his own engagements. Thomas was the tenth and youngest child of his parents, and was born in his father's sixty-seventh year—an age, it is somewhat remarkable, at which he himself died. While at the University, he commenced writing poetry, being then only thirteen years of age; and having got one of his juvenile poems printed, in order to defray its cost, he sold copies of it to the students at a penny each. It is said that several persons at one time remembered this beautiful intelligent boy standing at the College-gate, disposing of this his first printed lucubration. On leaving the College, he soon after became a tutor in a private family residing in Mull, where, amid the magnificent scenery of that island, he planned and wrote a considerable portion of the "Pleasures of Hope." Thence he removed to Edinburgh, where he published his celebrated poem in 1799, being then only twenty-two years of age. On the profits of this successful work, which went through four editions in one year, he travelled to Hamburgh, and made a tour through Germany; and, when there, witnessed the battle of Hohenlinden, which at once raised his lyre to the well-known spirit-stirring picture of that deadly struggle. On his return from the Continent he proceeded to London, where he was at once admitted into the best literary society, and was introduced by Sir James Mackintosh to the convivial parties of the King of Clubs—a place dedicated to the meetings of the reigning wits of the metropolis. He soon, however, returned

to Edinburgh, where he wrote several of his minor poems and ballads. In 1803 he determined to remove to London, as the best field for literary exertion; and in the autumn of the same year, he married his cousin, Miss Matilda Sinclair of Greenock, and made choice of the village of Sydenham as his residence, where he remained for eighteen years. Here he published, anonymously, "Annals of Great Britain, from the Accession of George III. till the Peace of Amiens." Through the interest of Mr Fox, he received, shortly after that statesman's death, a pension of £300. After this period, Campbell became a working drudge to the booksellers; and his opinion of bibliopoles in general, does not seem to have risen from his connection with them, as it is related of him, that, on being invited to a booksellers' dinner, soon after Pam, one of the trade, had been executed by order of Napoleon, and being asked for a toast, he, with great gravity, proposed to drink the health of Bonaparte! The company were amazed at such a toast, and asked for an explanation of it. "Gentlemen," said Campbell, "I give you Napoleon—he was a fine fellow—he *shot* a bookseller!" In 1809 he published the second volume of his poems, containing "Gertrude of Wyoming," "Glenara," "The Battle of the Baltic," "Lochiel," and "Lord Ullin's Daughter." In 1820 he became editor of the *New Monthly Magazine*; and, in 1824, he published "Theodric." About this period he busied himself with Lord Brougham, in originating and organising the London University; and, in November, 1826, was chosen Lord Rector of his own Alma Mater. In 1834, he published a Life of Mrs Siddons; and having, in the same year, been left a legacy of £500 by his friend Mr Telford the engineer, he found himself, with the produce of his literary labours and his pension, in pretty comforta-

and that his progress to take possession of the Rectorial Chair of his own Alma Mater should more resemble the greeting of a sovereign than that of a poet!*

While these and other equally remarkable characters were seen pacing the leading pavements of the City during the close of the past, and the commencement of the present century, there were not a few equally *kenspeckle* individuals observed trotting on horseback along the causeway. During that period, almost every gentleman kept a horse, either for pleasure or business, and the young sparks of the day were ever and anon seen mounted on prancing steeds, and decked out as if they gloried in being

ble circumstances. Having afterwards suffered, however, many domestic losses, he became unwell, and ultimately sought health in Boulogne, where, on the 15th June, 1844, he breathed his last. He was buried in the Poets' Corner of Westminster Abbey, since which time, a marble statue has been erected there of the Poet. A full and interesting Life of Campbell has since been published, from the pen of Dr Beattie of London; and a pleasing sketch of the poet has been likewise given by William Howitt, in his "Homes and Haunts of Eminent Individuals."

* Thomas Campbell was continued in the office of Rector for three years. In 1827 he received a public dinner from the citizens, from which politics—then running high—were wisely excluded. For this supposed crime on the part of the chief Whig leaders, a few of the more rabid politicians seceded from the dinner management. At the head of these was Mr John Douglas, who made use of his many quips and sarcasms to *disturb* the dinner. But in this, as in many other matters, the result was, that while he ministered to his own vanity and spleen, he utterly failed in accomplishing the object he had in view. The dinner was then given by the citizens of Glasgow to their townsman, as the best of living poets, on the broad basis of genius alone. Principal Macfarlan occupied the chair, and Messrs Samuel Hunter and Andrew Mitchell acted as croupiers. Previ-

ous to this entertainment taking place, a clever but scurrilous "Anticipation Dinner Report" appeared, which gave great offence to certain individuals who figured therein, and created, from that moment, much personal animosity and newspaper controversy. Glasgow, however, on that occasion solved the problem which party politicians had proposed to her,—whether it was possible to display the banner of freedom save in the ranks of one party alone?—and she solved it to the dismay of every driveller who raved about its impracticability. At that famous dinner, every rational, liberal, and enlightened sentiment was cheered with enthusiasm. Liberty, in fact, had an altar in every heart; and the only struggle was, who should be most liberal—who should be most free. The spectacle was one, indeed, of unmingled satisfaction to every patriotic mind; for whether genius, education, the liberty of the press, the reform of the laws, or the appreciation of distinguished knowledge or worth in individuals was the theme—the excitement, the union of feeling and of wish of both speakers and hearers was apparent and complete. In short, sound sense and sound feeling triumphed over the narrow-minded knot of wrong-headed political partisans; while the poet of "Hope" experienced, amid the acclamations of many of the best and most independent men of whom Glasgow could at that time boast, the realisation of all that his ambition could ever have sighed for.

the pattern cards of their tailors. The Trongate and Argyle-street at that time were the chief promenades of the fair sex, and it will therefore appear by no means strange, that the "look and die men" of the period were always found where they could be best admired. Of the majority of those gay youths who, of course, fluttered their butterfly hour amid the sunny smiles of the ruling *toasts* of the town, and were thereafter lost amid the cares of matrimony or the selfishness of celibacy, we have nothing to say. There are, however, a few horseback oddities which memory still reverts to, and which, for many years, were the observed of all observers. The first of these was Mr Philips of Stobcross, whose large pendulum proboscis called forth as much wonder from every satchel'd schoolboy, as he trotted along Argyle-street, towards Finnieston, as did the nose of Slawkenbergius' stranger on entering the town of Strasburgh! With every step of Mr Philip's punchy pegasus did his proboscis swing athwart his face, and was only seen at rest when the horseman pulled up the reins to speak to an acquaintance. Another equally odd-looking horseback character was Mr M'Ewan the writer, who, on proceeding down the Stockwell every day at four o'clock, was sure to be seen taking refuge in the wake of some loaded cart, and moving on at a snail's pace towards his cottage at Langside, as if dreading that he and his mare should, by any untoward circumstance, be forced to dissolve their partnership. A third singular-looking equestrian might be also daily noticed passing to and fro from Mavisbank to Gallowgate, whose name and surname were James Hamilton, and whose many muffings showed a determined hostility to all cold, and whose hatred of a whip testified a decided determination against hurting his horse by hard work. In later years, this old gentleman became the perfect trotting embodiment of comfortable, yet penurious dozieness!

About the same time that these grave and quaint sexagenarians were slowly ambling through life, a more gay and striking group might be observed emerging from the south end of Miller-street, and wheeling into the great City thoroughfare, between the hours of three and four

in the afternoon. The group consisted of two handsome well-groomed ponies, mounted by two rather remarkable figures, and attended by a faithful poodle, which gave tongue as if to attract more attention to those it attended. The personages we allude to were Dr James Scott, the famous Odontist of the "Noctes Ambrosianæ" of Blackwood, and his ever smiling, attentive, and affectionate sister. The Doctor was the first dentist who had ever made Glasgow his permanent residence; and it was well said of him, that never was there a man who had been more in the mouths of the public. It is quite certain that before the commencement of the present century, dental surgery was but little understood, or, at least, little practised in Scotland. Beauty, from the want of the manipulating mysteries of the clever Odontist, was therefore far more short-lived; while the beau was forced to mumble long before his successor of the present day is supposed to have reached his grand climacteric. No sooner, however, had Mr Scott opened his establishment and commenced handling the forceps, than a new dental era commenced in Glasgow—and, from the attention he paid to his profession, and the number of individuals who requested his aid, he soon became, not only eminently important and successful, but a blessing and benefactor to the tooth-ached and the toothless. Like most men who seize upon a novel profession without much literary or scientific education, he was by no means distrustful of his own powers. His nature manifested a strong love of approbation; and being gifted with what the Phrenologists call large organs of self-esteem and wonder, he rarely allowed his candle to remain long hid under a bushel. This peculiar idiosyncrasy made him a most valuable addition to the *dramatis personæ* which John Wilson introduced into his "Noctes." The part, however, assigned to him to play being rather that of a buffoon than a sage, he, although at first flattered at being the supposed associate of the clever, but rather, at that time, reckless wits who assembled in Ambrose's, latterly took offence—and, filled with ire, went one day to Edinburgh to pour out the vial of his wrath on the devoted head of "Old Ebony" himself. The sagacious bibliopole, however, knew

his man, and, by some well-turned and soothing remarks, accompanied by an invitation to dinner, restored the Odontist to his wonted good humour; and Dr Scott thereafter returned to Glasgow certainly more pleased, and less *hurt* with his interview than was his friend John Douglas of Barloch, when afterwards engaged on a similar errand to Auld Reekie.*

The period from 1795 to 1815, looking at it politically, was one, perhaps, of the greatest excitement and anxiety that ever occurred in the history of Great Britain; and in no portion of the empire were those feelings more universally experienced and more manifestly evinced than in Glasgow. During those twenty years, the country, with the exception of one short year of a feverish peace, was engaged in a terrible and bloody conflict, at one time almost single-handed, against the world, when nothing but our insular position, and our good wooden walls, could have prevented us from sharing the fate of the other European nations which opposed Napoleon. During the first of these wars, the citizens of Glasgow had shown their patriotism by enrolling themselves into regiments of Volunteers, in defence of their threatened country, and in maintaining those corps free of all cost to the Government purse. They had also taxed themselves to pay upwards of £1,000 for raising the City's quota for the army and navy reserve. The Corporation voted £1,000 towards the defence of the kingdom during the emergency of 1798, and presented stands of colours to the then volunteer soldiers out of the funds of the community; while the citizens themselves remitted no less than £12,938; 14s 6d more, as a voluntary contribution for carrying on the war.†

Amid these burdens on their time and purses, the citizens of Glasgow

* We shall never forget the proud bearing of Dr Scott when, decked out in all the paraphernalia of the Gael, he marched up the Canongate in front of George IV., at the period when Walter Scott metamorphosed London Aldermen, and even the King himself, into *Hielandmen*.

† March 17, 1797.—“The Magistrates and Council approve of the offer made by the

citizens to raise two Regiments of Volunteers, for the purpose of assisting in repelling any invasion of the enemy.” On 10th August, 1797, “the Magistrates and Council resolve to present the 2d Battalion of Volunteers with a stand of colours, and the Light Horse with a standard, and which cost £34 16s.” The whole sum sent from Glasgow in 1798 was £12,938 14s 6d.

had, as some small recompense, consecutively rejoiced over the naval victories of Camperdown, the Nile, and Copenhagen, and over the land victory in Egypt, only clouded by the death of Abercromby. They had also gloried over the capture of Seringapatam and the destruction of the power of Tippoo Suldaun. Yet, when rejoicing over these triumphs, the cry of sorrow was but too frequently mingled with the shout of victory; for, while the bulk of the citizens felt ashamed of their unpatriotic and rebellious countrymen in Ireland, in the hour of the country's direst danger, they were also forced to weep over the destructive results of Vinegar-Hill and Wexford, and over the unfortunate expedition of the Duke of York in Flanders. And though afterwards they could not but take courage and comfort in the fact of the Union with Ireland, and in the mighty force of Regulars, Militia, and Volunteers, then in arms to protect their fondly-cherished homes from threatened insult or destruction, they could not blind themselves to the circumstance that a mighty army lay ready at Boulogne to pass over, if opportunity should offer; so that the war had already assumed somewhat of the character of the struggles that formerly existed between the French and English in the days of the Henries and Edwards.*

When this war of weal and woe was thus alternating, and producing in the minds of all the greatest anxiety, a peace was hastily patched up, and at length signed at Amiens. In Glasgow, the Volunteers laid down their arms, and each house in the City exhibited its happiness in the event by an expenditure of tallow candles unprecedented on any former joyful occasion. But ere, alas! the chandlers had recovered payment from their customers for this expression of delight, the treaty of amity was abruptly broken, and the shrill trump of war had again sounded with redoubled fervour throughout the land.† On this occasion, Glasgow again showed

* In 1801, exclusive of about 300,000 Volunteers, the united Military and Naval Forces numbered no fewer than 476,648 men, as follows:—

Regular Army,	193,187
Seamen,	135,000
Militia in Great Britain,	78,048

Marines,	39,000
Fencibles,	31,415
	<hr/>
	476,648
	<hr/>

† The proclamation of peace took place on 29th April, 1802, and the declaration of war

that its patriotism was not a whit blunted; for, not contented with its former quota of Volunteers, it now raised nine regiments of able-bodied soldiers, to cope with the renewed danger.* The City Corporation, also, again showed their sympathy with the war, by not only voting five hundred guineas towards equipping the Volunteers of the City, but also presenting stands of colours to at least two of the regiments.† While thus employed in preparing to meet every contingency from a foreign foe, the City was again put into hot water by the renewed efforts of their rebellious Irish neighbours; but although the moment chosen was, perhaps, as favourable as any that could have been hit upon, for securing to Irish malcontents the succour of France against England, the rising ended in little more than the execution of the enthusiastic Emmet and his coadjutor Russel. The war now went on more energetically every day. The *Gazette* was weekly filled with captures from the enemy; and although, in the course of two years, Napoleon had declared himself Emperor of France and King of Italy, and had, moreover, gained the battle of Austerlitz, which at once made Austria sue for peace, Glasgow at the same moment was called upon, like all who then inhabited the sea-girt isle, to join the loud peal of gratulation for the glorious victory of Trafalgar, clouded though that triumph was by the death of its immortal hero. Triumph now followed triumph in regular succession, though ever and anon these victories were mixed

on 19th May, 1803. From that period up to the battle of Waterloo, City illuminations were frequent, accompanied with the display of flags from the house windows, painted transparencies, ringing of bells, and many other species of rejoicings. So frequent were public tallow candle displays made, that it was the custom of every family to keep a quantity of white iron illumination candlesticks as a part of their household goods, ready to be knocked into the astragals of the window casements on the shortest notice.

* These were the Glasgow Volunteers, the Trades, the Highlanders, the Sharpshooters, the Grocers, the Anderston Volunteers, the

Canal Volunteers, the Armed Association, and the Volunteer Light Horse. In 1808, the Volunteer system gave place to Local Militia, when the Glasgow corps were all disembodied, and six corps of Local Militia were embodied in their place.

† The Magistrates and Council, on 16th August, 1803, "agree to present a stand of colours to first Regiment of Volunteers." On 21st September, 1803, they "vote 500 guineas for equipping Volunteers;" and on 14th September, 1804, they "agree to present the Grocer corps with a stand of colours."—*Council Minutes.*

with tears. The worthy citizens at length shouted at the glorious result of Vimiera, and wept over the sad fate of their own townsman at Corunna : they threw up their hats for Salamanca, and lighted tons of coals for Vittoria. They, in fact, rejoiced and mourned over all the successive struggles of the Peninsula and Flanders, till at length they found exultation and repose in the peace which followed the field of Waterloo. And, assuredly, there were few towns, throughout the length and breadth of the land, where a more intense feeling of joy or of grief, resulting from the war, might be expected to be expressed than in Glasgow, as in none did the British army find more recruits than in the Scottish western metropolis. Several, indeed, of the more conspicuous regiments that served under Moore and Wellington were filled almost to a man from Glasgow ; and in the case of the celebrated conflict at Fuentes d'Onor, it may be remembered that the gallant and lamented Colonel Cadogan, with that perceptive quickness so characteristic of his nature, called out, in the enthusiastic moment of success, "Huzza, boys! chase them down the Gallowgate!"

Although, during these eventful years, the minds of Glasgow citizens were, as may well be imagined, chiefly occupied with the engrossing topics of the war, and the every-day changes which it was producing in the mercantile and manufacturing operations of the country, it is pleasing to think that there were some individuals who had both leisure and inclination to attend to matters of a higher and more permanent nature. As examples, it may be mentioned that the Institution to which Professor Anderson left all his property, was fairly started and put in motion, through the instrumentality of Drs Garnet and Birkbeck*—the latter hav-

* In 1799, Dr Birkbeck was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy in this Institution. In his very first lessons, the want of suitable apparatus was felt; and, as there was no philosophical instrument-maker then in Glasgow, he resolved upon applying to those operators whom he deemed most qualified to make the apparatus of which he stood in need. In this manner he came in

contact with the artizans of Glasgow, and in his frequent intercourse with them, he had occasion to remark the eager desire which they manifested to initiate themselves into science; while no institution furnished them with the means of so doing. Dr B. expresses himself thus: "I beheld, in these unwashed artificers, the evident sign of the sacred flame of science. I could not refrain from

ing made here the first successful attempt to lay the foundation of Mechanics' Institutions in Great Britain. Soon after this valuable seminary had been commenced, a Philosophical Society was established, which uniting, as it did, the man of science with the working mechanic and chemist, formed, ere long, a most effective nucleus for mutual encouragement and advancement.* And when these had been successively inaugurated, a Society for promoting Astronomy was formed, which, in due time, erected an Observatory;† and a Botanical Association was thereafter instituted, which at length purchased and maintained a Garden, where the arrangements of Linnæus and Jussieu could each be most happily seen and studied.‡

While Glasgow was thus giving substantial evidence of her taste for, and encouragement of, science and art, she was likewise not altogether inattentive to the cultivation of philosophy and literature. It may be remembered, that so early as the middle of last century, a fraternity, under the name of the "Literary Society," had been formed, and was for many years in vigorous operation within the walls of the University; and when we recall the names of two of its once celebrated members, Adam Smith and Edmund Burke, it may well be supposed that the discussions would be of a high order. Tradition tells us that at the conclusion of one of the

asking myself 'Why should poverty prevent these minds from acquiring that knowledge of which they are so eagerly in quest? Why should that poverty close to them the avenues of science?' I found it impossible not to resolve to remove the obstacle, and I determined upon proposing to give them a gratuitous elementary course of Natural Philosophy." The proposal was looked upon, by the most learned of the day, as the dream of a youthful enthusiast; but the project, when carried out, proved eminently successful.

* The Philosophical Society was instituted in 1802. Mr Robert Hastie, father of the Member for the City, was twenty-four years a member of this Society, and was president

for the six years previous to his death, which took place on the 27th July, 1827. His knowledge of mechanics and mathematics was extensive and practical. His conversation was instructive, his manners mild and affectionate, and his address unaffected and modest. He enjoyed the respect and esteem of the Society in life, and his memory is endeared by the recollection of his intellectual and moral qualities.

† The Observatory was begun in 1808, and was erected on the south side of Garnethill, then in the country. It is now removed to a rising ground about two miles west of the City.

‡ The original Botanic Gardens were laid off in 1816.

many eager debates, of which this society was the scene, and when the numbers were much against the author of the "Wealth of Nations," he was heard to exclaim, "Convicted but not convinced!" About the beginning of this century, the Society came forth from the College—increased the number of its members from the ranks of the professional men and merchants of the City, and adopted the title of "The Literary and Commercial Society." The minutes of this body have been preserved, and contain a remarkable list of names, with the titles of several hundred Essays, read to the Society by the members. Unlike other fraternities, the only refreshment on the table was cold water. The entertainment was purely intellectual, and, in the joyous experience of many of its members, there were not a few *noctes cœnæque deorum!* This Society, it appears, first met within the hall of the Glasgow Public Library, next in the Prince of Wales Tavern, thereafter, for many years, in the Black Bull Inn, and latterly in the Religious Institution Rooms. The most important subjects in philosophy, political science, morals, history and literature, have, from time to time, been ably handled in this Society; and several of the papers have been published, and, in not a few instances, have been productive of most important legislative measures and mercantile reforms. While the Corn Laws, the East India Charter, the Laws of Bankruptcy, and Reform in Parliament, were all ably debated, Essays were also read by Professor Mylne, on the Formation of Character; by Dymock, on the Pronunciation of Latin; by Colin Dunlop, on the Improvement of the Iron Manufacture; by Dr Wardlaw, on Duelling and Divorce; and by Dr Chalmers on the Poor Laws. It is, indeed, a noticeable circumstance, that there was scarcely an individual who occupied a high place, either in the City Council, or connected with it in Parliament, who had not been trained in this celebrated Society to habits of correct thinking, and to the practice of an easy and graceful expression of their opinions. It is, therefore, quite a mistake to suppose that Glasgow has ever wanted among its merchants, as well as professional men, individuals of high classical attainments and classical taste; and, considering that it has not the advantage of being

like Edinburgh, the head quarters of the Scottish Law Courts, thereby necessitating the permanent residence of a large body of well-educated advocates and solicitors—it may, nevertheless, be safely affirmed, that Glasgow has always had its fair share of eminent scholars and philosophers among its otherwise mercantile and manufacturing population.*

It was during this architectural progress of the City, and amid those eventful times, as well as during the ever-changing period when the *dramatis personæ* of the civic stage made their several entrances and exits, and the learned and scientific bodies, to which we have just alluded, had commenced their sittings, that there began and flourished a Club, among many others in those Club-going days, to which all the endless topics we have slightly adverted to, necessarily afforded abundance of daily and nightly gossip and debate. The CLUB to which we would now call atten-

* Among the many who took an active interest in this Society during the last thirty years, we may mention James Ewing of Strathleven, M.P., James Oswald, M.P., Alex. Hastie, M.P., Dr Richard Millar, Rev. Mr Yates, John Douglas of Barloch, Dr James Brown, Messrs Walter Buchanan, Alexander Graham, Andrew Bannatyne, Charles Hutchison, Thomas Davidson, David Smith, Thos. Atkinson, jun., &c. &c. Large meetings of this Society continued to be held till most of the subjects which the members had been in the habit of discussing had been settled by legislative enactment. The Corn Laws were abolished, the East India trade thrown open, the Parliamentary and Burgh Reform Acts were passed, the import duties had been modified, great social improvements were made; and amid the pressure of business, and the advancing age of most of its leading members, the attendance has greatly diminished of late years. But to those acquainted with the state of Glasgow for the last forty or fifty years, it is well known that the labours of this Society have been eminently successful in training for public usefulness a large portion of the men who have taken an active share in political and municipal affairs. The following passage from the late Thomas At-

kinson's sketch of the Society will exhibit its beneficial results:—

“It is impossible not to be struck with the cheering fact which this list presents, that of those members of the Society who sought to solace the labours of their commercial pursuits with the occasional enjoyment of intellectual intercourse, or the pleasures of literary composition, the greater number have been strikingly successful in the pursuit of fortune as men of business; and it is perhaps even yet more exhilarating, as it is more curious to find, that among our commercial members, such as at any time became the victims of those great national fluctuations, which, during the present century, have too often baffled calculation and paralysed industry, have uniformly recovered their lost ground, and again, in their own persons, maintained and demonstrated the truth of that opinion which regards intellectual superiority and cultivation as one of the chief elements of a solid commercial success. A superiority which it is not surely too fanciful to suppose prompted them to join such a Society, or was acquired in it, and sustained their energies through depression, and restored their fortunes after a period of gloom.”

tion, was long known by the appellation of the COUL, and was instituted, it appears, on the 12th January, 1796, about eleven months after the fearful fall of snow which caused so much suffering over the north of Scotland—closing up, for nearly a whole day, every entrance to house and shop in Glasgow—and which, also, from the absence of all police appliances, continued in vast monumental mounds on the sides of the streets for many weeks thereafter.* To all antiquarian readers conversant with the dusty records of our primeval history, the name of Old King Coul must be familiar—that famous ancient monarch of Britain, of whom the old ballad thus speaks—

“Old King Coul
Was a merry old soul,
And a merry old soul was he!
And he called for his pipe,
And he called for his bowl,
And he called for his fiddlers three!”

But whilst antiquaries may be well acquainted with this and similar poetical annals of the past, it is ten to one that they have never seen a far more rare prose chronicle, entitled “the Book of the Coul,” which, in point of antiquity and truth, is not inferior either to the once celebrated Chaldee MSS. of Blackwood, or the lately discovered Talmud of the Mormons. From this doubtless moth-eaten writing in the Caledonian tongue, the translation of which must have been recovered through one of the most prying members of the “Trunk-liners’ Society,” we gather, strange to say, the story of Old King Coul himself, and of the Coul Club, which was instituted in honour of his peculiar virtues and pastimes. “The Book of the Coul” has thus been written at various times and by divers hands. In particular, we gather from its last chapter that, in imitation of the practice of the ancient king and his knights, each member of the brotherhood, at their meetings, was obliged to sport a thick *wauked* coul or nightcap, just as a bench of barristers are obliged to cover their craniums,

* This terrible storm of snow occurred on the 10th February, 1796.

even in the dog days, with large horse-hair wigs, when sitting or pleading before the judges in Westminster.*

* The following are a few extracts from the *Caledonian MSS.* above referred to:—

THE BOOK OF THE COUL.

CHAPTER I.

Verse 1.—Behold, it came to pass in those days, when many kings reigned in the land, that there arose a mighty man; and lo! he was a great king in Caledonia, and ruled over a fruitful part thereof.

Verse 2.—And he was mighty in battle, and prevailed exceedingly in fight; nevertheless, he loved peace, and rejoiced to live in friendship with the other kings and the princes of the land.

Verse 3.—Howbeit, the kings and the mighty ones often arose against him and sought to overthrow him, because of his power, yea, of his great goodness.

Verse 4.—But he girded his loins with a sword, even with a broad sword, he and all his people, and he overcame the warriors which stood against the people with exceeding great slaughter.

Verse 5.—Now the name of this king was Collus, and, even unto this day, is a part of the province called Ayr named by his name, yea, it is called Colla, which is Kyle; and the king wore a cap of cloth, and drank out of a brown bowl.

Verse 6.—And the king loved good cheer, and inclined to make his heart glad with wine; moreover, he was exceeding well pleased to sit at table with his warriors and his mighty men, and to rejoice in the feast, and to enjoy the laugh and the song.

Verse 7.—Therefore did the king resolve within himself to sit at times and seasons with his warriors, and his princes and his mighty men, and to give the heart to gladness and to mirth, and to cast from him the cares which light upon kings and rulers of the land, even as the engrosser of parchment casteth from him the pen to take up the glass in its stead.

Verse 8.—So the king spake unto those of his house and to the people who were

gathered together, saying:—Go to, let us make unto ourselves an order of knighthood, and let it be called after my name, and let the members thereof sit at times and seasons with me, and let us sing and be glad, and cheer our hearts with drink, and rejoice exceedingly in our mirth.

Verse 9.—And lo! every man who shall be deemed worthy of being admitted to the table shall sit thereat with me, and a cap of cloth, like unto mine, shall be placed on his head for honour. And the same shall be called a "coul," even so shall it be called after my name.

Verse 10.—Now this was in the third year of the king's reign, and upon the fifteenth day of the seventh month thereof; and the king's words pleased the people.

Verse 11.—So all the people lifted up their voices, and they shouted with a loud shout, and cried "Amen."

Verse 12.—Now, therefore, from that day, did Collus the king sit with his knights which he created, at times and at seasons; and they wore couls on their heads, and they gave themselves up to mirth and good humour, and were exceedingly happy one with another; and they did call each other "Sir."

The second chapter narrates the death of king Collus, and of the choice of another by the knights; and the third chapter tells of the ultimate dispersion of the knights, but of the memory of the old king being handed down by oral tradition. In chapter fourth we find, however, that "certain wise men in the City of Glasgow did gather together, and they did agree to meet and to sit at table, in like manner as Collus and his knights, and they did elect unto themselves a king—and they called him King Coul—and they did even as the great Collus and his knights had done."

Verse 3.—For they made laws unto themselves—and they wore couls—and they did drink together at table, and were exceeding

The Coul Club, when first instituted, and for many years thereafter, was composed of a goodly knot of men of "credit and renown," perhaps rather above the class to which John Gilpin belonged; and among this knot, there were many who, by their intelligence and steadiness, ultimately raised themselves to the very highest seats in the City.* The Club met

happy one with another—and they did call one another "Sir."

Verse 8.—And behold the king, even King Coul, sits upon a high throne and commands the toast and the song, and he wears a crown upon his head, and into his hand there is put a mallet, and the king has before him a goodly desk, whose feet are like eagles' claws, and are formed of brass.

Verse 9.—And the king sits at the head of the table and the viceroy at the foot thereof, and there is one called a scribe, which sitteth at the left of our lord the king, who noteth down all that is done; and what our lord the king desireth him to do that he doeth.

Verse 10.—Moreover, the knights drink rum toddy in Coul hall, and they sing songs, and give toasts and sentiments, and sometimes Scots proverbs; and some of them make songs of praise upon the Coul, and are called poets. But these be poor men who are so, as such have been from the first age of poetry even until now.

Verse 11.—And behold the knights do sit at meat with each other twice in each year; upon the twelfth day of the first month, and upon the fourth day of the sixth month, do they dine together, and thereafter settle their shot.

Verse 12.—Now the rest of the acts of the knights, and all the songs and dirges, and odes and melodies which are written by them, are they not recorded in the minute-books or in the Couliana?

* Among these we may mention the name of ex-Provost Lumsden, who was elected a knight, in 1797, by the title of Sir Christopher Copperplate. This eminent and energetic citizen was born in Argyle-street, Glasgow, in a house nearly opposite Virginia-street,

on the 18th Nov., 1778, and died on the 16th May, 1856. Mr Lumsden commenced his public life by becoming a Commissioner of Police, at the period when that board was the only openly elected body in Glasgow. In 1822 he entered the Town Council, then under the system of self-election, but being found rather liberal for that close corporation, he was allowed to drop out. He again became a Police Commissioner, and there and elsewhere did all that lay in his power—and that was not little—to obtain Municipal and Parliamentary Reform. During the agitation of these exciting questions, Mr Lumsden was a most strenuous advocate for the rights of the people, and for the purpose of making their rights more powerfully heard, was the chief originator of the *Glasgow Argus* newspaper, which was so long the organ of the whig party in the city. In 1838 he was chosen a member of the Reformed Council, and was at once selected as one of the new Magistrates. In 1843 he succeeded Sir Jas. Campbell as Lord Provost, and, when in this office, he presided at the Free Trade dinner in 1844, given to Cobden and Bright; at the dinner given to Sir Henry Pottinger on returning from China; and at the entertainment given to Lord John Russell on receiving the freedom of the City of Glasgow. When holding the office of Lord Provost, he had the honour of dining with King Louis Philippe at the Palace of Neuilly, the account of which he was accustomed to narrate with infinite fire and gusto; and during the closing year of his provostorial reign, he was mainly instrumental in carrying the Bill which placed the various and conflicting suburban districts of Glasgow under one municipality. For a long course of years, Mr Lumsden's name was associated with every

only once a-week, at the goodly hour of eight in the evening, and on ordinary occasions never sat late. It was a joyous and gossiping group of worthies, who had no other object in associating, save to add to each other's pleasure and pastime. There was no very stringent code of laws as to membership, except that the candidate for admission required to be a respectable and social companion—one who was neither a bore nor a block-head. On his name being proposed by a member and adopted by the

public matter, and with almost every institution of a benevolent or useful kind. He was the parent of the Glasgow Model Lodging-houses—the founder and patron of the Glasgow Native Benevolent Society, the indefatigable Treasurer to the Royal Infirmary, the active promoter of the Clydesdale Bank, the New Gas Company, and other useful joint-stock undertakings. With the first steam-boat effort his name is linked, and he was one of the last survivors of the party who accompanied Henry Bell on his experimental trip from the Broomielaw to Helensburgh in the tiny Comet. In 1831 he made a tour through Germany, accompanied by the author of this volume; and in the summer of 1843, he took a hurried run through the United States and Canada, his impressions of which he printed in a short series of letters for private distribution. Mr Lumsden was gifted with great natural quickness of intellect, accompanied by a nervous temperament, qualities which produced in him an almost juvenile exuberance of spirits, and an unflagging activity, and rendered him a general favourite with all who knew him well. We have heard many anecdotes told illustrative of these his leading characteristics, and even some of those which may be designated his eccentricities, but we shall close this imperfect sketch of his career, by a short extract from "Germany in 1831," which will at once exhibit his perceptive readiness and decision of character. "On approaching Warnow, the single-headed black eagle emblazoned over the elegant post-house, proclaimed that we were about to enter the territories of the King of Prussia; while the

posse of military douaniers who stood ready to encircle the *Post-wagen* on its arrival, bespoke an immediate and narrow inspection of the goods and chattels of every passenger. Considering the great inducements held out to the smuggler, from the high duties which are levied on all English articles in this country, I must confess we were treated with more politeness and lenity than could have been expected; with much more, indeed, than I have experienced from our own countrymen on landing at Dover from France. My companion (Mr Lumsden,) aware that he carried in his trunk two or three bottles of good Scottish mountain dew, as a rarity for his friends in Berlin, became very nervous as the officers began to fumble among the articles in his trunk; and when the portly quarts, all well corked and waxed, were expiscated and held up with the suspicious query *was ist das?* his anxiety for their fate became not a little apparent. To carry a cordial for so many hundred miles, and to lose it without a struggle, was no characteristic of my friend, and with that intuitive quickness which belongs to him, he whispered to me to say that it was "Medicine for the Cholera." The fearful word, which at this moment [cholera was for the first time ravaging the east of Europe, and threatening Germany,] makes every one involuntarily shudder, produced the desired effect. The officer immediately tossed the supposed specific into the scales, while my companion was allowed to replace his bottles in his trunk, at the expense of paying nominally, four silver groschen of duty, or about 3½d Sterling."—*Strang's Germany in 1831.*

Club, he was, on the first meeting thereafter, introduced into a chapter of the knights, and after taking on himself certain, no doubt, important obligations, was crowned with the coul of office.

As the Coul Club was looked upon by the citizens with pretty general favour, it was immediately patronised, and within a few months after its inauguration could count many members. It soon, in fact, became a fraternity in which genius and conviviality were long united and long flourished. The minute-books of this rather famous fraternity, mixed up, as their current acts necessarily are, with the ruling topics of the day, contain, likewise, many poetical gems of sparkling humour and powerful imagination. As a specimen of Coul Club poesy, in its earliest days, we shall select one, not as being the best, but chiefly from the circumstance of its being regarded by all the succeeding members as a most graphic picture of the feelings and sentiments of the whole Club, and, moreover, from its being the composition of Sir Quintin MacQuibble, a gentleman who had always been looked upon as one of the ablest and worthiest of our citizens. Here it is, as it was often sung to the air of the "Humours of Glen," at the close of the last and the opening of the present century :—

“ Let proud politicians, in vain disputation,
 Contend about matters they don't understand,
 Fall out about peace, and run mad about reason,
 And pant to spread liberty with a high hand.
 Through the bye-paths of life I will wander at leisure,
 And cherish the softer desires of the soul ;
 By contentment and honour my steps I will measure,
 While pleasure supplies me at night with a Coul.

I leave to the great the pursuits of ambition,
 Nor envy the miser's enjoyment of gain ;
 The simple delights of a humble condition,
 Produce a sweet peace, less embitter'd by pain.
 Could they snugly sit down with a group of good fellows,
 United, the ills of their lot to control,
 They would feel their mistake, if the truth they would tell us,
 And eagerly range themselves under the Coul.

Then, dear to my heart be the social connexion,
 Which freedom, good humour, and harmony guide ;
 There, with wisdom and mirth, in the bonds of affection,
 Down Time's smoothest current securely I'll glide.

And when the long shadows of evening grow dreary,
 And life's stormy winter around me shall howl,
 In the peace of my soul I will smile and be cheery,
 And friendship will bind my old head with a CouL."*

In addition to the necessity of each member of the Club wearing a couL during the sederunts, it was also required that, on his first taking his seat beneath the king or president, he should be dubbed a knight, the rule being that his majesty of the CouL tolerated no table companions, except strangers, under the rank of knights; and of these chivalrous associates he had never to complain that he wanted a sufficient number to form a chapter.† In this way, each of the brotherhood had won his title—if not like a knight banneret on the field, at least like many a London civic knight—at the *table*! Of the knights of the CouL, one only can here be particularly consecrated; but, of a verity, he was one well worthy of registration, and may prove mayhap a key to many more of his Club companions. The knight to whom we allude was designated Sir Faustus Type; and while to the few who still live to recollect the title and its bearer it must excite most agreeable recollections, to ourselves it is pergnant with mixed sentiments of pleasure and regret. This worthy and tasteful little

* The author of these verses is Andrew Macgeorge, Esq., writer.

† The vice-president had the title of Prince Colla or Viceroy, and the mass of knights had all alliterative titles; such, for example, as—Sir Percival Parchment (he being a writer, and secretary to the Club), and Sir Roderick Random, a most worthy boon companion, still enjoying himself at some of the best tables in the City. It appears that this then youthful knight, was one of the many who occasionally mounted his Pegasus, for the delectation of the chapter, for we find in the records of the CouL not a few of his poetical effusions preserved. Among these is a very clever address which was recited by Sir Roderick on the 26th anniversary of the Club, but it is too long for extract. We shall therefore give the following song as a sample, which, though not the best of the worthy knight's effusions in 1820, is at least the

shortest. It is long enough, however, to shew what the now staid Mr David Hutchison, of present steamboat notoriety, could once do under the helmet of a young and ardent knight of the CouL.

When far awa frae ane anther
 We'll think upon the summer day;
 The happy hours we spent thegither
 Mang Clutha's braes, sae blithe and gay.
 And if, perchance, we should forgather
 Far distant frae dear Scotia's strand,
 We'll mind the bonny mountain heather
 The heath flow'rs o' our native land.

And still we'll mind the emblem thistle,
 Its down for peace, its thorn for war;
 And think we hear the lavrock's whistle,
 When blinks in heaven the morning star.
 Then bonny Clutha's winsome shore,
 Shall rise in memory to the view;
 And to that land one bumper more
 We'll pledge, where first our breath we drew.

man owed his title to a long and familiar acquaintanceship with *long primer* and *brevier*, and to the elegant use of these for expressing the thoughts of others. In this respect, he filled up the gap in the printing chronology of Glasgow, from the time when the last of the Foulises ceased to overlook the classical *chase*, and before either Khull * or Hedderwick had taken up the *composing-stick*. To those who knew Sir Faustus best, memory cannot fail to retrace the many happy hours which his company created, which developed all the inherent goodness of his honest heart, and awakened in ourselves the first ambitious dream of an embryo litterateur. The bland dignity of his demeanour, and the complacency of his good-humoured countenance, when, tired of sipping his toddy—for he was always temperate, either in the knightly or regal chair—he called, as he was often wont, for “something nice;” and the rueful look of disappointment when the call failed to produce the wing of a chicken, garnished with the thinnest slice of Westphalia or Yorkshire, cannot fail to be remembered by every surviving member of the Coul Club.† He was, in sooth, a choice little knight, yet

* In 1815, there were in Scotland 414 book hawkers, technically termed canvassers, who, on an average of seven years, collected £44,160 per annum, in sixpences and shillings, five-sixteenths of which belonged to Glasgow. Messrs E. Khull & Co. alone, exclusive of compositors, printers, &c., employed eighty-one canvassers and deliverers, who visited every town of importance in Scotland. Glasgow at the present time (1856), continues to be the head quarters of this branch of the book trade. The agents of Messrs Blackie, Griffin, and M'Kenzie, penetrate into every part of the kingdom, and the quantity of valuable and useful books, they have been thus enabled to place into the hands of persons of humble means is almost incredible.

† The following address was read on the 5th June, 1815, being the Festival of King Coul, written by Sir Quixote Quarto:—

TO HIS AUGUST MAJESTY FAUSTUS THE FIRST,
KING OF THE UNION COUL.

“Great monarch of the cup and song—
Whose joyous reign may God prolong—
Permit your poet laureate,

In honour of his king, to raise
His humble strain of loyal praise,
Unbought by sack or claret.
Faustus the First! your splendid reign,
On Coul Club annals shall remain
A never-dying story:
When yielding to oblivion's fate,
Our Club had sunk to low estate,
You brought it back to glory.
No selfish faction placed you on
A vacant and neglected throne,
To subjugate your knights;
And blast their laws and constitution,
By some unhallowed revolution,
Subversive of their rights.
You rose to your exalted station,
To rule the true blue nightcap nation,
By virtue of its voice.
What foreign foe shall pull you down,
Or tear from you a lawful crown,
While you remain its choice?
Throned 'neath your canopy of state,
Your knights, in due attendance, wait
Your mandates to obey;
At your dread nod, the sparkling glass
Shall round the circle briskly pass,
With toast and merry lay.

certainly seen to the greatest advantage, not in the Coul-hall, but in his own snug dining-room, surrounded by the rarest and most valuable engravings that the burins of Strange, Wille, Woollett, Sharpe, Morghen, or Houbracken ever produced; and by the most choice large-paper copies, in costly binding, of books which would have put a modern Maitlander into raptures, and would have certainly made Dr Frognal Dibdin, had he seen them, leap and roar with joy. Methinks we yet see the little trigly-dressed knight, sitting in his elbow chair—alas! many long years ago—with his silver snuff-box in his left hand, directing thereon with peculiar vigour the fingers of his right, while his eye glistened around the walls, and he broke the silence of admiration by the pithy exclamation, “Show me a sight like that in Glasgow! and yet these belong to a tradesman!” Crotchets to be sure he had, and who is he of any note who has them not? But, assuredly, among the many who, in this City, have passed through a Club to their grave, few possessed more of the milk of human kindness than did this dapper knight and king of the Coul.*

We have thus attempted to characterise, in particular, one of the members of the Coul, and we have done so, because Sir Faustus Type tended not only to restore life and energy to the Club when it was prematurely threatened with decay, but was more frequently elected than any other to the throne, and contributed also most generously towards the splendour and comfort of the brotherhood. Perhaps it would be wrong, however,

In Coul-hall met, each loyal soul
Drinks a 'good health to old King Coul!'

Your kingship nods consent:

Then, rising on your royal shanks,
You graciously return your thanks
For this kind compliment.

Your majesty now gives this toast—
'Duke Wellington, and all his host,
May heaven protect from harms—
And may he, and his gallant train,
Soon to their homes return again
With all their legs and arms!'

In honour of the *Stanhope press*,
This *typographic* toast must pass,
In manner grave and solemn—

'Amongst our sublunary sweets
May we ne'er want—hot-press'd in sheets—
A little pleasing volume!'

Thus merrily your nights are pass'd—
Long may such happy moments last—
With wit and friendship season'd!
Sir Quixote herewith grateful sends
His love to all his Coul Club friends,
And thanks them for their present." †

* Mr Robert Chapman, the printer, was the Sir Faustus Type of the Coul.

† Alluding to a diploma sent to the poet.

to pass over this wide-spread and clever fraternity in this summary manner; so we shall shortly allude to two or three of the most conspicuous. And first among the host of Glasgow minor poets which belonged to the Coull, we may mention Mr William Glen, who, while sitting under the style and title of Sir Will the Wanderer, contributed so many of his earliest and best lyrics to the poetical stock of the Club;* and secondly, among the equally numerous class of vocalists which made Coull-hall ring with the richest melody, we may allude to Sir Napkin Nightingale,† Sir Malcolm Mahogany,‡ and Sir Robin Reply,§ the latter

• “Banishing all woe,
When boldly singing—Yo, heave, ho!”

and thirdly, among the wits and speech-makers, who could compare to Sir Sine-qua-non,|| and his friend Sir Patrick Packet? ¶

But among the better known literary knights of the Coull, we must not omit James Sheridan Knowles, the author of many of our most popular dramas, and who, under the title of Sir Jeremy Jingle, so many times and oft delighted the chapter with his speeches, songs, and Irish stories. The author of “*Virginius*” was then in the heyday of life, full of fun and frolic; and few would have augured that, while sitting under a Kilmarnock coull, he would one day exchange it for a Methodist cassock! ** We must also mention Andrew Picken, author of the “*Dominie’s Legacy*,” and the “*Traditionary Stories of Old Families*,” who, with the title of Sir Bertram Balance, before his final departure for London, where he spent his life as a litterateur, occasionally took a part in this hebdomadal *Wappenschaw* of wit and waggery; and though last, not least, we feel bound to bring into view the venerable Ryley, who, under the title of Sir Peter Pension,

* For a short account of Mr William Glen, author of the “*Battle of Vittoria*,” and other lyrics, see “*Anderston Social Club*.” In a MS. volume which we have seen, entitled “*Coulliana, or Effusions of the Union Coull Club Muse*,” there are numerous lyrics by Mr Glen, which have never been published.

† Mr William Martin.

‡ Mr James Waddell.

§ Mr Robert Smith.

|| Mr James Harvey, writer.

¶ Mr Patrick M’Naughton.

** Mr Knowles was then engaged in Glasgow teaching the young idea “how to spout.”

always delighted his audience by his vocal and social qualifications. Frequently has a large chapter of the knights hung on that old actor's anecdotal lips, while he detailed the green-room dissensions in old Drury, and prated about George Colman and Peter Moore, of Lords Yarmouth and Byron, and of members of both Houses giving directions to scene-shifters, tailors, and painters, as if the interest of the nation depended on their proper fulfilment; and anon, he would repeat the facetious repartees of Mathews and Munden; detail the tricks that were played upon poor Incledon, indulge in *balaam* about Kean and Kemble, and, in fine, retail the slip-slop of the travellers' room, the wise saws and modern instances of babbling bagmen, the ignorant effrontery of Cockney tailors in search of *horders*, the slang of coachmen, the gabble of guards, *et hoc genus omne!**

It is also right to mention, that during the long life of this Club, there were not a few knights whose shields were quartered with a sock and

* All who were accustomed to *see* themselves on the Trongate, during the second decade of this century, cannot fail to remember having there frequently encountered a tall, straight, and slender septuagenarian, faithfully pioneered by a French poodle. He was generally dressed in a full suit of goodly sables, that distinguishing and tell-tale garb of theology and physic, of legal bugbears and new fledged bailies, and might have passed with many, in this Calvinistic capital, for some brimstone-dealing Methodist parson, had not the smart cock of his laughing eyes too plainly intimated that his profession was rather to scatter sunshine than gloom over the pathway of his fellow-travellers through the world. His locks, exposed as they had been to so many winters of strange vicissitude, had attained a silver-whiteness, and his whiskers had assumed so grizzly a hue as to be proof even against the blackening powers of Meek's "real vegetable dye," so very serviceable to our then and present aspirants after *baboon* fame! His confident step and debonair manner suggested the idea that perhaps he had paced another stage besides that to which "Old Will" says all the world is doomed; and that he had "in

his time played many parts," ay, more than man's "seven ages." Disappointment and chagrin, the sure attendants on all who are dependent on public fashion or patronage, had worn several deep furrows in his cheek; but a sort of "dam'me who's afraid" smile, which ever and anon played upon his upper lip, testified that though Despair and Hope had been long fighting there for possession, the "fair-eyed goddess" still claimed her witching superiority in the countenance of the veteran. Such were some of the leading traits of a man whom many must have encountered, upwards of thirty years ago, upon his diurnal *beat* from Queen-street to the Coffee-room at the Cross. Such was, in fact, old *Ryley*, the veteran actor who gave lectures in Dunlop-street Theatre—the writer of some *fairish* songs—the concocter of a comedy that was damned at Drury—the author of nine gossiping volumes entitled "The Itinerant"—and the Sir Peter Pension of the Coul Club. The following extract from "The Itinerant" will better illustrate the man than anything further we can say. Old Ryley tells us that he dined with the Fox Club, and had sung several of his patriotic songs—"mounted sixty-three steps to his lodgings,

buskin, and that from this corner of the chapter much music and amusement ever emanated.* But, perhaps, among the many knights who, from time to time, sat under King Coul, none better deserves to be recorded than Sir Benjamin Bangup—whose varied talents since, so long devoted to the public service, and whose excellent taste in the fine arts, gained for him a leading position among the denizens of his native City, in whose welfare he ever took the deepest interest, and for whose especial benefit he bequeathed the collected tokens of his artistic taste.†

2 Queen-street"—and gone to bed dreaming of the nibbling "rat of poverty," when, on entering the dining-room on the following morning, where a Scotch breakfast was laid out, he says:—

"As I approached the table I saw a fat-looking letter addressed to me; and, ere I opened it, said in soliloquy 'where dost thou come from, thou lusty lump of manufactured rags—thou canst not bear good tidings to me—thou comest not from Parkgate (the residence of his wife).' But, on breaking the seal, what was my astonishment to find twelve pounds enclosed, with these friendly lines, 'A few of Mr Ryley's sincere friends beg his acceptance of the enclosed, as a mark of respect due to his literary and convivial talents.' Who's afraid? said I, taking the room at three strides, and placing the notes in my empty pocket-book. Who, after this and many similar instances, will let their noble courage be cast down? My empty-bellied pocket-book had, for the last fortnight, cut so meagre and lank an appearance that the very sight of it became disgusting to me; but now, as it lay on the table, sleek, plump, and aldermanic, my former disgust changed to awful respect, nay, even the red leather appeared more beautiful, and seemed to shine with uncommon lustre. O man! man! what a strange compound art thou! The rich rascal in robes, red or black, obtains more respect than virtuous merit in rags. An awkward, uncouth Manchester man, in the travellers' room, coarse as his county in speech, inflated with self-approbation, arro-

gant, illiterate, and choked with what is called loyalty, from being almost sent to Coventry, on account of the apparent vacuity of his mind and manners, became on an instant the idol of those who had before despised him! 'Mr. Cop's health, with the Manchester magistrates,' was given in the most profound respect. His silly attempts at art were highly applauded; his obscene stories, in the Lancashire dialect, obtained for him the title of Tim Bobbin the second; in short, he became the Alpha and Omega of the whole company; and all this arose from a whisper in a corner, 'He's worth not less than fifty thousand pounds!'"

* Among the theatrical members were Messrs Harry Johnston, Tayleure, Bland, Mason, and two Glasgow men who afterwards espoused the stage, Mr Alexander M'Alpine and Mr Cochrane the jeweller; the former sitting at the Coul under the title of Sir Christopher Cobweb, and the latter under that of Sir Bauldy Brooch. Of Sir Bauldy, it may be truly said, that if he did not acquire much fame on the boards, he at least gained the distinction of exhibiting a *mouth* which, for size, has scarcely ever been surpassed, save on a "Bull-and-Mouth stage coach. For notice of Sandy M'Alpine, see "Anderston Social Club."

† The following is the Club minute when Mr Archibald M'Lellan was elected a member of the Coul, which appears to have taken place on the 1st September, 1814:—"Thereafter Mr M'Lellan attended, and a chapter of the knights having been held, and that worthy

Like Sir Faustus Type, the Coul Club, with its king, viceroy, and chapter, has now long been defunct; but, ere we consign it for ever to that oblivion to which all Clubs, like their members, are destined ultimately to be cast, let it always be remembered that this fraternity did not limit themselves alone to the pleasures of the table, but occasionally exercised the higher prerogative of ministering to the wants of their fellow-citizens by deeds of benevolence and patriotism.* Among the many acts of this

esquire having taken upon him the duties and obligations essential to the high quality of a knight of the Coul, received from his majesty the honour of knighthood, taking the style and title of Sir Benjamin Bangup." Unfortunately Mr M'Lellan's bequest could not be carried out in consequence of the state of his affairs. The Corporation, however, after his death, purchased his collection of pictures as a nucleus for a City Gallery of Art.

* The following rather curious picture of the Coul Club was given us by our friend Dr Mathie Hamilton, and illustrates the peculiarities of this fraternity, when the Club was "in its sere and yellow leaf," that is to say, when it had exchanged its staid and prudent characteristics for those vagaries which seem to have actuated sometimes the youthful members, who succeeded to the vacant chairs of the grey-haired knights, and which, no doubt, hastened the fate of the fraternity:—

"On the evening of the first Monday of January, 1815, the members of the 'Glasgow Literary Debating Society' supped together in the Tontine tavern. We met at nine o'clock p.m., and about one o'clock a.m., while enjoying a 'feast of reason and flow of soul,' the landlord gave us notice that, if agreeable, the 'Coul Club' would pay us a visit. We hilariously responded to the intimation, and the Coul Club appeared in our apartment. The members wore masks, one gentleman excepted, whom I recognised as an old acquaintance. The Club marched into the room with much formality, every one of them making a 'salaam' to our president; and each of them exhibited some musical instrument or insignia of office: one beat on a little

drum, while another played on a small violin, another on a penny trump or Jew's harp—which he held in his mouth with one hand, and played on it with his other fingers—one of the gentlemen, who seemed to be a prominent member of the Club, thumped on a tambourine, which he flourished on high and twirled about in a most exciting manner. The couled gentlemen were all seated in a row. A short speech was made by our president; which was most graciously replied to by a couled wag, who closed a laconic and pithy harangue, by intimating that he and his companions would now entertain us with a Dutch concert; but, previous to the music being commenced, it was proposed, and agreed to, *nem. con.*, that all the gentlemen present should wet their whistles, after which, we calmly listened to the queer melody of sounds sent forth by the grotesque-looking group of bipeds who had so unexpectedly appeared before us. When the concert ceased, the player on the tambourine, with the instrument as a begging hat, went round the table at which our Society were seated, and made a collection for the musicians—but which, of course, was afterwards returned by the landlord. The Coul Club retired, as they entered, with all due formality, since which time I never saw them again."

The Literary Debating Society above alluded to was dissolved in 1815, and then consisted of eleven members; all of whom were present at its last annual supper, when visited by the Coul Club. The following curious statistical account of those remanent members was given me by a survivor:—

"Five became Benedicts, and six remained

nature, it may be mentioned, that they contributed £50 to the Royal Infirmary, for which they obtained a perpetual right of sending two patients to that noble institution; they subscribed £25 to the Monument to Robert Burns; and they also gave £25 towards the Monument of the Hero of Trafalgar, which still rears its lightning-struck summit in our public Green. Recollecting these noble deeds, and the many worthy individuals who in this Club once "wore their hearts upon their sleeves," and whose now acheless heads, alas! require no coul, are we not justified in imagining that the few survivors of this once numerous and happy brotherhood, may be apt to think Tom Moore not far wrong when he says—

"When true hearts lie wither'd
And fond ones are flown,
Oh! who would inhabit
This bleak world alone?"

single. Two of the former, and four of the latter went abroad out of Europe; and all who continued in this country are now dead (1856); four of the five were in business, and the other, the most eloquent member of the Society, was intended for the pulpit, but, becoming a votary of Bacchus and Thespis, finished his career as a strolling player. Of those who travelled in other lands—one, who was married, made his exit in New York; and one of the bachelors died in Canada, having been a member of the Legislative Assembly; another, who was a teacher and poet, succumbed in New South Wales; and one who was a merchant in Glasgow, having

become insolvent in 1816, went to Columbia, fought under General Bolivar, and shuffled off his mortal coil in the island of Trinidad. One of the two survivors is a Benedict, and in 1814 was a student in theology; subsequently he lived for many years in Asiatic Russia, near the city of Astrakhan and the Caspian Sea; the other is still a bachelor, of whom it may be recorded that,—

Five times around Cape Horn he sail'd,
And over Darien's Isthmus pass'd;
Amid the din of war saw fighting,
And on the Andes tops sheet lightning;
Twice traversed snow-girt Cordilleras,
Via Potosi and Chuquisaca.

Quondam State of the Glasgow Police.

GEGG CLUB.

To those who are now living quietly and comfortably under the protection of our well-managed Municipal Police, it is scarcely possible to convey an idea of the irregularities and dangers to which Glasgow was exposed before the first Police Act was obtained, and for even a considerable number of years after this statute had been put in force. Down to the close of the last century, watching and warding was, in accordance with the Burgess Oath, an obligation laid upon all who had obtained municipal privileges; but the mode practised by the burgesses to evade the duty was, of itself, sufficient to render the whole even worse than a farce. The respectable citizens, instead of proceeding in their turn to the Guard-house themselves, either hired porters, or sent their manufacturing servants to perform the work; while occasionally a set of young madcaps ostensibly undertook the duty, but instead of attempting to allay noise and turbulence, secretly instigated commotion for the sake of diversion. In these circumstances, it may easily be conceived that thieves, vagabonds, and blackguards had their full swing, while, beneath the safeguard of an ill-lighted and frequently a lamp-demolished town, offences of the most heinous kind were safely committed. Even so late as the commencement of the present century, outrages of every kind and description were daily committed in the blaze of day, while battles with lethal weapons, and pugilistic encounters on the public streets, were of nightly occurrence.* While this was the case, it

* The *Glasgow Courier* of 1799 and 1800 is replete with accounts of street robberies and assaults, and lamp-smashing in George-square, and particularly in Anderston-walk, where during one night the whole lamps were nearly demolished.

must be allowed that many of these irregularities arose more from fun and frolic than from vice and passion, and were created not unfrequently by youthful sparks belonging to the better and more educated classes. At that period, to carry off a barber's basin, or to unswing a golden fleece, was a common trick; and as to the transference of a sign-board from one shop to another, this was looked upon as no crime, but rather as a most excellent joke. The fact is, that for many years after the Police was established, it was anything but a sufficient force. It was invisible in the day-time, and during the night the watching was little better than a mockery. The limited day force, indeed, was chiefly engaged in the detection of grave crimes; while the night force was rather a dread to themselves than to others. It is but the truth when we say, that the watchmen then were chosen, not so much on account of their fitness to guard the lieges against attack or insult, and to protect the property of the citizens from harm and depredation, as, chiefly and mainly, on account of the low wages at which they condescended to remain out of bed during the night and perform their supposed duties. It is easy to conceive that the men who could be thus cajoled, were poor, frail, worn-out individuals, generally in early life connected with the West Highlands, and, though ranging from sixty to seventy-five years of age, the greater part of which they had spent in the City, had not been able even to conquer the English dialect. The head of the Police—who was then called *Master*, and who, as police knowledge now goes, knew little or nothing of his business—had, however, the kindness and consideration to envelope the poor old Celts in a kind of domino of grey cloth, and to tie round their waists a coarse cord, from which hung a pair of large wooden clappers. In one hand was placed a useless, unwieldy *rung* or stick, and in the other a lumbering lantern, which emitted a miserable glimmering light. On a stormy night, the shaky old watchman would sometimes draw over his rough-stockinged limbs a pair of coarser *hoggars*, as an additional safe-guard from the night air; while, over his wig, if he had such a luxury, was usually planted a Kilmarnock night-cap, and, above all, a hat; the whole head-gear being tied down under

the chin by some cast-off shawl or handkerchief. In this garb and guise, the police guardian sallied forth, not unfrequently accompanied by his wife, to the post assigned him for the night, who, after seeing him snug in his box, retired home, never forgetting, however, to give him the strictest charges to take good care of himself! It may be easily imagined, that having just swallowed his supper of porridge and milk, and being somewhat fatigued with his walk, the watchman was not long ensconced in his wooden *surtout* before he felt himself in a tolerably dozy condition; and as these boxes were made with the upper half-door to open outwards, in the lock of which the key was always left, it not unfrequently happened that the poor *Charley* was locked in, and the key thrown away, by some passing wag, and sometimes even the box and all it contained was tumbled flat on its face, by a knot of mischievous dare-devils returning fuddle-pated from a tavern.*

Perhaps the following anecdote will illustrate, better than anything else, the absurdity of the system of Police management which prevailed during

* Police affairs had engaged the attention of the Magistrates and Council for a very considerable time, and so early as 1778 an Inspector was appointed, with a salary of £100 per annum; but which office was abolished in 1781. In 1788, an Intendant of Police and other subordinate officers were appointed, and the Magistrates applied for an Act to assess the inhabitants to defray the necessary expenses; but as the public were not to have a voice in the election of the Ward Commissioners, a powerful and successful opposition was set on foot, by which the Bill was withdrawn. There appears to have been much excitement connected with the matter, particularly among the members of the Trades' House, and many squibs and scurrilous publications were sent forth against the promoters of the scheme. Among these was one that made much noise at the time, entitled the "Glasgow Geese," a few verses of which have been handed down to us by an octogenarian memory. From this may be gathered, to how many slanders

public men in all ages are exposed. It commenced as follows:—

"As I went forth in harvest-time, I spied a flock of Geese,
Who wander'd through a stubble field, with nothing like Police.
Sing hey the Geese of Glasgow! sing hey the Glasgow Geese!
'Twas wonder how they lived so well, and yet had no Police!

* * * * *
The Council in a passion swore, to these poor simple Geese,
That they must yield their hoarded store to a Master of Police.

O silly Geese of Glasgow! O silly Glasgow Geese!
I think, my lads, you'll cackle low beneath your new Police.

The plan was in the Council moved by an affected fop,
Who came from off the Turkish Dun, and so nick-named Dunlop—

Who struts still in the foremost rank dull Councilors among,
Because he spe; the Turkey's dance and eke the Peacock's song;

the first decade of the present century. At that period, it will no doubt be remembered that there stood, at the top of High John-street, a strange-looking building, used as a sugar-house, surrounding which there were ever to be seen some dozens of empty sugar hogsheads. One winter's night, a party of young madcaps, returning from a supper-party in the neighbourhood of this refining establishment, determined on not only playing a trick on the watchmen, but producing what they knew would be the result,—putting them in deadly alarm. Having reached the sugar-house, a little before the witching hour of night, they each set about quietly rolling out a hogshead to the summit of the street, and there having arranged a train extending to at least a dozen, into which they placed as many stones as they could lay hands on, and having cogged the lowest, awaited the moment when the City clocks had tolled out the midnight chime. At the first note of twelve, the yawning and timid guardians of

Thrice did he nod his brainless head, thrice wag his
supple tail,
Then, with a Goose's arguments, his brethren did
assail—
'Gemmen, you know as well as I our flock are sim-
ple Geese,
Then wherefore, pray, should we be shy in giving
them Police?'
* My brother Tom—the Gander fat—shall their Col-
lector be;
For why, you know that he must eat as well as you
or me:
He will not work, he cannot want, and I'll not give
him grain;
Therefore, you see it is but just the Geese should him
maintain.'
"Argyll's lame Goose, with clam'rous throat, arose
and clapp'd his wings,
Just as he does at Durie's club, when Jackie Turkey
sings.
He join'd was by a great fat Goose, of wondrous
bulk and bustle—
Who ne'er can listen while you speak, without a
song and whistle—
Quoth he, 'Unto my office come, I will insure your
Bill—
I'll whistle Jamie Wardrop dumb, so who can doubt
my skill?
The Bill shall pass, or I'm an ass, by either truth or
action;

And every Goose I'll soundly chase that offers con-
tradiction.'
A lean malt Goose, from the Trades' House, cries
out, 'My dear fat brother,
I wonder much that you should choose to make so
great a pother—
I say, I swear the Bill shall pass; yes, on my life it
shall—
Though every dirty trading ass T——t a scoundrel
call.
* * * * *
On a stair-head, fast by the Cross, John Orr stood
like a man,
Geese to cajole, ne'er at a loss, he hemm'd, and thus
began—
'My bonnie Geese of Glasgow! my bonnie Glasgow
Geese!
This is a joyful day, I trow, that brings you a Pollicol
This Master, whom you cannot choose, is every way
most fit
To lead one party by the nose, and make the rest
submit.'
O happy Geese of Glasgow! O happy Glasgow
Geese!
I wonder how you've lived so long without this grand
Police!"

The first Police Act—which had been long attempted to be obtained by the Civic authorities—was passed on the 80th June, 1800;

the night cautiously slipped out of their boxes, prepared to gurgle out the hour ; and, at the last note, the happy and fearless youths removed the cogstone, and off went the hogsheads, rumbling and rattling like thunder down the steep incline, startling from their peaceful rest the sleeping population in the streets and houses along which their progressively noisy course conducted them, and filling with alarm and trepidation the three or four muffled guardians of the night who watched the neighbourhood, and who were rendered thereby speechless even in Gælic. From the extreme darkness of the night, the cause of the panic was to all a mystery ; for the noise, although terrific while it lasted, was neither of long duration nor limited to one spot. The progressive hurley-burley was in fact so extraordinary, that the poor watchmen thought a judgment had fallen on the town ; and being both timid and superstitious, they took to their heels as far from the scene of terror as possible, rattling their clappers and crying out fire and thunder. Whether it was from fear or from darkness, it is certain that the cause of the commotion was not discovered till the rising of the sun gave courage to examine the quarter whence the unearthly noise had proceeded ; but although the prank might have produced the most serious consequences both to life and property, still, such was the inefficiency of the Police, that until this day the perpetrators of this wild and dangerous

and, in September, of the same year, Mr John Stenhouse was appointed Master. He appears, however, not to have liked the office, as we find he resigned in January, 1803, and was succeeded by Mr Walter Graham, who likewise resigned in 1805 ; the latter again was succeeded by Mr Mitchell, who—having been a subaltern in the army—assumed the designation of Captain of Police, a title which seems to have vulgarly adhered to the office. Captain Mitchell was a tall, burly, broad-shouldered man, and showed both coolness and courage in the discharge of his difficult duties. We recollect him many times and oft, standing steady, amid the crowd of rioters, at the foot of Stockwell, on a Whitsun-Monday, like Saul among the people, and attempting to cajole them by fair words, and,

if not, to daunt them by the force of his brawny arm. Heaven knows he had then but a few to help him, the day officers being little beyond a dozen, and the night watchmen, although numbering nearly seventy, being never called to act on such emergencies ; in fact, they were not to be had at such hours, the exertions of the night-watching confining them generally to bed till they sallied forth again to their watch-boxes. The first Police-office was in a house at the corner of Candleriggs and Bell-street, close to the old Bowling-green. It was then removed to apartments next to, and above, the Guard-house, at the west side of Candleriggs-street ; and, after remaining there for ten years, was ultimately located on the present site in South Albion-street.

trick are unknown. In these days, too, the boundaries of the Police jurisdiction were very much restricted, and consequently it was the easiest thing in the world to escape detection. In the east, the trickster had a city of refuge in Calton; in the south, the Gorbals offered its protection; and in the west, it was only necessary to step across St Enoch's burn to be safe from the watchman's pursuit. By the *Tom and Jerry* sort of youths with which the City then abounded, the night police of Highland imbeciles was looked upon, as we have already hinted, as a perfect farce, and was calculated rather to excite their derision and instigate their taste for frolic, than to evoke their fear or control their conduct.

It was when the Police was in this disjointed and disorganised condition, and before the Commissioner, Mr James Hamilton, of *grocer* memory, had begun to *weigh* with himself, as he was wont to repeat, the *weighty* matters brought before the weekly Board, that there assembled a gifted and sprightly brotherhood of acknowledged wags, who were well known as the GEGG CLUB. To the raillery and sarcasm of the individual members of this brotherhood, society at large owed much; and by the pranks which they collectively played, the table was often kept in a roar and the City in laughter. They met often, laughed loud, and generally sat late. They frequently even disdained the tell-tale dawn of daylight, provided *daylight* was never seen within their glasses; and, rather than forego an evening's practical joke upon some green and arrogant booby, they were individually ready to take the alternative of turning out, if necessary, with a pair of hair-triggers in the cool of the morning!

Although, to those who have been accustomed to breathe the atmosphere of Glasgow, it is unnecessary to give any definition of the term which constituted the nominal band of the Gegg Club, it is perhaps incumbent on us to inform those who never paced the Trongate, that the cabalistic term *gegg* signifies a practical joke played on some unsuspecting greenhorn, whereby he is made to believe and to act upon what is in reality not founded on fact, and thereby to occasion laughter and merriment to those who are aware of the truth. Accordingly, the members of such a brotherhood

were necessarily men of sharp, acute, and fearless dispositions, who could see farther into a millstone than other people, and could arrive at a conclusion by means infinitely shorter than the world around them. In phrenological language, each member of the fraternity required to have the bumps of wit, perception, ideality, firmness, combativeness, and love of approbation largely developed; while those of reverence, conscientiousness, and caution were small.

As it may be supposed, the members of this Club, or *College*, as it was originally designated, were not numerous; and, what is perhaps needful to be told, their meetings were limited to no particular club-room, nor peculiar place of rendezvous.* The fraternity as frequently met in a private house as in a tavern; while certain of their most striking and interesting *Seances* were held in the hospitable mansion of a gentleman who, with the peculiar gifts which constituted him a worthy member of this brotherhood, united those more amiable qualities which rendered him one of the most beloved members of the community.

The ordinary meetings of the Club were ever limited to *ordinary* members, and were hence characterised by the most gentlemanlike demeanour and playful raillery. The extraordinary meetings, on the other hand, rarely took place, and when held, it was generally for the purpose of gegging a greenhorn, or chastising a self-sufficient spoony, and they were always open to the individual or individuals who were to be made, on the occasion, the butt of the brotherhood's practical joke or gegg. It was, for example, from an extraordinary tavern meeting of the fraternity, that the well-known Beau Findlay—who actually lived on the idea that he possessed the most splendid whiskers and most finished head-gear in Glasgow—was borne home, shorn of his darling pigtail and cultivated whiskers, with a face as black as a Moor, and with the trophies of his shame in his pocket; a loss and a gain which the now almost forgotten *swell* did not

* The Gegg Club was the successor of the Gegg College, the latter having been instituted to express the ruling opinions or pas-

sions of certain well-known gentlemen in the city, by conferring on each a professorial title the very opposite of their characters.

discover till he started at his own strange reflection on the following morning.*

It was also from another extraordinary meeting of the Club, that the following ludicrous gegg was played on one who had frequently joined in similar jokes upon others. The circumstances attendant on this gegg were these:—On rather a dark night, during the winter, and before the introduction of gas, or the somniferous receptacles of dozy watchmen had been wisely discarded, the Club had assembled in a well known tavern near the Cross, in considerable force and in the best possible humour. As previously arranged by the chief actors in the practical joke to be that night perpetrated, it was quite certain that the party to be gegged would be present, and in good earnest he was so—entering, as he was wont, into all the fun and frolic of the evening. The peculiar and happy characteristic of this worthy member consisted in his never being known, upon any occasion, to be the first to break up a good and sprightly company. He was, in fact, generally found last at every bowl of punch, and had always somewhat in his tumbler when the majority were on their feet for departure. He was, in common parlance, a jovial dog; but, amid the long sitting and the joviality, he occasionally lost somewhat of his recollection, though never the power of his *pins*. The gegg, therefore, to be played on this

* There were few men better known as "pacers of the pavé" than Mr Findlay, who, being an idle man, and possessed of fair means, was generally to be met with, stick in hand, sunning himself on the Trongate every forenoon between noon and dinner-time. He was peculiarly attentive to his dress, and gained for himself the epithet of *Beau*. He was also particularly proud of his whiskers, and, it was said, devoted much time and no small cost to their cultivation and cut. With the members of the Gegg Club he was very intimate, and, in spite of many tricks played upon him, he could not help associating with the gay and regardless perpetrators of frolic. Upon the occasion of losing his pigtail and whiskers he was, however, very wroth, and threatened those who were present on the

night when the deed was done, with an action of damages before the Court of Session; and no wonder he did so, when it is mentioned that, on being conducted home, reft of his whiskers and with blackened face, his old trusty maid-servant did not know him, and, on opening the house door to his knock, saluted him with "Get down the stair, you dirty blackguard!" As an instance of the Beau's rather strange doings, it may be stated that, in the prospect of rebuilding an old tenement belonging to him in the upper High-street, he purchased several old windows of different sizes, and formed the openings of his new house for their reception; and there they still appear, as a curious memento of his singular eccentricity.

member was one which was addressed to his adumbrated memory rather than to anything connected with his physical nature. Be that as it may, the Club, as we have said, met in full divan, and all went "merry as a marriage bell"—bowl followed bowl, toast chased toast, and tumbler was tossed over after tumbler; in short, the whole party, including the geggee, were in the highest spirits,—when lo! the chime from the Cross steeple told it was midnight, and that it was now time to attend to the business on hand. The members quietly rose from the board and took their hats from the hat-pins, and the geggee took down his greatcoat, and, with the most satisfied air possible, buttoned it across his breast. The whole members laughed, as they were wont, on quitting the Club-room, and the geggee was the loudest among all the company. The street was soon reached, and onward the whole party sallied, till they arrived at the south end of Hutcheson-street, where the geggee had his domicile. Then each of them shook him cordially by the hand, wished him safely home, and a sound sleep when he got to bed! The geggee thanked them for their good wishes, and unconsciously wended his serpentine career towards his residence. The geggars slipped silently, and on tiptoe, at a respectable distance behind, ready to enjoy the successful issue of the joke they had played on their companion. The geggee, on arrival at the close or entry which led to his house, boldly entered and ascended the first flight of stairs, at the head of which stood the door of his domicile—a door which was wont to open to his knock or his check-key at any hour he might think proper. But, think of his astonishment, when he reached the threshold of his imagined comfortable domain, to find there no doorway and no entrance. He groped, amid the darkness of the unilluminated staircase, for some opening, but, alas! none was to be found! He at once thought he had mistaken the close—that the Club liquor was more potent than usual; and, in his dilemma, he descended the staircase, and, staggering across to the opposite side of the street, planted his back against the wall, where he stared with fixed eyeballs on the opposite tenement, which, even through cloudified brain, looked vastly like his own home. And so it was; but,

during the time the Club were sitting, a bricklayer had been employed by the chief actors in the plot to build up the doorway! and, considering the very indifferent state of the night police at that period, it was of easy accomplishment. Easy or difficult, the thing was done, however; and it was not till four in the morning that the poor geggee, having recovered from the effects of the Club orgies, and the mysterious disappearance of his doorway, arrived at the too just conclusion, that his companions had played as palpable a joke upon him as he himself had ever played upon others, when at length he got access, through the instrumentality of another bricklayer, to his hermetically-sealed habitation and unpressed pillow. The geggars, who remained concealed on the shady side of an almost lamplless street, enjoyed the plight in which they saw their luckless companion placed, and, careless of the consequences, stealthily retired, leaving the geggee to recover at his leisure.

It was likewise at an extraordinary *seance*, in the private mansion of a member, to whom we have already alluded, that another ludicrous gegg was played on a celebrated and self-sufficient swell, the simple account of which will perhaps better illustrate the feelings and peculiarities of this fraternity than anything else we can say. The personage for whose *benefit* the extraordinary meeting of the Gegg Club was congregated, had made himself conspicuous in the City as one—at least in his own estimation—of its greatest *Counts*. He was tall, and was always seen in the very pink of fashion. It was rumoured of him, that he used to stand for hours before his cheval mirror, revelling in the beauty of his limbs and the fancied Antinous form of his face and figure; and that, after fully impressing his mind with the idea of his own matchless symmetry, he sallied forth, fully fraught with the conviction that every woman he encountered was admiring him, and that no one who wore a petticoat could have the heart to resist his manly charms! He was, in short, a “look and die” man, in so far as regards the fair sex; but being resolved, as he often said, never to sacrifice himself to any woman without obtaining a handsome *douceur* as a legitimate recompense, he had not yet met with a shrine valuable enough for his

adoration. It so happened, however, that, at the period to which our story refers, a lady, answering in every respect to his wants, had come to Glasgow; and that a splendid ball, to which he and the lady were invited, was to take place. This occurrence the *Count* took great pleasure in mentioning—ostentatiously asking all his acquaintances whether he really ought, or ought not, to choose this lady as his victim. The Gegg Club having considered the occasion one of the most fitting opportunities for playing off one of their practical jokes on the self-sufficient Adonis, an extraordinary *seance* was resolved upon, to take place on the day of the ball, to which the *geggee* was specially invited. The Adonis made, at first, some objections to attending an entertainment on the day of a dancing-party; but this being overruled by the soft persuasive tongue of the chief Gegg, the members were summoned, the plan fairly concocted, and the Club met accordingly.

The mansion in which the brotherhood on this memorable occasion congregated, was situated in one of the principal streets of the old City—the fact is, that at that time there was no St Vincent-street, far less Woodside and Claremont-crescents—the house which the hospitable member occupied being the first floor above the shops in Hutcheson-street. At four o'clock, the brethren met, to the number of about a dozen, and half an hour after the period at which he was invited, the Count entered the drawing-room, fully donned for the ball, and making a thousand apologies for keeping the gentlemen from the dinner-table. There was a self-sufficient and forward flippancy about the *geggee* which contrasted delightfully with the Machiavelian and masked gravity of the *geggers*—an expression of conscious superiority in point of corporeal qualities on the part of the former, especially when he eyed himself askance in the pier-glass—a look of placid satisfaction, in regard to mental powers, on the part of the latter, when on meeting one another's eyes, they gave each other the fraternal *wink*!

From the drawing-room, the party, as is customary, proceeded to the dining-room, when the *geggee* was handed to the seat of honour next the

landlord. The entertainment went on—the wine was pushed about—and soon the party set in, as was their wont, for “serious drinking.” Jest and story chased each other, the company roared and laughed, and the roof echoed for hours with the notes of mirth and jollity. A huge bowl of Glasgow punch had been manufactured, and brimmer followed brimmer to the health of the west-country beauties. The Count pronounced the name of her with whom he was to meet that evening, and her health was given and received with three times three. A chamber clock, which stood on the mantelpiece, had been purposely set back a full hour, not to alarm the geggee, who, trusting to its correctness, never dreamed of *budging* till it had struck nine. At the tell-tale sound, however, he made preparations for rising; when the landlord, in a neat speech, proposed the health of the Count; and, after eulogising his personal appearance and agreeable manners, concluded by wishing him every success in his proposed matrimonial scheme! The Count, casting his eye at his well-formed limbs, thanked him for his kindness and the company for their good wishes, and vowed it would not be his fault if the scheme was not brought to a happy termination. The Gegg Club could scarcely conceal a suppressed titter, when the geggee rose, with a self-sufficient *damn-me* sort of “Good-by,” to leave the room. “A fair wind to you, my good fellow!” shouted the whole Club. “Now, see you don’t take her heart by actual storm!” The Count walked to the lobby, took his hat, and lifted the latch to make his exit; but lo! the door would not open; it was locked, and the key was out! What was to be done? This could be no trick of the landlord—these things were long *out*. So he called on the servant; but no answer cheered his ear. Wearied with trying the lock and bawling on the servant, he at length bolted into the Club-room, with the pitiful note of the prisoner starling, “Well, gentlemen, I can’t get out!” “Not get out!” cried the landlord, apparently confused and hurt. “Impossible! What has become of the servant? Pray ring the bell; but, in the meantime, my dear sir, be seated. From my heart, I regret this exceedingly.” The bell was rung; still no servant appeared. “Well, now, that is really provoking;

another evil of having pretty servant girls; they go out at night, and, in order to prevent the house from being robbed, lock the door, and put the key in their pocket. My dear fellow," continued the landlord, addressing himself particularly to the geggee, "this is really most unfortunate; but do sit down and make yourself easy, she will return immediately." The Count sat down, and took an additional glass or two, but was uncommonly restless. Every look that he cast at his silk stockings, brought the ball and the beauty to his mind. At length, wearied with waiting, and having discovered that the hour was not ten but eleven, he broke into the following ejaculation:—"Good heavens! what an imprisonment is this! It is quite intolerable. Is there no way of getting out? for really I can *not* remain any longer." The whole gist of the geggee was to be here. The acute reader will at once discover that the one servant had been sent out on purpose; and we may tell him that the other was snug in a back apartment, waiting the *particular* call of her master. The Club looked exceedingly thoughtful on the scheme which ought to be adopted to get the Count out of the mansion. One proposed to break open the outer door; another to call out for a ladder. At length, however, after much *anxious* discussion, it was resolved to let the Count down to the street, through the front window, by the aid of a pair of sheets. The project was thankfully grasped at by the geggee. The landlord procured the sheets, and the Count having been firmly fixed in their double, the window was raised, the geggee stepped out with his white silk stockings upon the sill, the Club seized hold of the ends of the *suspending* apparatus, and the lowering immediately took place. The gegg was now about brought to its acme; it required that the poor Count should be left suspended in middle air, which was instantly done, for no sooner was the geggee's limbs seen dangling over the shop window, than down the geggers rattled the window—and lo! his legs were permitted, handsome though they were, to waltz in mid air! Here he hung; and there his silk limbs dangled like a signpost, for some time before he sung out; but, finding that the party he had left had no intention of allowing him to proceed to the party which was

expecting him, he bawled out lustily. The Gegg Club roared with laughter within, while he roared with rage without. The neighbours were alarmed at seeing a man hanging, like Mahomet's coffin, between heaven and earth; and, anxious for his immediate safety, rushed in on all hands for mattresses, beds, &c., to break his fall. The street was, for a moment, in confusion; when no sooner did the geggers see that the fall would be broken, than up they banged the window, allowed one of the ends of the sheets to go, and down fell the poor Count in a fright, and a plight that rendered his visit to the ball-room and his siege of the fair fortune for that night utterly hopeless. The story soon got wind; it became the talk of that most gossiping of all places, the Coffee-room at the Cross; and though a mighty threat about satisfaction was made by the geggee to all the individuals present, the geggers remained safe and sound; and the gegg often drew forth abundant merriment, but neither apology nor bloodshed.

Such is a sample of the many pranks or whimsies of the Gegg Club, which at one time held so paramount a sway in Glasgow, and whose transactions, were they recorded with a Langbein's pen, and illustrated by a Cruickshank's pencil, would be certain to obtain as honourable a place in the library of Mounus as the immortal collectiana of Josephus Millarius, of laughter-loving memory. The meetings of this jovial and sarcastic fraternity have now long ceased, and the very few members who survive its orgies, have now necessarily "ceased their funning." Times, too, have changed, and manners also; and it is only fair to hope that, among all the young and gay spirits of Glasgow, there is perhaps not one who would be eager to revive so practical a gegg as the one we have just recorded. Peace, therefore, say we, to the manes of the Count and the Club!

Youthful Frolics of Glasgow.

BANDITTI CLUB.

ABOUT the same period in which the Gegg Club was holding its most famous meetings, and when the night Police of the City was in the forlorn state already described, a Club of young, gay, and adventurous spirits assembled, for amusement to themselves, at the expense of their neighbours, more particularly of the old men and Highlanders who, at that time, were the chosen guardians of the town's rest and property. Being all men of rather a *Tom and Jerry* disposition, few nights were passed, on which the Club met, that some prank was not performed which called forth the innate bravery and forwardness of one or other of the brotherhood. Boxing a Charley, or changing a sign-board, was an affair of weekly occurrence; and so sharp were they of scent, and so rapid of pace, that in spite of all their tricks, it never happened to be the fatal lot of any one of them to appear before the then dreaded bars of either the *public* Police-office, or the more *private* "Blackhole of Calcutta" Court-hall, known by the appellation of "the Chaumer."

The CLUB to which we now refer was called the BANDITTI. Startle not, however, gentle reader! We are not going to introduce you to anything akin to the famous "Forty Thieves," whose cavern in the wood was discovered by the eaves-dropping Ali Baba. No, certainly; for although the club of game fellows which we are about to illustrate, had nicknamed themselves *Banditti*, they in truth committed no murder save on their own health, and no robbery save on their own purses. They were a band of ardent spirits, who laughed and quaffed, "sitting late, drinking late,"

as Charles Lamb hath it, with "bosom cronies;" who always felt snug in their own comfortable rendezvous, and when they quitted it, paraded the midnight streets of Glasgow quite safely during the reign of the six-foot monarch Mitchell, while he sat on the throne of the Police-office; and who likewise might have survived even the Banditti-destroying powers of Hardie and Graham, had not the goddess Hygeia and her consort Hymen both interfered, ere many years had passed, to shut the lodge for ever!

It was about the year 1808 that this Club first commenced its sittings, which were held, like those of many other congenial fraternities of the period, in that street of all streets—then famous for dining and supping, for music and masonry, and fun and frolic—called *Gibson's Wynd*, and now better known by the more aristocratic title of Prince's-street.* It was, in fact, under the roof-tree of one of the many contributors to good cheer in this street, known latterly by the name of Gardner, that this brotherhood sometimes dined, but more frequently supped, and still more often met for geggery and gossip, over repeated libations of rum punch and whisky toddy. What a change has taken place in tavern dinners in Glasgow since the days that Gardner or Haggart were the chief purveyors of Club entertainments! There it was that that the table literally groaned under the weight which was placed upon it. We ourselves have seen turkeys roasted and turkeys boiled, rounds of beef and roasted sirloin,

* Gibson's-wynd was named after Walter Gibson, once a Provost of Glasgow, who erected the great tenement at the corner of Saltmarket and this wynd, and which, in the days of M'Ure, stood "upon eighteen stately pillars or arches, and adorned with the several orders of architecture, conform to the directions of that great architect Sir William Bruce; the entry consists of four several arches towards the court thereof." In consequence of several alterations being made upon the property to meet the altered demands of the day, a part of one of the walls fell on the 8d March, 1814, and killed Mrs

Bishop, while several other persons were severely wounded. And on Sunday morning, 16th Feb., 1823, the greater part of the tenement fell with a tremendous crash, shattering a portion of a house on the opposite side of the street. On the preceding day, the inhabitants had been warned to quit the house, and only one man was killed; a woman was taken alive out of the ruins. The fall of this house caused many of the houses in Saltmarket to be taken down, which altered altogether the external appearance of the street. It was fatal to the old houses with wooden fronts.

mutton boiled and mutton roasted, with many other *light* articles of this sort paraded all at once, and filling the low-roofed apartment with a flavour so heavy as to be almost sufficient to "choke off" any one at all troubled with dyspepsia. In those days, French cookery was altogether unknown, either in the private dining-room or in the tavern club-room of the City of St. Mungo. Heavy dinners, in fact, ruled paramount everywhere, save in the houses of the mean and stingy; and although it was said that a rather celebrated City divine had a peculiar and specific grace for every sort of dinner over which he was called to offer a benediction, it is certain that when called to do this office either at Gardner's or Haggart's, he found it ever to be his bounden duty to commence his "grace before meat," according to the formula reserved chiefly for the most hospitable houses of his flock, with the well known invocation of "Bountiful Jehovah!"*

But while, as we have already said, these Prince's-street *restaurants* were long known for good and hunger-appeasing fare, Gardner's in particular, was also peculiarly celebrated as the mystic temple chosen for introducing to the lofty knowledge of Free-Masonry, many of our more curious citizens. It was, in fact, in a portion of this tavern—well adapted, from its being easily shut off from the observation and ken of the "cowan" world, for carrying on the occult ceremonial no doubt fixed on by the builders of Solomon's Temple—that the opening the eyes of the blind to the transcendent light of Masonry, and of raising the poor "Apprentice" to the highest degrees of the craft, ever and anon took place; and where, through the traditions of the apostolic successor of the architect of the first Temple in Jerusalem—at that time represented in Glasgow by a learned cobbler—some of our most notable townsmen were transformed, in one night, from mere "Master Masons" to "Knights of the Holy Sepulchre;" and

* The Rev. John M'Leod of the Chapel of Ease. He was rather a droll individual, and had a curious arch look on telling a story. His remark was, when Dr Chalmers came to Glasgow, and was in the heyday of popu-

larity, "Weel, I mind mysel', when I came first to the Chapel o' Ease, they were payin' tippence a piece for a seat on the poopit stairs. Every dog has its day!"

it may be easily imagined that, after the hot supper and its adjuncts, which the recipients of this honour were accustomed to give to those who had been instrumental in "raising them," each and all of the new-fledged knights felt equally proud and equal even in rank, with those who, in the days of the Crusades, first won the Holy City from the grasp of the Infidel!

But we are forgetting the Banditti, while we are sketching the comfortable house in which they met. To return, then, to our Club, which we have already said was composed of youthful sparks, for, while in other fraternities there was always a knot of old stagers which served as a board of control over the more forward, there was not a single Bandit among the whole group that was much beyond the age of majority. They could all boast of having young blood in their veins, and, what is more, felt that that blood was by no means stagnant. Hence the evening meetings were characterised by an exuberance of youthful fun and frolic, by every species of badinage, and by the exhibition of the truly French feeling of "vive la bagatelle!" Several of the truly "merry men" sang well, and some of them possessed histrionic powers of no ordinary description; and it so happened that when conversation lagged, which, however, was not frequently the case, there was no lack of music to prevent the walls wearying for want of sound, while now and then the story of "Alonzo the brave and the fair Imogen" was repeated, in a manner that made the listeners almost imagine the "candles burned blue!" It is easy to conceive that such spirits would try many odd street pranks, particularly at a period when the police jurisdiction was so limited, and when, in particular, the watchmen were so dozy and effete; and it is but too true that they did so. To the poor imbeciles of night guardians the Banditti exhibited always a decided hostility, considering them most superfluous appendages to the street lamps, then barely sufficient to make darkness visible—the tell-tale glories of gas being as yet in the womb of futurity; and, consequently, on every good opportunity which offered, the members of that Club never failed practically to shew their enmity towards them. The result was, that to those caricatures of watchmen some of the members of the Banditti

were particularly obnoxious, from the liberties which were frequently taken with the absurd police-boxes at that time awkwardly stuck up on the sides of the streets, whereby box, Charley, and lantern were all rolled over on the pavement. There was one box, among the many elsewhere, which was placed on the kerb-stone at the head of the New-wynd, particularly convenient for receiving a Club compliment, as the midnight members wandered homeward from Prince's-street; and many a hitch that said box got into the street, leaving the occupant to find his way out, with his demolished lantern, as he best could. Some time after this, however, a more vigorous set of men began to be infused into the police force; and even before the renowned John M'Larty took up his station on the north side of the Trongate, an occasional running fight was obliged to be maintained, by all the wayward sparks, till the police boundary was crossed, which at that time was on the west of St Enoch's burn. When John M'Larty, however, entered on the office of calling the hours and wielding the clappers, such pranks as the Banditti indulged in could not well be carried on. He was, in fact, too strong and burly a fellow to be trifled with, and the consequence was, that the members of the Club were obliged to enter into an armistice with him before he had passed a winter on his beat. It was, however, during the earlier period of Glasgow Police history, when the watchmen were almost all old Highlanders and full of superstitious fears; when stories about wandering spirits were, from the newspaper controversy on the subject, in everybody's mouth; and when, in particular, the celebrated "Stamford ghost," played off with so much dexterity, was walking regularly at midnight, inducing, for a length of time, many timid beings to keep closer to their firesides than they otherwise would have done,—that one night a discussion was raised in the Banditti Club, whether or not it would be practicable to get up such a ghost as would frighten the lieges as much as the one at Stamford, and which would afford, especially to the fraternity, amusement in the way they liked the most. Various schemes which the ardent imaginations of the conclave, sharpened by Gardner's punch, suggested, were start-

discussed. At length it was determined that something of the Don Juan spectre kind might be attempted. Considering the dangers and difficulties, however, which might follow the undertaking, it was determined that *one* cavalier would not do; so it was at once resolved that the cabalistic *nine* should be the number of the ghost-like troop, and that an early night should be chosen to carry the hobgoblin freak into execution. There was no difficulty in getting nine of the boldest of the Banditti to volunteer for this strange duty; the great difficulty consisted in finding nine quiet and steady horses to carry them. The idea that Munn, so long known in Ingram-street as a stabler and horse-setter, would not be unwilling to serve them on this occasion, was started, and a deputation was thereupon named to ask his assistance. Munn was a very useful fellow in many respects—having been a sort of purveyor-general to the Club, in all things appertaining to horse flesh; and although it was well known that he ever kept a pretty steady eye on his own interest, he at the same time contrived to be on very happy terms with each member of the Banditti. The proposal for the midnight parade was consequently whispered to the horse-setter, who, at first, threw cold water on it, urging as a reason that, if discovered, the whole party engaged in the freak would be sent to Botany Bay, there to cool their heels for their folly. To carry out the proposal without Munn's assistance was impossible. It was needful, therefore, to support the claim which the individual members of the Club had upon him with every argument they could muster, and particularly with the bold assertion, that they defied any one of all the watchmen even to get within reach of them. This advocacy, coupled with sundry tumblers of toddy, at length softened the heart of the good-natured Munn, and the advocates having promised him their everlasting support—which, alas! it was ere long out of the power of many to give—the preliminaries were agreed to, and the necessary preparations made for carrying the project into execution. The night was accordingly fixed upon, and “the meet,” as the hunting term goes, was arranged to take place at the back of **Scarlet-hall**, a somewhat retired villa at the eastern extremity of the City, possessed

at that time by a rather crusty old gentleman of the name of Young, who assuredly would not have hesitated to fire off his fowling-piece at any such intruders, as he was wont to do at those who but too frequently stole his apples. Fortunately, however, there was little at that season of the year, either in the garden or grounds, to protect, and the old gentleman, in winter, when he drew on his nightcap, which was generally at an early hour, could not possibly be disturbed by any such midnight marauders as the Banditti Club. It being feared, as well it might, that the light of the glimmering lamps which then lined the streets at respectable intervals would be insufficient for the grand display, the happy thought occurred to one of the members to have the ears of the horses saturated with phosphoric oil, which would no doubt add to the light, and would, besides, heighten the effect of the pantomimic procession, from the lambent smoke which would be thereby emitted. To render the movement of the horses along the street as silent as possible, it was resolved to cover their feet with cork. This was no easy matter to effect without detection, but it was by-and-by got over, together with many other little difficulties; and lo! on a dark night, in the month of December, a little before the Cathedral bell had sounded the witching hour, the Bandits, with their steeds under the guidance of Munn, had assembled at Scarlet-hall. The muster-roll of the *nine* who had volunteered to do duty was called. The ominous number, famous for its cabalistic quantity, from the days of Darius to the more modern days of the Freischutz, answered to their names. The horses' feet were soon shod, or rather tied up, in cork soles; their ears were already glowing with phosphoric light; a white sheet was next cast over the body of each steed; while the nine riders, equipped in white drawers, shirt, and nightcap, leaped on their backs, ready for a start. The appearance which the Bandits had in the eyes of each other was so horrible and ghastly as at once to bespeak for their project the most complete success! and having each swallowed a bumper of Hollands, no doubt to inspire them with *Dutch* courage, they wheeled into Indian file, and commenced their march to the City, while Munn belted off to his stables to await their arrival.

The mysterious horsemen proceeded onward along the Gallowgate, slow and noiseless, like the hunters amid the floating mists of the Black Forest, in the famous Walpurgis Night, producing in the minds of those who, through the murky gloom, might espy them from the foot pavement, a degree of superstitious awe and fear which may be better imagined than described. Suffice it to say, that the aged guardians of the night, for whose especial benefit the pantomime was got up, were all in the greatest possible agitation and alarm—believing, no doubt, that the sight was supernatural; and, under this feeling, each took to instant flight up the first close which offered shelter. The cavalcade, after producing the necessary terrifying effects upon the few who at that late hour were in the Gallowgate, at length reached the Cross, which was passed in silence. Solemn and slow the horsemen moved onward without a word spoken and without suffering the least molestation, until they reached the head of King-street—when lo! a fellow, inspired with the contents of at least half-a-dozen glasses, which instead of adumbrating his brain, rather opened his eyes to the reality of the cavalcade being not spirits but real flesh and blood, thought fit, under this pretty sound impression, to arrest its progress by falling pell-mell on the second file of the procession. The attack, however, though furious, was instantly met by the brawny arm of the Bandit, who, by one fell blow on his *caput*, left him senseless on the roadway. At this moment an alarm of fire was raised; and by the time the ghostly procession had reached the head of Jamaica-street, the rattles of the terrified watchmen were in motion, and the sound of the fire-engines was borne along. Satisfied with their exploit, and that it would be dangerous to lose much more time, the cavalcade crossed the boundary which cut them off from the power of the police jurisdiction; and thereafter, mending their pace, they entered a field near Willow-bank, unrobed themselves of their habiliments, and, by different routes, got safe to Ingram-street, where the stabler was ready to house the horses, and to give a *deoch-an-doruis* to the Bandits. Of the prank itself, few believed that it had been really accomplished; and the many odd stories that got wind

about the ghostly procession which at midnight had passed through the City, were attributed to the effects of the narrators having dipped too deep in their evening potations. Some, however, swore that Old Nick himself led the van of the ghostly cavalcade, and assuredly his representative was by no means a shabby one; and, also, that the number of his attendants far outstripped the weird company at Alloway Kirk.

Such was one of the many, though perhaps the most remarkable, of the freaks in which, during the existence of the Banditti Club, the several members indulged; and it will convey, better than anything else we can adduce, an idea of the character and spirit of the fraternity, which met, for several years at least twice a-week, within the *devil-raising* house of Gardner. It may easily be supposed that a Club, which was so dependent on the extravaganzas of youth, could not long exist. Before advancing years and growing sense, the spirit of the Banditti fell prostrate; the members, in fact, were soon drawn away by other influences from their joyous den; and the fraternity, after fulfilling, in many laughable ways, the nominal link of their union, at length "ceased their funning," and returned into the bosom of general society, not much the worse from having assumed for a season the appellation of Bandits!

Music and Masonry in Glasgow.

PACKERS' AND EVERY NIGHT CLUB.

IN the halcyon days of pure protection and excessive love of native industry, when drawbacks and bounties were indissolubly united with all our manufacturing and commercial policy, and when Commissioners of Excise and Customs, backed by the imperial Parliament, exhibited an astonishing fondness for *oaths*, there was found in the countinghouses of every foreign merchant what was then called a *swearing* clerk—generally a youthful personage—who felt no difficulty, on any occasion, to swear solemnly, when printed calicoes, linen checks, plain linens, or other excisable goods were being packed, that the whole duties had been paid on the one, and that there was not a thread of cotton in the others.* Although this oath-gulping individual was generally the only representative of the mercantile establishment, to which he formed so necessary and important an adjunct, who was expected, in company with the exciseman, to be present at a packing for foreign shipment, in the warehouse or calender; still, it was sometimes the practice for one or other of the principals to leave his snug domicile of an evening, to take a look of the iron-bound and government-sealed boxes, before they were fairly consigned to the care of the Greenock carriers, who at that period held the monopoly of

* It used to be told of a well known calico printer in this City, when the presence of excisemen was required at works to *stamp* goods with his Majesty's seal, that he was in the habit of inviting these functionaries to breakfast, and of course, as he was a religious

man, to family worship. Both the *temporals* and the *spirituals* were at that time most unusually prolonged, and the officers, *having forgotten* to take their stamp along with them, a very profitable use was made of it during their absence.

transporting goods from Glasgow to Greenock and Port-Glasgow, whither all the foreign vessels connected with the trade of Clyde arrived and departed. The business of the Broomielaw, now teeming with the magnificent ships of all nations, was then confined to little more than the coasting trade, and even of that trade it had but little. Henry Bell had not yet launched his tiny steamboat, the "Comet," nor had the deepening-machine and diving-bell been employed on the river. The fact is, that all the goods destined for foreign parts were either carried by gaberts or flats down the Clyde, or by carts along the Greenock road and Inchinnan bridge; and so much was the latter conveyance patronised, for its safety and certainty, that it was by no means an uncommon sight to behold upwards of one hundred loaded carriers' carts crossing in a string the Jamaica-street bridge, after midnight, on their way to the lower ports of the Clyde.

When merchants or manufacturers were thus making as much as they possibly could of bounties and drawbacks; when a *partnership* with King George III. was looked upon as a paying connexion; and when the ports of embarkation were so situated as to render an afternoon or night packing of goods an absolute necessity, there arose a CLUB, which was not inaptly called by others, as well as by themselves, the PACKERS. The appellation of this jovial but *drouthy* fraternity, originated from many of its members being in the habit of starting off, from their own houses, immediately after dinner, upon the ostensible plea of having goods to pack at the calender, when, in reality, the object they had in view was merely to *pack punch*, and to bolt a provocative to thirst (which, Heaven knows, few of them required) in that well known and well frequented tavern, called the "Three Tuns," kept at that time by one yclept honest John Gregg.*

The members of this guffaw-loving and *hika-hikaing* brotherhood were

* The principal calenders were those of Messrs Buchanan & Paterson in Candleriggs, Mr Ure in St Andrew-square, and Mr Miller in Ingram-street; the first being frequently shown to strangers as one of the lions of

Glasgow. Mr Ure's calender had just one horse, which turned a gin, to the great delectation of the juveniles, who looked upon it as a *prodigious wonder*.

not numerous; but, what perhaps was much better, they were all leal and true men, being generally among the first at a feast and the last at a supper table. It was, indeed, a rare occurrence that a Packers' Club chair was ever found vacant, or that the principal Packer was ever obliged to punish any skulking member, as he was wont, by ordering him to be "put to the horn." Not, legal reader! to that fearful horn which some of thy fraternity were wont to sound occasionally from the pier of Leith, proclaiming every "breaker of the promises" a rebel to the State, and, consequently, escheating his goods and chattels to the King; but merely to an additional *horn* of soul-stirring stingo, to ripen reason and "to bathe the drooping spirits in delight beyond the bliss of dreams." Music in all its moods was the peculiar pastime of this brotherhood; for never was a meeting held when the walls of the apartment did not ring with the notes of a catch or a glee, or that the roof did not echo back the praises of Calcott, Webbe, or Mornington.

The Club of Packers were, in fact, the chief originators of that series of gentlemen's "Subscription Concerts," which were got up in a manner so honourable to the taste of our City, during the first two decades of the present century; but which, like the Club that gave them birth, or at least renewed their youth, are now, we fear, never again to be revived. Of these concerts, managed as they were by a select committee of subscribers, it is not too much to say, that, during their pretty long career, they always gave general satisfaction. The company which patronised them was uniformly select, and there fashionable strangers had an opportunity of seeing our City *beau sexe* to advantage, donned as they always were in their assembly dresses. The young ladies, by attending these well-conducted concerts, acquired a taste for good and classical music; while professional people of talent were encouraged thereby to remain in the City. The expense for a winter's entertainment to each family was but trifling, while the advantages and the amusement were great. Strange is it to think, that when Glasgow had not a third of the population which it at present possesses, an annual series of concerts was carried on with the

greatest spirit, while numerous candidates were generally waiting to fill up any vacancy which might occur in the regular list of subscribers. It is also worthy of remark, that, during that period, no orchestral or vocal performer of eminence visited Scotland until he or she had procured an engagement at the Glasgow concerts. In proof of this we may mention, that on the celebrated Mrs Salmon (of London) and Miss Cheese (of Dublin) completing their engagements in Glasgow, and thereafter visiting Edinburgh, the following epigram was written :—

“Sure auld Reekie's pride and her puffing will fail,
Since she's nothing her taste now to please ;
Excepting of our Glasgow *Salmon* the tail,
And the pairings of our Glasgow *Cheese!*”

The recollection of the many jovial hours spent in concocting and forwarding the musical meetings above referred to, must still remain fresh in the memory of every surviving member—alas! now few—of this cremona-loving fraternity. It would, indeed, be a sacrilege committed on fun and good humour for any member to forget the enraptured countenance of the principal Packer, when, after the bowl had received its top-dressing of limes and *ketchup* (a well known kind of old rum), and when glasses were each filled brimmers, he, with a loud knock on the board, exclaimed, in accents of self-satisfied delight, “Well, what do you think of that?” or when, raising the *galoptious* draught to his lips, and ordering each member to be perpendicular, he dedicated the bumper, amid the swelling *crescendo* of a harmonised hurrah, “To the lovers of music throughout the globe!” Neither will it be possible to efface from the memory of any brother, the unambitious wit and ceaseless humour of its warm-hearted secretary,

“Whose eyes like twinkling stars in evening clear,
Were deckt with smyles that all sad humours chased;”

of him, who, on his favourite four-stringed instrument, was sometimes heard to *out-Pan* even Pan himself, “in notes most musical, most melan-

choly;" or who, with his voice, made every listener at once most willingly acknowledge, when singing the bass of the well-known glee, that

"Smiths are good fellows,
When they blow the bellows!"*

The social-minded individuals who composed the fraternity of Packers—of whom, in good troth, it may be said that they sang from the heart "of all the brave birds that ever I see"—who revelled in the mysterious sounds of "one, two, three,"—and who, moreover, rarely got home from the Club by the straightest course,—are now, for the most part, torn asunder, either by distance or by death; and although we know that the very limited number who still remain in our City feel yet a desire to have a small *delectable* pack, for the purpose of recalling the pleasures of the past, and singing "peace to the souls" of their departed companions, we much doubt if the following choral chaunt of the brotherhood will ever again call forth the enthusiasm which it was always wont to produce within the precincts of the "Three Tuns":—

"Saw ye Johnnie coming, Nannie?
Saw ye Johnnie coming,
Wi' the Packers at his back,
And wee Parsons rinnin, Nannie?
And wee Parsons rinnin.

What wad ye do wi' them, Robin?
What wad ye do wi' them?
I'd gie them drink until they blink,
And dievil'd fairs gie them, Nannie,
And dievil'd fairs gie them.

Haste Rab, my man, as fast's ye can,
Get rum and water ready,
For here we'll sit, nor doup we'll fit,
Till fit we're for our beddy,
Till fit we're for our beddy.

* The late Mr Archibald Hunter, cloth-merchant, who played the tenore or viola at the Harmonic Society's private concerts, which took place in the houses of the members.

CHORUS.

Long live our preses John!
 May he ne'er heave a groan.
 Nor want a crown!
 May he have grog in store,
 And snuff for evermore,
 That Packers still may roar,
 Long live John Brown!"*

For several long years the Club of Packers continued to assemble regularly every *lawful* night, till at length, strange to say, while there were but few changes among the members, the Club itself changed its name; and what is less surprising, like too many other aliases, it did not improve in its character, either for sobriety or early home-going. The Packers, during its reign under that name, was indeed an early Club. For although it frequently met as the six o'clock chime of the music bells was tinkling, from the Cross steeple, "the lass of Patie's mill," it was almost always dispersed before the mighty "Tom" of the Cathedral had sounded ten. The new Club, composed as it was of the old brethren, and which, Phoenix-like, rose instantly out of the ashes of the old, was known by the name of the EVERY NIGHT, which, from a whimsical member prefixing a K to the monosyllable, gave rise to the idea of conferring a title of knight-hood on each of the brotherhood, and which was soon after fairly followed out. Under their own banner and titles, the old Packers met later in the evening and sat later at night. They had become, by reason of continued sederunts, rather a pelican-throated set of soakers, who scouted the idea of looking at a watch after dinner, and who took no note of time but by the loss it created in their purses. The titles of the members will hence appear appropriate and descriptive, for there was a Sir David Daidle, a Sir Simon Sitlate, a Sir Rodger Risenever, a Sir Mungo Muz, a

* This choral chaunt arose out of the following circumstance:—One evening it was agreed to have a small concert at the Club, but it was also fixed that the only instrument to accompany the voices was a French

horn, which was at that time well played by a nice boy of the name of Robert Parsons, in the band of the 42d Regiment, then in the garrison of Glasgow.

Sir Reginald Round-the-Horologe, *cum multis aliis* of chair-warming notoriety.

While music continued to be a favourite pastime of the Every Night, as it had been of the Packers' Club, it may here be mentioned that Freemasonry was with each and all of them a passion. The mystic art, it must be remembered, had been, during the great volunteer mania of 1804-5, very much patronised by all the young sparks of the City; and the evening assemblies in the Trades' Hall of the Argyle Lodge, then the most fashionable, on St Andrew's and St John's nights, were hence sure to be crowded to the door with the most ardent devotees of the craft. During the military period above alluded to, the gilt mallet was ably wielded by Mr Samuel Hunter, whose *bonhomme* was always certain to gather round him a host of enthusiastic and willing workmen, requiring little persuasion "to go from labour to refreshment, and from refreshment to labour again;" and who, besides, rarely ceased to call for ammunition till the lodge was closed, as it was wont, at "high twelve"—an hour it may be truly affirmed, at which few, few indeed, ever "went away dissatisfied." At the time, however, when the Every Night Club was in its zenith, the right worshipful master's jewel and sash had been transferred from the neck and shoulders of the volunteer Colonel and quondam Editor of the *Glasgow Herald*, to those of Mr John Douglas of Barloch, whose flowing oratory and attic wit proved an attractive loadstar to the mystic members of the Argyle Lodge; and among the many who were then drawn to the Trades' Hall by the annual summons of the brethren on the 27th of December, there were none so regular in their attendance as the members of the Every Night Club. The fact is, the chief office-bearers of this once celebrated and numerous Lodge of Masons were composed of leading Packers, and consequently it was found that on occasion of great Masonic festivals, the Every Night could never "make a house," at least at the usual hour of seven or eight; although it frequently happened that the majority of the members were brought together, after the Lodge had been closed, to a hot supper, laid out either in the Prince of Wales

Tavern or *Major M'Pherson's* oyster-house, at that period two of the most noted night-houses in the City.*

On such rare occasions the jovial and red-cross knights gave full scope to their musical and masonic propensities. Not satisfied with the "assistance" which they afforded, during four hours of the already spent evening, to the *perpendicular firings* of the shut lodge, they had no sooner swallowed their oysters or tripe, than the said lodge was again opened, when the hidden orgies of Free-Masonry were continued with increasing *spirit*, till the hoarse cry of some Highland Charley screeching "past three o'clock," reluctantly brought the truncheon of the warden to a "once, twice, thrice," and the lodge to a close!

It was of the knight *par excellence* of this truly jovial Club, and of this matchless masonic fraternity, many of whom were in fact knights of Malta and of the Holy Cross, and who in the Every Night made the low-roofed parlour of the "Three Tuns" ring with a "fal, la, la, la, la, la"—it was of this knight, who like the Club is now, alas! defunct, whose vulgar

* The establishment of Free-Masonry in Glasgow was coeval with the building of its Cathedral. By a charter of Malcolm III. about the middle of the eleventh century, it appears that that Scottish monarch granted to the Free Incorporated Masons of Glasgow "to have a lodge for ever in the City," under the title of St John's Lodge, charging and commanding "that none take in hand any way to disturb the free operative masons from being incorporated freemen, or to have a free lodge; to take away their good name or possession, or harass or do any injury to any free-masons and practitioners, under the peril of my highest displeasure." It appears from the Records of the Burgh that the St John's Lodge, St Mungo's Kirk, Glasgow, held heritable property in *Isle Toothie*, on the north side of the Drygate, at an early period, as shown by a security granted over it about 1750, by James M'Gurdie, then grand master of said lodge; Robert Marshall, writer, senior guardian; John Kinniburgh, coal-hewer in Shettleston, junior guardian; Robert Rak-

ing, tailor in Glasgow, senior steward; and Thomas Algie, junior steward; William Wilson, in Gateside of Camlachie, secretary; and Peter Wilson, land-labourer in Gartcraig treasurer. Free-Masonry was also much in vogue in Glasgow during the latter portion of the last century. From an advertisement in the *Glasgow Mercury* of 1783, we find that the Argyll Lodge then met in Fraser's Hall, King-street, to solemnise the anniversary of St John, at five o'clock; dinner in Mr Scott's Shakspeare Tavern being announced at three o'clock. At that period, a regular Masons' sermon was annually preached in St Andrew's Church on the 27th December. Among the enthusiastic Free Masons of these and later days, none occupied the chair or wielded the gilt mallet with more dignity and more mystic knowledge than the kind-hearted Dr Rattray, of High-street, the teacher of botany. His jolly contour, and frank open countenance would have graced the board of a prince.

name and surname were merely John Brown—a name and surname which many others besides himself bore in our good City—that the following ludicrous but authentic anecdote was told. John, as the story goes, one evening, as if to prove the general rule of his attendance at the Club by *one* exception, bethought himself of killing the heavy hour within the precincts of the theatre. He chose the pit, and sate himself down on the centre seat. The play went on as well as it was wont, when Glasgow filled the box circle with the fairest of her citizens. The house, which was in reality a bumper, shouted applause; the actors bowed and made their exits; and the green cloth fell. John was pleased like all around him; and although the snug parlour in the “Three Tuns” often swept athwart his brain, he bravely resolved to sit out the afterpiece, which that evening happened to be “Love, Law, and Physic.” Every one acquainted with this little drama, must remember the scene where one of the characters, with an anxious countenance, enters and makes the repeated exclamation, “But where is John Brown?” A wag near the orchestra, aware of John’s Every Night Club-going propensity, immediately called out, loud enough to be heard in every corner of the theatre, “He is in the Three Tuns.” The words struck like a thunder-bolt on the ear of the Every Night member, and forgetting for a moment where he was, he bolted up right from his pit seat, and bawled out, “You’re a liar, sir; I’m here!”

Mercantile Emergencies, from 1812 to 1816.

POST-OFFICE CLUB.

If the reader be still one of the few remaining denizens of this ever-changing community, who can throw his memory back to the exciting period of the two concluding years of the great French war, when each post brought an account of some event which seemed to foretell the speedy close of that dreadful European conflict which had plunged so many hearts in woe and so many families in mourning, then will he easily recollect the hundreds of anxious citizens who every morning hurried to wait the coming of the London mail, and to listen to the horn-blast which announced its arrival at the bridge which then spanned the as yet uncovered Molendinar. It may likewise be remembered that at that time, when the news of any important victory was brought by a mail conveyance, the guard, donned in his best scarlet coat and gold-banded hat, announced the circumstance, by firing off his carabine before reaching the Cross, and that the coach itself was always on such occasions decorated with a red flag which floated from the roof. Many times and oft do we remember, during the cold winter mornings of 1812, when the Clyde had been frozen for weeks and the snow lay deep on the streets, leaping from our comfortable bed and hurrying, with bounding heart, towards the great rendezvous of news at the Cross, there to listen to the bulletins of the Russian campaign, so fatal to the French troops, and to get tidings of General Kutosof and his advancing army; to hear tales of the fearful encounters which took place between the Hetman of the Cossacks and the retreating remnants of the once magnificent Gallic host, consequent on the fatal

passage of the Beresina ; or of the *marine-like* manœuvres of Admiral Tchitsigoff, through whose strategy it was expected that Napoleon himself would never have been permitted to recross the Vistula or the Elbe.

It was at this eventful period, particularly when there was not a sufficient number of newspapers received in the Exchange Coffee-room to satisfy the intense curiosity of the City quidnuncs, that either Mr Walter Graham or Mr James M'Queen was called upon to mount one of the tables of the News-room, to read aloud to the assembled throng the stirring and all-absorbing news of the day. It was also at this period that the CLUB known by the title of the POST-OFFICE was in its most palmy state, and could count the most numerous body of members attending its every evening orgies.

Although, as has been hinted, the Post-office Club may be said to have been in its zenith about the period which is associated with the remarkable events of the Russian and German campaigns, its commencement may be dated at least a couple of years previous to that time ; its birth was in fact coeval with the establishment of the Glasgow Bank,* the worthy and kind-hearted cashier of the one being generally the chairman of the other. Around such an attractive star, as the immediate instrument of the liberality so strikingly displayed by that new banking institution as compared with that of the others which then occupied the field of mercantile accommodation, it is easy to conceive that the merchant satellites who revolved nightly were neither few nor unimportant. Among the elder members of the brotherhood, there were several of the more notable merchants and

* The Glasgow Bank was formed in 1809, under the auspices of the late Mr James Dennistoun of Golfhill, whose well known liberality and judgment soon gained for it a high position among the other monetary establishments of the City. The bank was first opened in an old house in North Alblonstreet, but was soon transferred to the southwest corner of Montrose-street, in a mansion formerly belonging to Mr Buchanan of

Ardenconnel. A manufacturer, lately deceased, used to tell that he discounted a bill in the Glasgow Bank the first day it was opened. Although he was unknown to Mr Dennistoun, the latter had the kindness to say, that if at any time he required money profitably to extend his business "just to let him know." This led to an intimacy between the two, which continued ever afterwards, and was useful to both parties.

manufacturers of the day, while among the junior associates we may find some who are now in the rank of our merchant princes.

The Post-office Club owed its name to the hour of its meeting being eight o'clock at night—an hour at which the London mail was made up, and when all letters for the south required to be lodged in the receiving-box of the central Post-office, which was then a small low-roofed building in Nelson-street, under the superintendence of the late Mr Dugald Bannatyne—who, with his successors in the office of postmaster, have, up to this moment, been most scurvily treated by the Government in respect to Post-office accommodation.* At that hour, a small bell, whose silvery tinkle many of the older citizens may still remember, and which any of the more juvenile may still hear in the rather uncouth campanile of the Bridgegate Church, was nightly rung in the Laigh Kirk steeple, for a quarter of an hour previous to the letter-box being closed, to warn all who had letters to post; and so soon as this tinkle was heard over the then mercantile neighbourhood, the countinghouse clerks or porters were despatched to the Post-office; while, on hearing the same tinkle, the

* The history of the Post-office is perhaps one of the very best indices of the progress of Glasgow. So late as 1694, an application was made to have three *foot* posts a-week to Edinburgh; and even in 1709, there was an application by the Magistrates to Lord Godolphin to have a *horse* post established between Glasgow and Edinburgh. The correspondence at this period must have been of the most limited kind, and continued to be so till nearly the middle of the last century. From 1750, the trade and commerce of Glasgow increased every year, and with it the number of its mercantile letters. In 1750 it took a day and a half for the stage coach to travel from Glasgow to Edinburgh. The first direct mail from London to Glasgow was established 7th July, 1788. Previously the correspondence passed through Edinburgh, where it was detained twelve hours. One of its earliest Post-offices was in a small shop in Gibson's-wynd, now Prince's-street. At that time Mr Jackson was postmaster. Thereafter

it was taken to St Andrew-street. Thence it was moved in 1803 to a court in Trongate, north side, which has ever since been called *Post-office Court*. When Mr Bannatyne became postmaster, it was removed to Nelson-street, where it continued several years; and was in 1840 moved to Glassford-street, whence it in 1856 was transferred to George-square. At the period of the Union, the whole postage revenue of Scotland, notwithstanding the very high rates charged for letters compared with the present, was £1,194; and in 1781 the revenue for Glasgow was only £4,341. In 1853, with a penny postage, it amounted to £47,063 7s 5d. From 1844, the increase had been £20,353 11s 11d; of money orders there were, in 1852, 144,787, amounting to £267,444 2s 4d—the increase in eight years being in number 73,986, and in money £133,414 11s 9d. Letters received and delivered in Glasgow, in 1852, 15,597,504; letters received and forwarded in Glasgow, in 1852, 19,496,880.

members of the Post-office Club stepped out of the Tontine Coffee-room to have their two hours' gossip in their Club-room, which was at that period in a tavern in the as yet respectable Tontine-close, kept by one yclept John Neilson, who, to many of the best qualities of a clever and attractive Boniface, added the unswerving peculiarity of a firmness appertaining to stubbornness, particularly when his *London* porter was condemned, and which was, moreover, by some who were better acquainted with the flavour of Joe Lambert's tap than he could possibly be, declared to be altogether a misnomer!* The beverage indulged in by the regular members of the Post-office Club, to wash down their mercantile news and towns' gossip, had little to do with malt in its *beery* state; it was only patronised when it condescended to become the parent of the best whisky, and even of this spirit-stirring and soothing elixir there was little called for in comparison to old Jamaica rum, which was then the most favourite and fashionable tippie of the day. Of either, however, the whole fraternity took but little; the evening's swallow being generally limited to two small glasses, mixed either with hot or cold water, the latter article having been pretty liberally attended to by the landlord to calm the spirit's potency before it was presented to his guests! To the men who usually encircled the Post-office board, it required, however, but little stimulus to set their tongues in motion, and far more than they ever got there to make them silent. Each successive night brought forth some new object, either of interest or conjecture; and when a topic was at any time wanting to eke out the conversation, the President had always a *London account* to draw upon to fill up the chasm that might be experienced in the colloquial currency.

* The oft repeated anecdote of John Neilson as to London porter, occurred when he kept "The Boot" in the Saltmarket. On the occasion in question, the whole party assembled round his Porter Board felt assured that instead of John giving them the pure double X of Barclay Perkins & Co., he had mixed it with some inferior Anderston Brown Stout; and John being called in and taxed for this,

he tasted it, and tasted again, and pronounced it *no doubt* London Porter; but at length yielding to his customers' incredulity, he said, "it might not be so," and agreed to change it. However, on going out at the threshold of the door, John, with a curious blink in one of his eyes, was heard to say, "Ye may think what ye like gentlemen, its London Porter for a' that!"

From the very favourable mercantile position in which the regular members of the Post-office Club were placed, it may easily be conceived that there were few, if any, of the many evening fraternities which had the same information connected with the trade and commerce of Glasgow and the world, as those who encircled the board of honest John Neilson. It was here that every new phase in the commercial history of the country was at once looked at and discussed; where a rise or a fall in the public funds was probed and accounted for; where the Bank of England stock was ever consulted, as a mercantile barometer, to guide to fortune or to save from shipwreck; and where, especially, the peculiarities of each particular branch of business or manufacture were thoroughly canvassed, and the upward or downward progress of the mercantile or manufacturing firms of the City elicited.

It was in the circle of the Post-office Club, for example, that the first whisper was given of the failure of a well remembered London private bank, which paralysed for a time one of the leading and afterwards most successful establishments in Glasgow. It was here that the agitation excited against the renewal of the East India charter in 1812—a measure condemned by both Whig and Tory—was nightly kept up and encouraged, and where the best arguments were adduced for holding a free intercourse with our Eastern possessions;* and it was here, above all, that the first news oozed out, of the fearful failures which were eventually to take place on the following morning, when stoppages to the extent of at least a million and a-half were declared. Well we do recollect the consternation which ensued, when, on the morning of a day in February, 1816, the news of this catastrophe flew like lightning through the City, and each merchant and manufacturer, when at his desk,

“Held his breath for a time.”

What a rushing to ledgers and bill-books, to discover if possible the mer-

* Messrs James Findlay & Co. despatched the first ship from Scotland direct to India in 1816.

cantile or monetary ramifications that might unfortunately bind any debtors to those who were that day commercially defunct! How many quiet and fox-like queries were put, to fathom, if possible, the ultimate liabilities of those who were in any way connected with the long list of unfortunate bankrupts! It was, in fact, a moment of intense uneasiness and anxiety; and when the gloomy day closed, and darkness covered the City, there was an almost universal impulse felt to hasten to the News-room, and from thence to every Club that was open. It may therefore be easily supposed with what heavy hearts and breathless anxiety the regular members of the Post-office hastened, on the evening of that day of ruin, at the very first tinkle of the Post-office bell, towards the Tontine close—there to worm out, if possible, from the on-that-night taciturn president, the secrets of the Bank prison-house, and to obtain hints that might either prepare for threatened ills, or avert evil consequences. But here, as it may well be believed, there was nothing but reserve and caution on the part of the banker; in short, he was far more zealous to receive than to give any clue to the tangled web of *cross bills* which linked numerous important firms together, and under the weight of which many, who but a few hours before held their heads so high, fell under the terrible crash!*

But let us no longer rest our recollections on the sad events of that dread twelvemonth, but rather recall the universal joy produced at a subsequent meeting of the fraternity, when the first intelligence was announced that the Government had agreed to issue Exchequer bills, and thus to save the *immoveable* stocks of many of the as yet opulent merchants from utter ruin. While, on the first occasion, each member retired to his home from the Club meeting almost in a state of hopeless despair; on the second, he bounded gaily to his family with all the happy anticipations which an honest and hopeful industry with confidence inspired.

It was also amid the circle of the Post-office Club that the successful

* From 1816 to 1818 the failures were enormous; most of the leading mercantile firms came down or suspended payments.

The chains of accommodation bills, or "*lites*" as they were called, were one great source of the calamities.

attempt made by Henry Bell to reach Helensburgh in his tiny steamer called the Comet, was authoritatively announced and commented on; but, assuredly, without the most distant idea of what that first practical effort has accomplished or may yet accomplish! The Comet,* which had for some time been in preparation, at length left the Broomielaw, one morning in 1813, guided by its own engineer, accompanied by its builder, Mr John Wood of Port-Glasgow, and cheered on its course by some of the best mechanics and scientific men then living in the City. We can well conceive the bounding heart of the ill-requited projector, when the revolving wheels first agitated the bosom of the Clyde, and when by their motion the happy-freighted craft was seen to march forward on its course. The experiment was, to the crowd of onlookers, a very small one; but the result of it has been to change every thing that can be affected by increased communication, and cheaper and more rapid locomotion. It was the first trial of a new physical power, destined to accomplish the greatest of moral changes,—the first starting of that new agent which was, ere long, to make Glasgow an ocean harbour, and to unite her commerce with every quarter of the globe,—and to become in short, as it now is, one of the best and mightiest missionaries of intelligence, civilization, and peace. In spite of the sneers of envious skippers, and the doubts of *canny* capitalists, funds were soon raised to attempt a bolder and more successful experiment; and ere two or three years had rolled over, the new motive agent of the Clyde had extended itself to the Thames and the Mersey.† Considering the quality and character of the members of the Post-office Club, it is scarcely necessary to say that in the success-

* The Comet was a boat of only thirty tons burthen, and boasted an engine of only three horse-power.

† When the first Comet began to ply on the Clyde, the public showed themselves deeply interested in its success. In the evenings, hundreds of onlookers lined the banks as far down as Govan, to see her passing up from Greenock, while the masters of the several

crafts which then came to the Broomielaw, looked upon the experiment with dismay and ill will. Among the skippers none regarded the project with more inveterate hostility than the Highland Gabert-men, who recommended their craft to the public, as sailing by the "*Almighty's wun* (wind,) *that by the Tevil's wun!*"

ful result of Henry Bell's practical experiment they felt the deepest sympathy—wisely accounting it better than all the speculative theories which had hitherto been promulgated;—and, as a token of that sympathy, it may be added, that to certain of the members of this mercantile fraternity belong the honour of having afterwards aided in the establishment of our first coasting, and thereafter of our ocean steamers.

When we think of the many changeful circumstances which attended the mercantile world during the half-dozen years which succeeded the termination of the war, and which were, no doubt, much aided by the Parliamentary tinkering which then took place in the national currency, it will at once be acknowledged that the Post-office Club had abundant subjects for their nightly gossip, and that the conclusions which were arrived at by the various conclaves who sipped their grog or toddy in John Neilson's tavern, were perhaps found to be, when acted on, as great and as beneficial to the community as any of those that were reached by a more quiet and recondite species of ratiocination. One thing is certain, that, during the successive distresses which took place among the working-classes in Glasgow, from 1816 to 1820, there were no individuals who did more for their amelioration than the members of the Post-office Club. When we turn to the glorious records of philanthropy which, during two periods at least, exhibit a subscription-list of nearly twenty thousand pounds, it is but just to state that there is not a name connected with that fraternity which does not figure in these muster-rolls of benevolence; while some of them also, during the prevalence of the typhus scourge of 1818, fearlessly devoted themselves to the philanthropic duty of visiting the haunts of disease and misery, and thereby ameliorated the sad condition of their poorer and neglected fellow-citizens—a duty which, in this instance, gained for them, from a community not always grateful, a halo of respect and admiration.*

* In 1816 no less than £9,653 4s 2d was distributed among 23,180 persons out of employment. In 1819 a sum of £6,624 14s 1d was raised for the cure and eradication of

Such is a brief sketch of the Post-office Club, which, during the years of its existence, was undoubtedly one of the most respectable of our City's social brotherhoods. Its birth, as we have already hinted, took place during a most eventful period. It was cradled, too, amid manufacturing metamorphoses, which absolutely altered the whole aspect of Glasgow society, while it pursued its onward career unimpaired either by the mercantile clouds or sunshine which successively fell upon the citizens, until at length it gave up the ghost, under the destroying influence of a western emigration fever and the loss of him who had so long acted as its loadstone and guardian. Should any youthful citizen ever chance to listen to the silvery tinkle of the bell before alluded to, he, without much stretch of imagination, may at once realise to himself the first call and the last knell of the Post-office Club.

typhus fever; while, in 1819-20, upwards of a thousand persons were employed in public works, to save them from starvation, through the liberal efforts of the citizens and the Corporation. During the prevalence of the fever, no one exerted himself more to alle-

viate distress than Mr William Leckie, a regular member of the Post-office Club; and it is gratifying to think, that when that benevolent-hearted individual became unfortunate in business, he was elected to fill the vacant Collectorship of Police.

Glasgow Habits before and after the Peace of Waterloo.

FRENCH CLUB.

THERE was perhaps no period, as we have already hinted, in the modern history of Glasgow, more replete with anxiety and excitement among all classes of the citizens than the months and days of 1814, 1815, and 1816. Amid the thousand rumours and the momentous realities connected with the warlike operations then daily agitating every quarter of Europe, there was little time and less inclination for the discussion of any other topic. Every man was on tiptoe to learn what was to fix the condition of nations, and what was to seal the fate of his own beloved land. It was a restlessness of which any one who has only lived in the placid period of the past forty years can have no idea—an excitement which absorbed and swallowed up all other thoughts and anxieties. The first temporary check to this excitement about public news was, however, felt on the 12th April, 1814, when the intelligence of Napoleon's abdication was announced by the guard of the London mail-coach, on its arrival in front of the Exchange at the Cross. Hopes and fears were now seemingly at an end. The threat of invasion which had kept the whole nation in hot water, although not in fear, and the gigantic power of Bonaparte had both vanished; and the angel of peace, which had so long abandoned the world, seemed now ready to return with the Emperor's expatriation to Elba. The news to which we have just alluded, flew like lightning through the City, and the people, with one accord, resolved that night to certify their exultation at the event by publicly illuminating their shops and houses, and by lighting bonfires on each and all of their public thoroughfares. The

regiments forming the garrison turned out at mid-day to fire a *feu de joie* in the Green, in which they were joined by the 3d battalion of the Lanarkshire Local Militia, commanded by Colonel Geddes, of Verreville celebrity, whose sable steed, as it reared amid the noise and the blaze of the expended gunpowder, did not fail to realise the truth of Blind Alick's immortal stanzas :—

“Like the fiery god of war,
Colonel Geddes doth advance,
On a black horse that belong'd
To the murder'd king of France!”

During the lull which followed the reinstatement of the Bourbons on their ancient throne, foreign politics lost for a time their all-engrossing interest; but no sooner was the intelligence of Bonaparte's landing from Elba received in Glasgow, than the old craving after news became as violent as ever—a craving which was only again soothed and satisfied when the victory of Waterloo once more pacified Europe. Owing to the many years during which the inhabitants of Great Britain had been generally excluded from the Continent, but particularly from France and Italy, it is not surprising that there should have existed, at the close of the war, far greater differences between the habits, fashions, feelings, pastimes, and opinions of ourselves and those of our Continental neighbours than can well be imagined by any one of the present day. No sooner, however, had the peace of 1814 been proclaimed—which threw open the long-closed gates of France to our inquisitive countrymen—than a rapid change took place in our ideas about many things; and although the migratory spirit of the Englishman was not, perhaps, so strongly and decidedly exhibited at first among the denizens of our northern City as might have been anticipated, still it soon spread, and ere the lapse of many years Glasgow—which in 1814 could scarcely point to above a dozen of her inhabitants who had paced the Palais Royal or gazed on the wonders of the Louvre—numbered thousands who could prate as glibly about the *cuisine* of *Les trois frères Provençaux* in the Palais Royal, and the *chefs d'œuvres* of the

Italian and the Flemish masters in the almost endless gallery which borders the right bank of the Seine, as though they had all been born and bred within sound of the great bell of Notre Dame.

Among the many changes which a renewed intercourse with the Continent, and especially with Paris, produced, there was perhaps none which became so immediately palpable as the alteration in dress, particularly among the better classes in Glasgow. As an instance, we may mention that the long wide loose-hanging gaiters, which had succeeded the tight pantaloons and Hessian boots—and which, at the close of the war, was the favourite attire of every man of fashion, both old and young—were soon abandoned, amid the just ridicule which the French caricaturists bestowed on this most frightful piece of English dress, in their Boulevard pictures of *Monsieur God-dem*. It was then that breeches became discarded by all who sunned themselves in the Trongate, and that trousers, that most easy and useful of all habiliments, and which has happily continued a favourite on the broad walk of Kensington Gardens, as in the broader *allées* of the *Champs Elysées*, became patronised by the young, and ultimately gained favour even with the old.* The large thick neckcloth was also about this period exchanged for the smart black cravat; while the flaunting frills, which fluttered beyond the edge of the single-breasted waistcoat, began to be furled or cut off. The swallow-tailed coats, which so long ruled paramount by day and by night, were exchanged in the forenoon for the military-cut surtout, and in the evening for a longer-waisted and shorter-skirted garment; while the striped and barred waistcoat, which had so long characterised the costume of Glasgow grandfathers, was supplanted by vests of black or plain-coloured kerseymere. The long-trailing great-coat was also abandoned for the short military cloak, while the tall cone-shaped chapeau was displaced by a smaller and less absurd-looking hat.

* After the battle of Waterloo, Wellington trousers and boots became the fashionable rage among all young men. The former were of fine lightish blue cloth, braided with

black up the sides and in front, tight at the calf, with an opening of 10 or 12 buttons near the foot to shew the boot.

If the gentlemen's attire began to resemble that of our continental neighbours so soon as the war had closed, the dress of the ladies underwent even a more immediate and sweeping metamorphosis. At that peculiar period, the style of English female attire was altogether most inelegant and unbecoming. Whether from the expense of material, or from the caprice of the milliner, it is certain that the gowns and pelisses which were then worn, were so tight-fitting and scanty, as to control, in some degree, the free motion of the limbs, and sadly to injure the gracefulness of the figure. The fashion in this respect is so much altered, that we most unhesitatingly say, that a lady's dress in 1855 contains nearly three times as much silk, satin, or muslin as it did in 1814. Then, too, the cut was hideous in the extreme; the waist being raised nearly to the shoulders, and the bust brought up by the shortness of the waist to a too proximate acquaintanceship with the chin! The bonnets were small, and resembled a grocer's *scoop*, while the *tout ensemble* was such as fully to justify the French in ridiculing our English female habiliments, in the well known and long popular vaudeville of "Les Anglaises pour-rire."

If a renewed intercourse with France altered, as it certainly did, our taste with respect to dress, it still more changed the character and style of our dinner parties. The tables which hitherto had groaned under the weight of all sorts of meat and vegetables, became gradually relieved of their burden. The *pieces de resistance* became less in bulk, and the smaller dishes were more frequently brought forward in separate courses. Silver forks soon became general, and table-napkins were now as common as formerly they were rare. The character of the wines, too, in common use, was changed; for, during dinner, the guests were not limited to Lisbon, Teneriffe, or Sherry, but were now asked to take Hock, Moselle, or Sauterne, while there was scarcely *un gran mangiare* (as the Italians call a great entertainment) given, without the crack of a Champagne cork being heard, to enliven the company with the certainty of being immediately presented with a glass of this exhilarating beverage. In spite of the increased use of wines at dinner parties, during the second decade of the

19th century, in Glasgow, cold punch still kept its ground during a part of the evening,—although perhaps the china bowl was not so often emptied as it was wont to be, when landlords locked the doors of their dining-rooms, to show their hospitality by rendering their guests unable to carry off, unassisted, what they had swallowed.

However intimate may have been the relations which existed between France and Scotland, antecedent and subsequent to the time when *Beaqué* wrote his curious history entitled *La Guerre d'Ecosse*;* and however much diffused must have necessarily been, at that time, the knowledge of the Gallic tongue among our countrymen and their friendly allies, still it appears pretty evident, from all that can be gathered on the surface of society, that, during the greater part of the last two centuries, at least, there were but few among the mass of Scotchmen who either understood or spoke the language of France with facility. From the records of the Corporation of Glasgow, the fact may, on the contrary, be deduced, that little or no attention was paid to its study in our City, seeing that, in 1663, a Monsieur Barnardon required certain very great inducements before he would settle in Glasgow as a teacher of French.† Of the successive French professors, who may have attempted to eke out a rather scanty subsistence by teaching their native language in Glasgow, previous to the French Revolution, there are really few of which the trumpet of fame has spoken.‡ About that period, however, among the many intelligent and

* *Histoire de la Guerre d'Ecosse, pendant les Campagnes 1548 et 1549*, printed by the Maitland Club. This expedition was sent over from France by Henry II. in the spring of 1548, in consequence of the appeal made to him by the party attached to the Catholic religion, and opposed to the usurping power of England.

† 21st November, 1663. The said day in answer to the supplicatioune given in by James Barnardon, professor of the French tongue, dancing, and fencing, after consideration had thereof, they grant him license and libertie to hold and keep a schoole for

that effect; and the lyke license is not to be grantit to any uther persone for the space of fyve years; as also they have condiscendit that he sall be frie during the said space, of all impositiounes and burdings, and to have ane yearlie fiell of fourtie shillings starling. —*Glasgow Council Records.*

‡ Although the French language does not appear to have been very much cultivated in Glasgow a century ago, still it may be gathered from the title page of the following work, that this branch of education was not altogether unattended to. “*Les veritables caracteres de la Raison, ou les Moeurs de l'homme de*

well-educated refugees who took shelter in England, from the political fever which then so pitilessly raged in France, there was one who chose Glasgow as his domicile, and who immediately turned his attention to tuition. It was about the beginning of the year 1795 that Monsieur Christopher Halley first opened his French classes, and it was to his exertions that the few who really then became masters of the French tongue owe the acquirement. M. Halley had been, previous to his exile, a parish priest in Normandy, and was a man of high character and of most amiable disposition.* He was beloved by his pupils, and continued to be so till his death in 1811. At the short peace of 1802, a Monsieur Lemonnaire appears to have taught French, but of him or of his pupils we know little. Soon after this, however, Monsieur Dufour became distinguished as a teacher, and with M. Halley divided almost all the young students of French in Glasgow. As the City became larger, and the education more liberal, various other teachers of the language of Gaul settled here; and among those, Monsieur Harmand soon made himself conspicuous and celebrated. It may be asserted, however, with much truth, that up to the year 1814, a knowledge of the French language and literature was not at all regarded as a necessary branch of a young man's education in Glasgow, for among the thousands who had been called under the fear of the ferula to conjugate *amo*, there were but very few, indeed, who were brought under the dread of the cane to decline *une fille!*

No sooner had the Allies entered the French capital, and a few of our

bien, Divisées par sentences, à l'usage de la jeunesse—A Glasgow Chez Monsieur Knox Marchand Libraire et Imprimeur; Et se vend chez Monsieur Ross au dessus de la Halle Neuve, sur la Bourse"—1763, (12mo. pp.96). In reference to the "Marchand Libraire," who printed this rather unique publication, the eccentric John Dunton, who was a bookseller in London, and who sketches with such a happy pen all the booksellers with whom he dealt and was acquainted, says, "the booksellers in Scotland, Mr Knox,

Mr Henderson, and Mr Vallance, I shall dispense with myself *as to their* characters, for I could never see through a Scotsman in a little time."

* Mr Hally had a tall commanding portly figure, and wore dark coloured knee breeches, with white worsted stockings. He was a martyr to the gout, and was frequently heard during his prelections to groan under the pain in his feet and legs, which were often kept enveloped in a mass of flannel.

Glasgow citizens plucked up courage to cross the Channel, without one word whereby to interpret their wants, than a new stimulus was given to the acquisition of the French tongue. Classes for old and young began immediately to be formed, and in the course of a twelvemonth there were not a few who could, in the way of French at least, have filled the office of a dragoman.

While matters were in this state, there arose a Club, the establishment of which contributed materially to extend a more perfect knowledge of the French language in Glasgow, and which was known under the title of the FRENCH CLUB. The ostensible object of this fraternity was to assemble for the purpose of speaking French, reading French newspapers, and discussing foreign politics and foreign literature; and as a safeguard and retreat from the too great volubility of certain of the members, there was a single card-table provided, where a *partie quarrée* could sit down to a rubber at whist. The first meeting of this rather literary Club took place during the year 1816, and it continued occasionally to assemble for some years. At first, its meetings were once a-week; but in the course of time they became less frequent—not so much from losing their zest as from the loss of several of the best members, whose mercantile avocations had found a wider field for business on the Continent than Glasgow then afforded them.

The members of the French Club consisted of M. Hugot (French consul), M. Harmand (vice-consul), the whole of the foreigners connected with the house of James Finlay & Co., several Germans interested in the trade with Hamburgh and other towns in Germany, a few merchants who had long lived in the French West India islands, Mr George Finlay (since famous for his connection with the Greek diplomatic controversy, and his history of Modern Greece), and about half-a-dozen young men just escaped from classes (to which last category we ourselves belonged), who were desirous to acquire with greater fluency the spoken language of France, in the prospect of being soon called to use it on the Continent. The hour of meeting was eight; and as the clock struck ten, a *petit souper*, got up as

much according to the French taste as a Scotch cook could then manage, was served, and followed by a beverage which, though limited in quantity, occasionally tended to dissipate *mauvaise honte*, and to give a little more suppleness to the tongue.

The majority of the members being individuals who had travelled in foreign lands, or who, during the few preceding years, had at least seen somewhat of the European world, varied topics of conversation were always ready, without calling in the aid of *the weather*. The description of a foreign town ; an anecdote illustrative of some singularity connected with the manners of a country ; the narrative of some strange adventure on the road or in the diligence ; a critique on some new opera at the *Academie de Musique*, or some new dramatic novelty at the then much patronised *Variétés* of Paris, eked out, among other things, the incessant *clitter-clatter* of the evening's amusement, and stimulated the few who had not as yet visited the Continent, to fulfil, as soon as possible, their long-cherished desire to do so. The members had a far wider range of subjects to discuss, than those which fell to the share of the other social fraternities in the City. In conversation, they were in fact cosmopolitan ; and hence, one seldom left a meeting without having heard something new, while that something was worth remembering. It was likewise a standing rule of this fraternity, that every intelligent foreigner was gladly hailed as a guest during his visit to Glasgow ; and as there were about this period not a few who had gallantly braved the difficulties and expense incident to reaching our northern City, it so happened that several strangers of celebrity were occasionally introduced to the Club. In this way the members, whether travelled or otherwise, were made as well acquainted with the peculiarities and manners of the Kohlmarkt at Vienna, or the Linden at Berlin, as though they themselves had at one time listened to St Stephen's bell, or had gazed upon the waters of the Spree ; while the gay and lively descriptions of those who had either strolled through the Chiaja at Naples, or rattled down the Corso at Rome, made many, who had as yet never crossed the Channel, almost feel as if they had themselves stood within

eyeshot of Vesuvius, or had really listened to the *Miserere* in the Sistine Chapel!

Among the multiplicity of topics, which thus necessarily added to the instruction or hilarity of the Club meetings, were the then numerous *malaprop* doings and sayings of John Bull in France. Many were the roars of laughter which were thus excited at his expense. It was here that we first heard the story narrated of the *two tailors*, mayhap of Tooley-street, attempting to travel as *milords* in France, who, on having ordered the *garçon* to bring dinner for two gentlemen, were instantly answered, "*Bien, Messieurs, tout à l'heure.*"* At the last sound both *snips* started up, and looking at each other in perfect astonishment, exclaimed, "We are smoked!" It was here, too, that we were first told of the English prude, who, on her landing at Calais, fearing that she might feel cold during the night, calmly asked the *fille de chambre* to have *deux Matelots* ready to keep her bed warm!† The astonishment of the chambermaid, at such a request, may be conceived to have been as great as would that of Madame had her orders been carried out to the letter! It was likewise to one of the members of the French Club that we owe the following little absurdity, which happened when travelling in the Calais diligence to Paris, and which we can still almost narrate in his own words:—"When we arrived at Breteuil, where we were to pass the night, the landlady received us with unbounded attention; and whether it was owing to the excellence of the supper, the comfort of the chambers, or the fatigue arising from not being in bed for nights, there was not a traveller by the diligence who did not sleep as soundly as though he had drank of the cup of Juliet. It is probable, too, that it might have been as difficult to rouse the passengers from their dormitories, as it was to draw the daughter of Capulet from the tomb of her fathers, had accident not relieved the conductor from his laborious task. The fact was, that one of the passengers, an Englishman, had had

* We need scarcely say, that "tout à l'heure" means immediately, though otherwise understood by the *two tailors*. † *Matelots* being translated is "sailors," the lady should have said *matelas*, a bedcover.

a disagreeable dream towards morning—had risen, and was anxious for water, which, by some mistake, the chambermaid had omitted to put into his bed-room. The word, too, for water he had forgotten, but the dictionary being at hand, he soon found ‘Eau,’ the vocable he wanted; and, with ‘Eau’ between his lips, he opened the chamber-door, which was at the head of the staircase, and bellowed out the exclamation, in tones of such extraordinary earnestness, that the whole house became alarmed, and rushed to the spot whence the sound proceeded. Pierre, Claude, Baptiste, were all upon the stair, followed by Leonore and the landlady, who, no doubt, imagined there was something serious the matter, as the Englishman still continued to bawl ‘Eau! eau! eau!’ at the very top of his voice. ‘Que voulez-vous, Monsieur?’ said the whole household in one voice. ‘Eau! eau! eau!’ was the answer. Chink went one door—clap went another—out popped one in breeches and another in a night-cap—a living transcript of Peregrine Pickle’s scene with Jolter at Amiens. ‘What’s the matter? what’s the matter?’ was the universal cry. ‘Eau! eau!’ reiterated the son of merry England. ‘Run for a doctor,’ cried a London cit, who approached the scene of action with

‘His old beard scarcely shaven!’

‘run for the doctor—’tis British cholera! ’tis British cholera! the precise symptoms of Alderman Simkins after the last Fishmongers’ dinner!’ The landlady, in an accent of the greatest sympathy, entreated to know what was really the matter. ‘God-dem—Eau! eau!’ responded the Briton. ‘Another paroxysm—nothing will do but opium,’ cried the Cockney, laying his hand upon the Englishman’s shoulder. ‘In God’s name what do you mean?—I have been calling for water for some minutes, and you are talking of opium!’ ‘You were bellowing Oh! oh! and we all thought you ill.’ ‘’Tis the French for *water*,’ said the Englishman, evidently fretful. ‘It would be much better then to speak your own mother tongue,’ grumbled the Cockney. Upon this some one said it was *de l’eau* the

gentleman wanted. 'Water!' exclaimed the whole household, and ran down stairs, convulsed with laughter, while the various passengers retired to finish their toilet."

While such light *causerie* might be said to be the chief characteristic of the evening's pastime at the French Club, a rather long and even grave yarn was occasionally permitted to be spun by any member who might have encountered, in his Continental peregrinations, anything illustrative of a national peculiarity. The French Club had a short life, but that was a merry one. It died of youth—not of age; for had its members been each blessed with a fortune, a business, or a settled home in Glasgow, it certainly would have continued to be much longer a most delightful resort to all lovers of *petits soupers*, and of that tongue which has ever given to these entertainments their chief spirit and delight. During its short and *spirituel* career, if it did nothing else, it at least had the merit of laying the foundation of the "Glasgow Foreign Library," from which many of the younger citizens so long derived both amusement and instruction.*

* One of the great promoters of the Foreign Library was Mr John Bell—a gentleman possessed of a wonderful facility for acquiring languages, European and Oriental.

Patriotism and Poetry from 1812 to 1816.

ANDERSTON SOCIAL CLUB.

THE origin of Anderston, when compared to that of the City of Glasgow, though for nearly a century a suburb, and now almost an integral part of our commercial metropolis, may be said to be of *yesterday*. In the early part of last century, the ground on which the village stood, was, it appears, a very unproductive farm of the Stobcross property, belonging at that time to a Mr Anderson; who, in the hope of drawing more from houses than from grain crops, commenced the erection of small houses thereon about the year 1725, and bestowed on this little more than *clachan* his own name. For some time, however, building progressed slowly; and it was not until the property fell, by purchase, into the hands of Mr John Orr of Barrowfield, about the year 1734, that it could even lay claim to the designation of a village. At that time, the spot now covered by so many "stately tenements" could boast only of a few thatched houses, "with one built of turf," in which last, according to tradition, a weaver of genius fabricated the first check handkerchief made in this country.* From that period, however, a stimulus was given to its progress, not only by the fostering care of its new proprietor, but also by its becoming the seat of manufacturing industry. The village of Anderston may be said to have been the cradle of Glasgow manufac-

* Brown mentions, in his "History of Glasgow," that these handkerchiefs "were only eleven nails wide; they were nicknamed *half-all half-quarter-all divoties*, from the ma-

terials with which the house was covered in which they were first wrought." *Divot* signifies a turf.

turers*—at first of linen, and soon after of cotton. The names of some of our most able, successful, and notable manufacturers, must ever be associated with Anderston:—Monteith, M'Ilwham, Gillespie, and the Grants—the three first having won for themselves the very first places in Glasgow society, and the last not a less enviable position in Manchester†—will at once occur to the local reader.

* From the *Weekly Magazine* of 1768, we learn that the manufacturers of Anderston had brought over from France upwards of forty women, who settled in that village, to be employed in spinning fine yarn. Perhaps the connection with France may account for the taste and activity of some of the succeeding inhabitants of the village.

† We have already alluded to the Anderston *corks*, or manufacturers, and among these none played a more conspicuous part than Mr James Monteith, who has always been considered the first manufacturer who worked a muslin web, muslins of cotton yarn from the mule jenny having been first made in Anderston in 1785. Of this gentleman, to whom Glasgow is so deeply indebted for the first step he took in the cotton manufacture, and who was the father of so many sons who emulated their parent's talents, many curious anecdotes have been told. Among these it may be mentioned, that it was to Mr Monteith's declining to stand Church censure that the Anderston Relief Church owes its establishment. The attempt to censure him arose from the circumstance of himself and his wife, when one day proceeding to their usual place of worship (the Dissenting church in Havannah-street), having turned aside into the Tron Church of the Establishment, on account of being overtaken in a very heavy shower. For this grievous offence both he and his lady were ordered to stand a sessional rebuke, which Mr Monteith would not submit to, and a paper war having ensued, the result was the establishment of the Relief Church, of which Mr Monteith continued to be a manager till within a few years of his death. Although of late we

have seen much sectarian bitterness, it was at least equalled, during the last century, betwixt Dissenting bodies now happily united. This may be well illustrated by the following occurrence, which took place in the Anderston Relief Church. Mr Stewart, the clergyman, who was said to be a son of the Pretender, after preaching the action sermon, and serving the first table, took his staff in hand and walked into the church-yard to hear the tent-preaching, where he encountered two boys riding on one of the grave-stones, and having lifted his stick and pursued one of them, the other cried out, "Weel done—thrash him weel—his father's an Antiburgher—he has nae richt to be here!" As a further instance of the prevalence of this antagonistic feeling, it may be stated, that when the Antiburgher Church was undergoing some repairs, accommodation was given betwixt the usual diets in the Anderston Relief Church, but the sermons there delivered, although by their own clergymen, were not relished, but described as "grand sermons, but out of a foul dish!" In connection with the Anderston Relief Church in the olden time, a circumstance happened one Sunday which caused a deal of laughter. An old lady, before going to church, stepped into her kitchen, which was rather low in the roof, and which was, as usual, hung with the accessories of a "bein house," and having thereafter entered the church, the elder, on her depositing the accustomed collection, tapped her on the shoulder, saying, "Ma'am, there's a black pudding on the crown of your bonnet!" The fact is, the savoury morsel had slipped over its high crown like a ring. Mr M'Ilwham or Johnnie, as he was called,

In the commencement of this volume, we first introduced the reader to the village of Anderston, and to the Club which there met, under the presidency of Professor Simson, between the years 1750 and 1760; but great and growing changes had taken place in the appearance and character of that village as we approach the period to which we now refer. Anderston as yet had not arrived at the dignity of a burgh of barony, to which it soon afterwards attained; but it had within its boundaries several churches, a market-place, a news-room, several excellent shops, and all the other adjuncts belonging to a third or fourth class town. The beautiful and well-built street, which, at the present moment, links the annihilated burgh with Glasgow, was then only a public road, with a few villas scattered along a not very well-kept footpath;* consequently, it still partook

was a little trig man in his day. He was married late in life, and from a caricature which was put forth at the period, it would appear that the connexion was deemed a species of purchase. For many years he was in the habit of standing on the steps leading to his warehouse in Hutcheson-street chewing tobacco, till his carriage came up to carry him out to Hyde-park, then a suburban villa, and now part of the Harbour Quays.

* Within my own recollection, Anderston walk commenced at not very far beyond the head of Jamaica-street—a gravel footpath about four to five feet wide, on the south side bounded by a high thorn hedge. There might be within it a scattered house or two, with two or three cottages in Blythwoodholm. The termination of the walk was then the *Gusket-house*, at the east end of Anderston village. In a small poetical periodical, of which only one number was published, entitled "The Temple of Apollo," got up by James Duncan bookseller, Salt-market, about forty years ago, there is a poem of about 180 lines, descriptive of Finnieston walk. The old condition of the walk is thus noticed:—

"Meanwhile my humble muse, coarsely arrayed
In humble garb, shall strive to sing thy praise,

Beloved walk, where oft my feet have trod
When the huge whin stones, ranged in order, marked
Thy narrow footpath from the miry track
Of heavy waggons sinking in the mud,
Or prancing horses that would oft bedaub
The fair one's flowing robe, when the frail mud wall
Fenced the waste march, with rushes overgrown.
How changed the scene," &c.

This poem was written by George Bell, of considerable eminence as a linguist, and who at one time was a teacher of languages. He died in the prime of life. This individual, however, must not be confounded with James Bell, the son of the Relief minister of Dovehill, a rather eccentric but clever scholar, who also gave, in early life, private tuition in his house on the north side of the Gallowgate, near the Cross. It is believed that Mr Bell was bred for the ministry, but disliking that profession, he afterwards engaged in the manufacturing business, which also not pleasing him, he ultimately devoted himself to literary pursuits. In the latter part of his life he resided near the Clachan of Campsie, and while there he for many years edited, with very learned geographical and other notes, "Rollin's Ancient History," likewise a work which is known as "Bell's Geography," &c. As a geographer he was particularly ac-

of what it has now altogether lost, the character of a distinct and *separate* village.*

When matters were in this state, there arose a fraternity, which, from the peculiar, light-hearted, and gregarious character of its many members, was most appropriately designated the **ANDERSTON SOCIAL CLUB**. In imitation of the denizens of the neighbouring City, of which, as we have already said, it was accounted at one time a rather distant suburb, there were not a few of the dwellers of Anderston and its well-peopled adjunct Finnieston,† who felt that their evenings might be happily leavened with the news and gossip of the day, but who likewise felt a journey to and from Glasgow for that purpose by no means an agreeable accompaniment, particularly on a cold winter night. With these feelings, and having a worthy host in the person of Mr John Adam, who resided within the village, and who, moreover, was ever ready to open his door to honest men, even although they should be inclined to sit rather late at night, a knot of kindred souls soon collected, and the Club opened on the 13th June, 1813.

The first and leading rule of this social brotherhood was, “that there should be a meeting every Monday night at half-past eight, and that a rising should always take place at the latest before the clock struck eleven.” The Club was at first limited to thirty members, but was after-

complished; and he used to complain that his work were fairly spoiled from the mutilations of publishers. He had read much divinity, and his memory of authors in that department of learning was so extraordinary, that in the event of a clergyman making a quotation in the pulpit, he could at once tell where he had got it. His conversational powers were also wonderful; and when he met a literary friend or two in the evening, he seemed never to know when to depart. He was married, but left no children.

* The pulpit of the Anderston Relief Church, to which we formerly alluded, was first occupied by the Rev. Joseph Neil, from

England. He died after a short incumbency. He was rather an able divine, as a volume of his sermons testifies. There is a monumental tablet erected to his memory in the church yard.

† This village, now also a part of the municipality of Glasgow, was founded after the Stobcross estate came into the possession of Mr Orr, and was named after the Rev. Mr Finnie, who was a tutor in the Barrowfield family. About the time that the Anderston Social Club was in existence, it was more rural than Anderston, and was noted for its neat villas, and particularly for its manufactory of glass named *Verreville*.

wards extended to meet the growing demand of candidates for admission, while in addition to the regularly admitted members, who became so through the protection of the ballot-box, a power was given to each individual brother to bring a friend or an occasional visitor. In this way the Club was kept well recruited; and the attentive landlord soon discovered, from the bibulous qualities of the fraternity, that it was by no means a losing concern for him to keep his best apartment sacred on Monday evenings, for the special use of the Anderston Social Club.

As has been already hinted, the Club was composed chiefly of residents in and about Anderston and Finnieston, although some rather notable and nomadic individuals, who were fond of singing and sociality, occasionally wandered from Glasgow to place their limbs below Mr Adam's comfortable mahogany, and to taste the quality of his "rum and water hot with sugar," the common evening beverage of the fraternity. When the all-stirring period of our national history is recalled during which this Club hebdomadally met, it will be easy to conceive, that topics were seldom wanting to keep the tongues of the members in motion, or that the chances arising from the war then raging were insufficient to afford subjects for endless betting; and as the produce of all bets was duly devoted to the purchase of those things deemed best calculated to increase the hilarity and good fellowship of the Club, every license and encouragement was given to the raising of funds from this fruitful source of speculation.

In addition to the regular weekly meetings, there was also an annual dinner, on which occasion a more than ordinary turn-out took place; toasts were given bodying forth the very spirit of the times, and speeches made which, even in these soirée and platform days, might have passed muster. From the minute-book of this fraternity, which is regularly and well kept, we find that the first of these great entertainments took place on the 2d August, 1813, when thirty-three gentlemen, including strangers, sat down to dinner—Mr James Grant occupying the chair, and Dr

Alexander James Buchanan acting as croupier. On this occasion the toasts were of the most patriotic kind, replete with the glories and the hopes of the closing naval and military contest.

The great success and happiness experienced at this first dinner-party of the Anderston Social Club very soon created a wish for another, and six months had not passed away before an excellent excuse was afforded for a meeting of a similar kind. As patriots, the members deemed it their duty to celebrate the important victories which had been about that period gained over the French, not only by our armies in Spain and France, but also by our allies in Germany. The Marquis of Wellington had already passed the Pyrennees—the Allies had gained the battle of Leipsic—and Sir Thomas Graham, with his small British army, was now in Holland. The war was at this point, when, on the 1st December, 1813, this second festival took place—Dr Alexander James Buchanan on this occasion acting as president, and Mr P. W. Mitchell as croupier. Part of the band of the 92d regiment attended, and played a number of appropriate airs. Each individual present (in all six-and-thirty) sported an orange ribbon at his breast button-hole; and the chair of the president was surmounted with a superb canopy, covered with orange cloth, fringed with blue, and decorated with laurel. In the centre of the back of the chair, in a conspicuous place, was “Orange Boven,” in letters of gold, surmounted with gold ornaments. The band and even the waiters wore the colour of Holland, in honour of the liberation of the United Provinces and of the restoration of their Sovereign Prince. The meeting altogether appears to have been one of the most joyous and exciting which this very hilarious and patriotic fraternity ever held. With toast was intermingled the rousing music of the military band; and with the eloquence of the speaker was linked the heart-stirring lyric, as well as the occasional ode from the numerous vocalists present, and the no less numerous batch of rhymsters of which the brotherhood was composed. Each, in fact, seems to have done his best, by throwing his mite of music or merriment into the general fund of after-dinner enjoyment, to offer up, at this altar of

patriotic feeling, all the pleasurable powers which wine and *Hollands* could evoke.*

From all that can be gathered from the minutes of the Anderston Social Club, it appears certain that not a few members of this brotherhood were as fond of drinking the waters of Helicon as "the waters of life," we mean *agua vitæ*; for, scarcely did a Club meeting take place without some new song being produced by a member, or some poetical and patriotic effusion enunciated in honour of the Club or in illustration of the war. If the members were not poets, they were at least most industrious rhymsters; and if their lucubrations did not mayhap reach the standard which might have entitled them to a place in the poet's corner of a newspaper, or in the more fastidious lyrical nook of a magazine, they were always certain of getting a *grave* on the yet unsullied folios of the Club minute-book. Among those who mounted the Club Pegasus most frequently was Mr William Glen,† the son of a rather eminent merchant in Glasgow, and who, it may be remembered, gained some little poetical fame from two well-known lyrics—the one the touching and tender Jacobite ditty of "Oh waes me for Prince Charlie!" and the patriotic song of the "Battle of Vittoria," both of which are even at this day listened to with pleasure. Mr Glen commenced business life as a manufacturer in his native City; but whether from a greater love for the weaving of metres than of muslins,

* For this festival the landlord was called especially to provide *Hollands gin*, for those who might wish to avail themselves of the spirit as they had done of the colour of Holland.

† Mr Glen was born in Glasgow in 1789, and died in 1826. In the "Book of Scottish Song," printed by Blackie & Son, we find the following anecdote connected with Mr Glen's song of "Waes me for Prince Charlie." During the late visit of Her Majesty the Queen to the north, this song received a mark of royal favour, which would have sweetened, had he been alive, poor Glen's bitter cup of life. While at Taymouth Castle, the Marquis of Breadalbane had

engaged Mr Wilson, the celebrated vocalist, to sing before Her Majesty. A list of the songs Mr Wilson was in the habit of singing was submitted to the Queen, that she might signify her pleasure as to those which she would wish to hear, when her Majesty immediately fixed upon the following:—"Lochaber no more," "The Flowers of the Forest," "The Lass o' Gowrie," "John Anderson my jo," "Cam ye by Athol," and, "The Laird o' Cockpen." Mr Glen's song was not in Mr Wilson's list, but Her Majesty herself asked if he could sing "Waes me for Prince Charlie," which, fortunately, he was able to do.

it is certain that, in his closing days, he succeeded better in the former than in the latter, and the result was, that while he was looked upon as a passable poet, he had the misfortune to feel the not unusual accompaniment of that character—poverty. When attending the weekly meetings of the Anderston Social Club he was in the zenith of his poetical glory, and by his presence there frequently threw a halo of happiness around the heads which wagged chorus to his patriotic airs.* Among the poetical effusions which this most Toryfied lyricist wrote for the peculiar delectation of the Club, of which he was a highly convivial member, we find that at an evening meeting on the 18th April, 1814, which was the first that had taken place since the news of the abdication of Bonaparte and the restoration of Louis XVIII. to the French throne had reached Glasgow, the following song, written by Mr Glen for the occasion, was sung by Mr Adam Grant. Here it is as it appears in the minutes of the Club:—

“Oh stately now will be Moscow!
Green laurels on her banks may grow,
For haughty Paris is laid low,
Nae sheltering bield she'll have o't.

Bourbons' gay lily fair may bloom;
The eagle's got a bloody tomb;
And whar's the stamm'ring king o' Rome,
Papa, and a' the lave o't?

France may rejoice from shore to shore,
She sees her snaw-white flag once more,
An's dash'd awa the tri-color,
Nae mair to be the slave o't.

Huzza for Alexander! now
He's weel performed his fearless vow.
May laurels wave round Blucher's brow,
Wha'll endless glory have o't!

* Poor Glen in his latter days took severely to the bottle. He was extremely ready in his poetical compositions, and would throw off a number of verses in the course of a night, and sell them to a bookseller to be printed as

a *broadside* for a few shillings. Several of these MS. poems are in the possession of a well known antiquarian citizen, Mr Neil; while in the keeping of a friend of his, is a water-coloured portrait of the Bard.

Gae wreaths to them wha fame hae won,
 And the brightest 'twine for Erin's son—
 Oh noble, glorious Wellington
 A deathless name shall have o't!

Spain weel may bless wi' gratefu' e'e,
 The conqueror wha set her free;
 And France adore, on bended knee,
 Him wha ilk inch did save o't.

Elba's great king, like some crush'd flower,
 Wha ance rejoiced in godlike power,
 Kens there's nae sweet but has its sour—
 Scarce Elba-room he'll have o't!

Bright as a glorious orb of day,
 Has been our noble Regent's sway;
 Then here's to him and Castlereagh,
 Britain, and a' the brave o't!"*

There were other rhymsters, however, belonging to the fraternity who equalled, if they did not surpass, the bard of Vittoria. The following are taken as fair specimens of the rhyming capabilities of certain members of the brotherhood, from the somewhat curious album of the Club. The first appears to have been originally sung by Mr Wallace Gilfillan, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm by a full conclave, on the evening of the 7th March, 1814:—

“One morn, when Apollo arrived in the skies,
 His cheek flush'd with pleasure and joy in his eyes,
 The laughing god Momus made up to the wight,
 And ask'd him where he had been spending the night?
 Derry down, down, &c.

'Why, in truth,' says Apollo, 'I've been on the earth,
 And have spent the whole night with good fellows in mirth;
 You know very well I hate noise and hubbub,
 And so sat me down in the Anderston Club.
 Derry down, &c.

* What a complete metamorphosis in popular sentiment has taken place since the period when this song was composed! Russia is but lately our foe—France now our firm friend. The Bourbons are again chased from the throne, and Napoleon's nephew,

ruling as Emperor, is visited at St Cloud by Queen Victoria! While history has told the present generation but too much evil of George IV. and Castlereagh ever to make their memories respected.

Believe me, dear Momus, these Club folks are elves,
 Who live far more social than we do ourselves;
 For friendship and love they with Bacchus entwine;
 We gods are but ninnies, while they are divine!
 Derry down, &c.

'By Jove! then,' cried Momus, 'this corps I must join;
 Then the song shall be yours, the laugh shall be mine:
 Propose me then, friend, to the Club so select,
 That I may be one of the *social elect!*'
 Derry down, &c.

Then come, my brave boys, push the toast and the song,
 Apollo and Momus have both joined the throng;
 And hence is our Club a heaven on earth—
 We want not good fellowship, music, or mirth.
 Derry down, &c."

The next song we extract was first sung by Mr Crichton, on the 30th
 May, 1814, and is inserted in the minutes of that evening's proceedings.
 It is as follows:—

"Hey, Boney lad, are ye ready yet?
 Your beltane's come, mak haste and flit!
 Frae Paris, you an' a' your set
 Maun sneak awa' in the mornin'!

Quoth Nappy,—'Faith ye are nae blate,
 But as your friendship's turn'd to hate,
 It's time for me to tak the gate,
 For fear o' my skin this mornin'.'

Auld Blucher then cried—'By the Lord!
 Tent me, I'll be as guid's my word,
 For we'll hae back our sovereign's sword
 They steal'd awa' in the mornin'.'

Wi' whip an' spur the vet'ran flew,
 Until he came to Fontainbleau—
 'The deil,' quo' Blucher, 's got his due,
 An' I'll hae mine this mornin'.'

Up got Nappy in surprise,
 On Blucher brave he fix'd his eyes—
 'O mon Dieu!' th' Emp'ror cries,
 'What is't ye want this mornin'?'

'Ye rogue,' quo' Blucher, 'gie me back
 Great Fred'rick's sword, which you did tak,
 Or you an' a' your cursed pack
 I'll send to the deil in the mornin'.'

Then Blucher Fred'rick's sword has ta'en,
 An' Nap awa to Elba's gaen,
 Wi' bag an' baggage, a' his lane,
 But biddin' a' guid mornin'.

Now Gallia wears her white cockade;
 An' Russia now, that gallant lad,
 Wi' Austria, has in Paris bade
 Great Britain a' guid mornin'!
 Hey, Boney lad, &c."

The last song which we extract from this repertory of anti-Bonaparte minstrelsy we present, not for any merit which it possesses in itself, but from the fact that it was first sung at the Anderston Club by Mr Alexander Macalpine, on the 2d May, 1814,—a gentleman whose social qualifications, and, above all, whose vocal powers, rendered him one of the greatest after-dinner favourites in Glasgow. The song, as it appears on the Club minutes, is entitled—

"THE WHITE COCKADE.

"Come now my hearties drink away
 The princely Louis has gain'd the day;
 Napoleon's eagle low is laid
 Beneath the lily and the white cockade.
 Where's the mighty little man with his row dow dow?
 Is he off to Elba now with his row dow dow?
 The tricolor and eagle are prostrate laid
 Beneath the ancient lily and the white cockade!

The Frenchmen now enough have got
 Of the Age of Reason and *Sans Cullote*;
 Now—*Vive le Roi! vive Bourbon!*
 Shall ever be the burden of their song.
 Where's the mighty little man, &c.

France may rejoice that he's dethroned,
 Beneath whose rod so long she groan'd;
 His bloody flag shall no more wave,—
 No more shall he spill the blood of the brave.
 Where's the mighty little man, &c.

Hail to the gallant Allied Powers!
 Let their paths be strew'd with fairest flowers;
 Glory to Blucher and the brave,
 Who fought and who conquer'd but to save!
 Where's the mighty little man, &c.

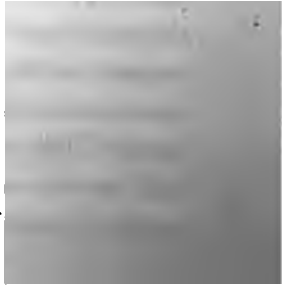
We'll have no longer bloody wars,
 And soon see our soldiers and brave Jack-tars;
 We'll then live under our own fig-tree,
 The Rose entwining with the *Fleur-de-lis*.
 Where's great Emperor Bonaparte now now now ?
 'The great Captain of the age,' with his row dow dow ?
 His crown *Imperiale* full low is laid,
 And his eagle must make way for the white cockade! "

Taking into full account the spirit of the period when this song was written and sung, it cannot be doubted that the effect produced on the patriotic conclave assembled round the spirit-stirring board of the Anderson Boniface, must have been electrifying. That the vocalist received his due meed of applause was certain; for when did Mr Alexander Macalpine—or rather *Sandie Macalpine* (his usual cognomen)—ever open his lips to sing, that his efforts were not followed by thunders of applause? It would have been better, however, for him, had the applause of his boon companions and friends been less noisy and less flattering. Had it been so, he might have avoided the whirlpool into which the syren current of a too friendly approbation ere long hurried him. When we first knew him, he was a salesman in the great manufacturing house of J. & J. M'Ilwham & Co., Glassford-street, and in that capacity he acted from 1809 to 1816. He was much esteemed for convivial qualities, and particularly for his agreeable and winning manners. His comic songs and jokes, and ready quips and quilllets, and invariable good humour, rendered him a general favourite and a most acceptable guest at many of the dinner-tables of the citizens. In short, he became unfortunately so much in request, and especially at Clubs and evening parties—where his famous song of "The Mail Coach" never failed to set the table in a roar—that he neglected his business, and in an evil hour for himself was persuaded by Harry Johnston, then manager and lessee of the Theatre Royal, Queen-street, to try his fortune on the stage. He made his first appearance there in the character of *Octavian*, in the play of "the Mountaineers." But the talents which rendered him the delight of the social circle were not adequate to the demands of the general public on such a conspicuous platform,

and after rapidly descending in the histrionic scale, he disappeared from Glasgow, and was lost amid the congenial clouds which envelope the history of the humble stroller. We have reason to believe, that after much suffering in this low and saddening sphere, he emerged into greater respectability, and became a teacher of drawing, for which he had a remarkable talent, somewhere in England. Such is a rapid outline of the story of an individual who was at one time a well-known character in Glasgow, and who, moreover, made himself, by a pretty regular attendance, one of the attractive loadstars of the Anderston Social Club. To those of that fraternity who may have survived the baneful effects of deep potations, late sittings, and, what perhaps is worse, the scythe strokes of life-destroying time, the mention here of their long-lost Club-mate, should it ever meet their eye, will be received with kindly remembrances; while each and all will agree with the writer in thinking how sad the fate of the once made of and idolised Sandie Macalpine must have been, when, in so short a period, he who had frequently played the king of clubs in an elegant and comfortable saloon, was reduced to play the player-king in some cold country barn or booth at a fair! *Heu quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore!*

The Anderston Social Club did not long survive the peaceful period which followed the victory of Waterloo. The consequences of that decisive struggle had deprived the rhymsters of the brotherhood of their chief Club pabulum, and the unrhyming members of the exciting subjects for their weekly gossip. The great continental drama which had so long attracted all eyes and all thoughts to its *denouement* had ended. The last scene had been performed, the chief hero had fallen, and the curtain had dropped. The chief listeners at the Club, like those at the common theatre, dropped off when the tragedy was over, and left the afterpiece to be gazed at by the few who still persisted in sitting out the remaining pantomime or farce. In plain parlance, the members of the Anderston Social Club, after the entrance of the Allies into Paris, became at each weekly meeting beautifully less; and after "dreeing out" a few months' assemblings, enlivened as one of them was by presenting a kind

remembrancer to the secretary for his long and gratuitous services, the Club gave up the ghost, and was buried with all the honours, under Mr Adam's broad mahogany slab, on which, while much was imprinted in the shape of punch stains and toddy marks, no better tale was told than that which may be the lot of any tavern table to repeat.



Partick and its Gastronomes.

DUCK CLUB.

AMONG the many rural villages which at one time surrounded Glasgow, perhaps none surpassed Partick in beauty and interest. Situated on the banks of a limpid and gurgling stream, which flowed through its centre; and beautified, as it was of yore, with many fine and umbrageous trees; and above all, ornamented with an old hoary castle, with whose history many true and many more fabulous tales were associated; and when to these were added its dozen or two of comfortable and clean cottages, and its picturesquely-planted mills, historically linked with the generous gift of the successful opponent of the lovely Mary at Langside,—all combined to render this locality one of the most favourite of suburban retreats.* It was, in fact, the resort of every citizen who enjoyed a lovely landscape, an antiquarian ramble, or a *mouthful* of fresh air—to which might be superadded, the certainty of getting a *mouthful* of

* The mills at Partick belong to the Corporation of Bakers. In the year 1568, the forces of the Regent Murray, who successfully opposed those of Mary Queen of Scots at the battle of Langside, were quartered in Glasgow and its neighbourhood. On this occasion the bakers were called upon for an extraordinary supply of bread for the troops, which they implemented so much to the satisfaction of the Regent, that he gave them a grant of the Archbishop's mill, which had now become the property of the Crown, and a piece of ground adjoining it. In 1664 the bakers erected a small mill on the site of the

old one, which, in conjunction with the Town's mill, served them till the year 1771, when they purchased, from the Magistrates and Council of Glasgow, the malt and snuff mills at Clayslap, a few hundred yards above the Partick mills. These the Incorporation fitted up as a flour mill, which has subsequently been enlarged, and, since then, they have made large additions to the establishments at Partick and Clayslap. In 1818 the west wing of the old mill was taken down and rebuilt, and in 1828 the remaining part of the old building was taken down and reconstructed.

something better, provided the visitor should have ever heard of the good things obtainable within the walls of its ancient "Bun-and-yill-house." Such was Partick during the latter part of the last century; and even for a few years after the commencement of the one which has produced so many metamorphoses it still retained its rural character and its smokeless atmosphere. At the latter period, there were still only a straggling house or two on the side of the turnpike from Anderston to the *Craw-road*. The summit of Gilmorehill had scarcely been two or three years crowned by Mr Bogle's handsome mansion; and the house at Dowanhill was just being finished, while the trees in front of it, which are now so lofty and leafy, were only being planted, under the boyish eye of him who now pens this notice. The fact is, Partick was then truly in the country. Its comfortable thatched and white-washed cottages, with its ruinous castle, were such as to evoke the admiration of every tasteful limner; and its river, while it suggested a theme for the poet's lyre, likewise offered an attraction for the angler's rod.

For many long years after this, however, Partick may still be said to have maintained its sequestered aspect; but at length utilitarianism, that foe to beauty and the picturesque, marched westward from the City. The steam-engine became a necessary accessory to the flour and corn mills, and, thereafter, to many other public factories. The few one-storey cottages that spotted the slopes of the Kelvin, or surrounded the ancient Castle, could not meet the requirements of the hundreds of houseless ship-builders and other citizens, drawn from a distance to the extensive establishments which increasing capital and enterprise had there erected. The ground on which these cottages stood soon became too valuable to be occupied by such humble dwellings, which were ere long supplanted by more formidable though less picturesque tenements; while the once-honoured though ruinous-gabled castle was, some years ago, converted into a quarry.* At this hour, the landscape painter's occupation about

* The old castle of Partick, which had stood as a landmark for many long years, at the junction of the Clyde with the Kelvin, was removed almost in a night, by ruthless

Partick is gone—the sketching desk may be for ever closed, and the pencil and the pallet thrown aside. The village is now a town, with a provost and bailies, a police force, local taxes, and a lockup-house; and instead of having only one celebrated “Bun-and-yill-house,” it has now many more public-houses than even the greatest enemy to the Maine Liquor Law could well justify. It is stretching out on every side, and for some time has been shaking hands with Glasgow, so far as gas and lamp-posts are concerned. Its future destiny will doubtless be, to be swallowed up like its suburban relatives, Calton, Bridgeton, Gorbals, and Anderston, by its all-absorbing Babylonish parent City.

It was about the period when Partick was in its more rural condition, that there existed divers knots of individuals connected with Glasgow, who, inspired by the noble purpose of enjoying ducks and green peas in perfection, with cold punch *ad libitum*, proceeded hebdomadally to indulge their gastronomic propensities at this picturesque village. Among the many inducements which this locality offered to these united bands of kindred spirits were, the agreeable and health-inspiring distance of this common rendezvous from the smoky City—the picturesque appearance of the village itself—the refreshing flow of the limpid Kelvin, broken by successive cascades—the neat and comfortable character of the hostelry; and, above all, the superior quality of ducks reared under all the known advantages that arise from the proximity which large grain-mills naturally afford for good feeding. To these inducements, too, was superadded the

hands, to form dykes to the neighbouring fields. It entirely disappeared about the year 1836 or 1837. In a pamphlet giving the story of Partick Castle, and in letters addressed to David M'Kinlay, Esq., preceptor of Hutcheson's Hospital, by Laurence Hill, LL.B., he says, “I became aware from some private personal papers of the founders, which, on the death of Thomas Hutcheson's widow, Mrs Marion Stewart, passed into the hands of their nephew, Mr Ninian Hill of Lambhill, that this house (Partick Castle), known as

Bishop's Castle, and which was certainly built in the year mentioned by Chalmers, was the work not of Bishop Spottiswode, but built as a dwelling-house for himself, by George Hutcheson.” Mr Hill adds, “the contract betwixt me and ye masoun in Kilwyinning, anent the bigeing of the house of Partick,” dated the 9th and 14th January, 1611. So that in future, the ecclesiastical status of the ruinous house which once so picturesquely adorned the west bank of the Kelvin, must be annihilated

delicious manner in which the ducks were prepared for table, and which never failed to excite an appetite, which was only appeased after each guest had finished his bird!

Of these various groups of Glasgow *gastronomes*, there was one which, *par excellence*, was truly entitled to the appellation of the DUCK CLUB OF PARTICK, seeing that, during the whole season, when these luxuries were in perfection, and even after they became a little out of date, there seldom was a Saturday permitted to pass on which the several members of this social fraternity were not seen either wending their hungry way towards the well-known "Bun-house" of that village, between the hours of three and four o'clock, or returning therefrom "well refreshed" before "set of sun."

Many of the men who composed this rather gustative and gormandising fraternity had long been connected with the management of the Trades' House, and had held deaconships and masterships in several of the Incorporations of the City, in which capacities they had learned the value of the good old and well-known Hudibrastic apophthegm, and never failed to practise it when they had any object to carry. They felt also, during their long experience in public office, that business might be carried on successfully, although the members of the *sederunt* should quaff, during the breathing-time intervals, something rather stronger than the produce of the Westport well. In short, they were men to whom good eating and serious drinking was no novelty—such creature comforts, in fact, forming a peculiar feature in their every-day corporate life. As a key to the Corporation class who were members of the Duck Club, we may merely mention Mr M'Tyre—a gentleman who, after passing through all the gradations of the Cordiners' Corporation, arrived at last at the Convener's chair and a seat at the City Council board. This personage, who may be justly regarded as the president of the social Partick brotherhood, was exceedingly popular, not only among his Council friends at the "Bun-house," but likewise among the members of the Trades' House. He was, in fact, so much esteemed by the latter body, that they expressed a unani-

mous wish to have his portrait taken as a most appropriate ornament to their Corporation walls; and there it now hangs as a stimulant to every ambitious man to do his duty. It was during the period of this popularity that the Convener was most frequently found wending his way, with majestic step, towards Partick; it was then that the ducks in that village suffered most from his Saturday visits; and it was on one of these occasions that the Club poet, Mr William Reid—of whom more anon—improvised the following true and touching couplet:

“ The ducks of Partick quack for fear,
Crying, ‘ Lord preserve us! there’s M’Tear!’ ” *

And no wonder. For no sooner was the rubicund beak of the worthy Convener espied by the blue and white swimmers of the mill-dam, than it was certain that the fate of those now disporting would become, ere another Saturday, that of their jolly companions who at that moment were suffering martyrdom at the *auto-da-fe* in the kitchen of the “ Bun-house!” Though the ducks, as may reasonably be supposed, quacked loudly in anticipation of their coming fate, yet the Convener, having no sympathy with anything akin to the melting mood, except what was produced by the sun’s

* We have been favoured with a correct MS. copy of the poem penned by Mr Reid; and although satirical, severe, personal, and perhaps not altogether just towards the individual who is the burden of the song, it is at least characteristic of what Dr Chalmers’s powerful oratory produced soon after his arrival in Glasgow.

“ Ilk body has his hobby-horsey:
John Lawson sings—Brown fechts wi’ Dorsey;
There’s souter Will, used every day
The Catholic synogogue survey;
Since Chalmers cam he changed his tune—
Some say he’ll be an elder soon—
His name is never out his mouth,
Even when we meet to slocken drouth;
And what has been his curious lot,
He’s made a proselyte of Scott!
Not only him, but there’s the tanner,
Of curious, furious, swearing manner,
Even he’s at kirk the ither Sunday,

And swears by G— he’ll back on Monday!
There’s Gibb the souter in a broil,
Does every Sunday fecht wi’ Croll;
About a seat he’ll bite and bark,
Argue wi’ bailies and their clerk;
Vulcan and Condie, in their turn,
Will warale keen wi’ Dr Burn.
A’ this proceeds frae souter Willie,
Wha’s now turn’d good and unca holy.
The Provost says it’s guld to men’—
Great need there was, and that some ken;
For, when he was in London toun,
’Tis said he was an unca loon;
He made his boots, they said, on Sunday,
And then he drank and — on Monday;
But now his heart is holy warm,
His Sunday face as lang’s my arm;
We’ve seen the day he used to revel,
And even on Sunday went to travel;
The fowls at Partick used to ken him,
It’s even been said they used to name him—
The ducks they quack’d through perfect fear,
Crying, ‘ Lord preserve us! there’s M’Tear!’ ”

summer beams, was deaf to pity. He felt too strongly the truth of Cato's famous saying, that "it is no easy task to preach to the belly, which has no ears." The truth is, that neither the poetry of Reid nor the quacking of the ducks had any power over the alimentative bump of the carnivorous Convener. Its cry never ceased from June to October, when, alas! the broad sheet of water which, in spring, had been almost covered with the feathered flock of youthful divers, was found, in autumn, altogether untenanted, save by the lamenting parents of their once happy and noisy families! The Convener and the Club had, during the summer's campaign, made conscripts of all the young, and had sacrificed them to their own gustative propensities, without one *tear* for the family bereavements they were weekly occasioning, except, perhaps, when that was now and then called forth through the pungency of the *spiritual* consolation which universally followed the Saturday holocaust!

And, in good troth, when we reflect on those duck feasts, we do not wonder at the weekly turn out of guests who congregated at Partick, or that there should have been, in consequence, a hebdomadal murder of the innocents to meet the cravings of the Club. For we verily believe, that never did even the all-famous "*Trois frères Provençaux*," in the Palais Royal at Paris, send up from their celebrated *cuisine, un canard roti* in better style than did the landlady of the Partick "Bun-house" her roasted ducks, done to a turn and redolent with sage and onion;—and then the pease, all green and succulent, and altogether free from the mint of England and the sugar of France! What a glorious sight it was to see the Club met, and what a subject would such a meeting have afforded to the painter of character and manners! The rosy countenance and bold bearing of the president, seated at the head of a table surrounded by at least a dozen of happy guests almost as rubicund and sleek as himself, each grinning with cormorant eye over his smoking duckling, and only waiting the short interval of a hastily muttered grace to plant his ready knife into its full and virgin bosom;—verily, the spectacle must have been a cheering one!

It may easily be conceived how many changes must have occurred among the members of the Partick Duck Club, during the twenty years in which, from 1810 to 1830, the fraternity met and guzzled; but, perhaps, none was more striking than the change which befell its worthy president. The Trades' House, Police Board, and Council popularity, which Convener M'Tyre had won by his talents for business, by the energy of his character, and by his devotion to the best interests of the City, was all lost during the short and evanescent struggle of a Parliamentary election. At the time to which we allude, the Council of Glasgow was nearly equally divided between the claims of two gentlemen, who then offered themselves to represent them in the House of Commons. These worthy individuals were, the well-known Mr Kirkman Finlay and Mr Campbell of Blythswood; and, although the commercial mart of the West of Scotland was as yet limited to having only a fourth voice in the representation, it so happened that her voice on that occasion settled the Membership. The interest in the result was therefore more than usually keen, and the candidates and their supporters were more than usually exacting. It must also be remembered, that although both candidates for the seat may be said to have been hitherto linked with the Tory party, still Mr Finlay, from having given tokens of greater liberality in commercial matters, and particularly in having loudly advocated the opening up of the trade with India and China, secured for himself the support of the more liberal portion of the community, and, consequently became the popular candidate. Mr M'Tyre, who all along, during his public career, had voted with the latter party, was looked upon at first as a sure card for Mr Finlay. But ere long he began to coquet with the supporters of his opponent, and at last went fairly over to his camp. The consequence of this one false step in the eyes of his former admirers was, that he was hurled from his lofty throne of popularity, and stigmatised as nothing better than a political recreant and tergiversator. And so high was political feeling then carried, that it was seriously mooted, in order to testify the popular displeasure against

such conduct, to urge on the Trades' House to order the full-length portrait of their once beloved and admired Convener to be turned upside down, to deter others from turning their coats and changing their colours in future! In short, it was gravely proposed to hang the poor Convener by the heels instead of the head,—a degradation which, however, for the honour of all concerned, was, under the reflection of cooler moments, never carried into execution. The instability of popular feeling, combined with an increasing love for his birthplace, drew the ex-Convener from Glasgow to Maybole, and, consequently, deprived the Partick Club of one of its chief loadstars and the ducks of their chief enemy.

While these rulers of the various Trades may be considered to have been the chief assistants at the weekly demolition of ducks and green peas, which took place in the comfortable hostelry situated near the flour-mills at Partick, there were happily others also present who could throw their mite of merriment into the afternoon's symposium; and among these was a gentleman to whom we have already slightly alluded—the facetious Mr William Reid, of the well-known firm of Brash & Reid, who, as booksellers, carried on for so long a period a successful business in the Trongate, and to whose labours the bibliomaniac is indebted for some rather scarce and curious publications. In the then extensive field of Glasgow's social companions, it would have been difficult to find one more courted as a club associate than Mr Reid. To a peculiarly placid temper, he united a strong smack of broad humour, and an endless string of personal anecdotes, which he detailed with a gusto altogether his own. Of all things he loved a joke, and indulged in this vein even at the risk of causing the momentary displeasure either of an acquaintance or a customer. We say *momentary*—for with all his jesting and jocularities, he never really said, we believe, one word which was meant to offend. To “laugh and grow fat” was his constant motto, and, consequently, he never troubled himself either about his own obesity or about that of any one else who might follow his laughing example. Of the satirical sallies poured out behind the bookseller's counter in the Trongate, we have heard as many repeated as might

well eke out another supplement to the already thousand and one sayings of the "Laird of Logan"—who, most assuredly, had he lived in the pantheistical days of the early world, would have disputed with Momus the god-like crown of mirth!

Of Mr Reid's every-day off-hand rhymes it is perhaps enough to say, that they entitled him to enter the lists as a Scottish *improvisatore*.* But while the witty blibiopole indulged in these playful and innocent vagaries, it must never be forgotten that he has also left behind him "drops of ink" that will go down to posterity—verses linked, as a few of them are, with the never-dying lyrics of Robert Burns—whose early friend and acquaintance he was—which will be sung as they now are; and although but too frequently believed to be altogether the breathings of the bard of Ayrshire, are nevertheless partly the production of the bard of the Duck Club of Partick.† It is only justice to say, that in early and mature life Mr

* One of Mr Reid's standing rhymes behind the counter was, when he noticed a customer preparing to pay, to exclaim—

"I'm the man who takes the cash,
For myself and partner Brash!"

Another was, when desired to sign a bill, he always used to say, "of all trades"—

"The yill trade, and the gill trade,
The signing of bills, was an ill trade."

To any customer who might ask for a religious book, with which he was not supplied, such as "Erskine's Faith and Hope in the Gospel," he at once bawled out:—

"If ye're in want of Faith and Hope,
Gang ye to Ogle's gospel shop."

OR

"If e'er your faith begins to coggle
Run to the shop of Maurice Ogle."

The late Mr M'Vean, of the High-street, published a small volume entitled "The Budget of Anecdote and Wit," in which are several humorous stories of Mr Reid, the Rev. Mr Maclaren of the Gaelic Chapel, and other Glasgow characters.

† Among the songs of Burns to which Mr Reid made additions, was that of "John Anderson, my Joe, John." To Burns's two stanzas, Reid added five, which though, as Dr Currie says, "they are in the spirit of the Ayrshire bard, yet every reader of discernment will see, are by an inferior hand." The Doctor is indignant that these additions should have been given to the world—as they were by the publishers—as the production of Burns. Mr Reid's first stanza was—

"John Anderson, my Joe, John, when Nature first
began
To try her canny hand, John, her master-work was
man;
And you among them a', John, see trig frae top to toe,
She proved to be nae journey-work, John Anderson,
my Joe."

Mr Reid also added to Burns's song "Of a' the airts." The two first verses of this favourite lyric were written by Burns in 1788, during the time that he was over head and ears in love with Jean Armour; the four remaining verses were written—the third and fourth certainly by Mr Reid, and the fifth and sixth either by Mr Reid or Mr Hamilton, bookseller, Edinburgh. The fol-

Reid could boast of no small share of that peculiar talent which the genius and dazzling career of Burns evoked in the minds of many of his admiring countrymen. He not only shared in the general enthusiasm which the appearance of that "day-star of national poetry" elicited, but he also participated in the poet's friendship, and sympathised in his excitement. In Scottish song, and in pieces of characteristic humour, Mr Reid approved himself not unworthy of either such intimacy or such inspiration. These lyrics are chiefly preserved in a collection, entitled "Poetry, Original and Select," and which at this moment is rarely to be met with, save in the libraries of the members of the Roxburgh, Bannatyne, and Maitland Clubs, or of the more unobtrusive race of bibliomaniacs scattered over the country, but which, since the demise of poor Dr Thomas Frognall Dibdin, are now sadly getting into the "sere and yellow leaf."* There is another curious publication with which Mr Reid was connected, the "Life of James M'Kean," who was executed for the murder of James Buchanan, the

owing version of "Cauld kail" is altogether from the pen of Mr Reid:—

"There's cauld kail in Aberdeen,
And bannocks in Strathbogle,
But naething drives awa the spleen
Sae weel's a social cogie.

That mortal's life nae pleasure shares,
Wha broods o'er a' that's fogle;
Whene'er I'm fasht wi' wordly cares,
I drown them in a cogie.

Thus merrily my time I pass,
With spirits brisk and vogie,
Bless'd wi' my bulks and my sweet lass,
My cronies and my cogie.

Then haste and gie's an auld Scots sang,
Sic like as 'Catherine Ogie,'
A guld auld sang comes never wrang
When o'er a social cogie."

* The "Poetry, Original and Select," was printed and published by Brash & Reid during the years 1795-96. The work is in four volumes. The chief original contributions were by Mr Reid, Mr Lochore, the

father of the present minister of Drymen, and Mr Taylor the writing-master. The song of "Kate of Gowrie," since so much cut down, appeared first there, with many others in a similar strain. The following little lyric is perhaps one of Mr Reid's best; if not, it is at least one of his shortest, and that at present is most suitable for our purpose:—

"Fair modest flower, of matchless worth!
Thou sweet enticing bonnie gem!
Bless'd is the soil that gave thee birth,
And bless'd thine honour'd parent stem.
But doubly bless'd shall be the youth
To whom thy heaving bosom warms,
Possess'd of beauty, love, and truth,
Will clasp an angel in his arms.

Though storms of life were blowing snell,
And on his brow sat brooding care,
Thy seraph smile would quick dispel
The darkest gloom of black despair.
Sure Heaven hath granted thee to us,
And chose thee from the dwellers there,
And sent thee from celestial bliss
To show what all the virtues are."

Lanark carrier, at the Cross of Glasgow, on Wednesday the 25th January, 1797. As a piece of biography, it is certainly neither remarkable for taste nor talent; but as a statement of what M'Kean, while under sentence of death, actually communicated to the compiler, it is both curious and startling.* The work had an extraordinary sale, through the never-ceasing existence of that odd craving for everything connected with the horrible. As a conclusion to this imperfect sketch of Mr Reid, we may mention, that for many years he kept a large vase, or *pinnar-pig*, into which he

* The copy of this "Life" which I have now before me is the *fifth* edition; it is entitled "genuine copy," which seems to suggest that there had been some spurious editions palmed on the public. On the fly-leaf of this volume, there is a memorandum by a well-known critic, which states that "Mr Reid always spoke with horror of the manner, as given by M'Kean, in which the murder was perpetrated. His friends alleged that M'Kean, in answer to Reid's inquiries as to the mode in which he murdered Buchanan, seized the head of Reid, and after drawing it back with one hand, quickly drew the other hand across Reid's throat,—and that Reid fainted!" "I almost," says the writer, "believe this story, for Reid always looked so sad when he referred to the murderer's statements, that I durst not inquire into the truth of his friend's story, even in joke. Reid told me that he visited M'Kean daily betwixt his conviction and execution; that he read portions of his 'Life' to him as he wrote them; that M'Kean altered many statements, qualifying some, and expunging portions of others; and that, on the whole, the wretched murderer seemed to be most at his ease when confessing his sins, and thereby expressing strong hopes of forgiveness." From a memorandum written by the late Mr Robert Chapman, printer, which has been just shown me by a literary friend, I find the following rather curious notice connected with Reid's history of M'Kean:—Mr Chapman, speaking of Lockhart's "Life of Sir Walter Scott," says,—"A long paragraph is inserted respecting a wretched cob-

bler, James M'Kean, who murdered Buchanan, the Lanark carrier, in 1796. M'Kean then lived in Castlepen's land, High-street. This M'Kean I saw two or three times in the Tolbooth after his condemnation, in company with the late Mr William Reid, who was on terms with M'Kean for the history of his life, which he ultimately procured, and I think I printed three or four editions of it, the sale being so great. It turned out a good *spec* at that time. The description of M'Kean by Sir Walter Scott is, so far as I can recollect, perfectly correct. I saw the miserable man executed. The crowd was immense. As I am of small stature, being five feet two inches, I remember a tall acquaintance holding me up in his arms, so that I might get a good view of him, knowing that it would probably be the last sight I should ever have of the religious hypocritical villain who disgraced humanity." M'Kean's house was not in Castlepen's land, but entered from the north side of old Castlepen's close. He was not a poor cobbler, as stated by Lockhart, for he occupied the whole tenement above the shop or street flat. The house was antiquated, and had only one flat and attics above the shops, with serrated gables toward High-street. Love of money impelled him to perpetrate the murder, for in pecuniary matters he was easy. He employed several workers, and was himself industrious, was of sober habits, and professedly religious. His wife was a person of a good disposition, and seemed rather above her station. They had only one daughter, who, with her mother, left the town soon after the murder.

deposited his literary scraps, where, for aught we know, they still remain under that ban which he so often made use of when making a deposit or closing a story, and which we would in his case also here repeat—

“Down wi’ the lid!
Quo’ Willie Reid.”*

With the departure of the shadow of the jolly Convener from the “Bun-house,” the Duck Club may be said to have closed its regular sittings; and although many knots of social spirits have since met in perpetuation of the Partick Club, still, never have the roasted ducks and green peas been demolished with such gusto, nor the punch goblets been drained with such delight, as when the worthy Convener, with a rattle of the spoon-sceptre, summoned the thirsty duck-destroyers to the punch-bowl, or when the broad humour and telling anecdotes of the Trongate bibliopole made every well-lined paunch shake with laughter.

Since the departure of these two worthies from the scene of their gormandising glory, the “Bun-house” of Partick has as much ceased to Glasgow *gourmets* to be the shrine of Apicius, as the castle of Partick to be the haunt of the antiquarian limner.

* There was another Glasgow individual often confounded with Mr Reid, bookseller, viz., one who went under the sobriquet of *Author Reid*, or the Earl of *Toothie*, the latter nickname having been bestowed on him from having resided in *Isle Toothie*, near the Cathedral (see page 359.) The *Author*, who was a good-natured, conceited old bachelor, supposed himself a great literary character. He published a pamphlet, of 73 pages, under the title of “The Philosophical Observations of John Reid, Esq., Manufacturer, embellished with a striking likeness of the Author.” The dedication is “to the young gentlemen of

Glasgow, my subscribers,” in which he says:—“I have only to add, I have taken special care that the following book should be in EVERY RESPECT, even in spelling, and pointing, an exact copy of my manuscript, which so many of you have seen and admired.” For these peculiarities his book is certainly an *unique* production in Glasgow literature. He published an “Essay on Love”—a passion which he never showed towards any one save himself. He was “a good-natured, simple, open-countenanced old Cælebs of the knee-breeches school,” who subsisted either on an annuity, or a small property in Kirk-street.

The Radical War.

WATERLOO CLUB AND THE WET WEDNESDAY OF THE WEST.

IMMEDIATELY after the victory of Waterloo had procured the pacification of Europe and sealed the destiny of Napoleon Bonaparte, a set of jovial-hearted fellows, who always preferred punch to water-gruel and Momus to melancholy, united themselves into a Club that met in a house which, though now not so celebrated as at that period, bore the sign of Britain's most memorable conflict. The members of the fraternity were at first limited to five-and-twenty; but its glory, spreading like the fame of Waterloo, which had been chosen as the nominal link of the union, produced a large addition to both ordinary and honorary members of the brotherhood. Honours and titles being the fashion of the period, it was not likely that the members of this Club would withstand the infection: the truth was, that all of them did feel an anxiety about distinction; and, in imitation of the extended Order of the Bath, the Waterloo Club order of knighthood was established. The original twenty-five members assumed the title of "Knights Grand Cross," and added to their signatures G.C.W. The ordinary members that of "Knights Commanders," with K.C.W. The honorary members were simply designated "Companions." Every night, for some years, did this worthy order meet in deep divan, to swill each his best-loved stomach elixir, and to raise the *devil* about ten from the kitchen of the Waterloo; and when his august and satanic majesty did arrive, in all his hot and mouth-burning honours, the knights, whose appetites and teeth never refused to do their office, were not long in making a *devil* of him!

As a key to this once famous knot of congenial spirits, we may mention the following story, told of one of the knights grand cross—a well-known gentleman who, for many years, had been in the habit of raising the devil, not only by the magic of the cook in the Waterloo, but elsewhere by the mysterious Masonic sounds of *one, two, three*, and thereafter laying him pretty deep, not in the *Red Sea* of generous Port, but in the muddy ocean of cream-of-tartar punch! Being at one time called to serve as a juryman, and being determined, when life and death were at issue, to give a clear opinion, he resolved most judiciously that the conglomeratory atmosphere of the Waterloo should be avoided by him during the continuance of the Circuit Court of Justiciary, to which he had been summoned. Often, as he returned from the close and ill-ventilated court at night, did the Club and its refreshments shoot athwart his recollection; thirst and inclination urged him to a midnight beaker, but prudence and propriety made him keep his resolution. To the valiant knight, a week without a visit to the Waterloo seemed interminable; but the worst of evils will come to an end, and so did that of the Circuit. Relieved on Saturday evening from his arduous duties, and happy in the approbation of the Court for his attention and services to his country, the ex-juryman hastily bent his steps towards the Club-room, and was there hailed by the joyous acclamations of the brotherhood. What a glorious night ensued! Story followed story, the roof rang with laughter and merriment; and not a few talked till the tongue refused to do its office. The witching hour of midnight—that foe to fun and good company—arrived, bringing along with it the remembrance of home. The Club closed, and the ex-juryman, “happy and glorious,” staggered to his bed-room. Sleep soon sealed his eyelids, and seemed determined to hold the bachelor longer than usual in his leaden grasp. The morning sun arose; the Sabbath bells rattled loud and long; the dinner hour passed; and twilight again began to encompass the City;—and yet neither of these had the power of breaking the death-like slumber of the member of the Waterloo. Alarmed for her master’s health, the servant maid knocked, about six o’clock, at the door of his apartment, opened it,

and demanded, in a trembling tone, if he was unwell? The ex-juryman, who had been dreaming of indictments, judges, and panels, started, at the well-known voice, from his long-pressed pillow; and, as if still in a trance, and hearing the tinkling of the Laigh Kirk bell for evening service, exclaimed, in the greatest trepidation, "Good God! are the Lords come back again?" *

For many years did the knights and knights grand cross of the Waterloo Club meet under the canopy of the well-known tavern which bore the name of Britain's greatest victory; and many times and oft was the health of the hero of that successful struggle there drunk, amid loud and reiterated hurrahs. The members were chiefly of the good old Tory school, being imbued with sentiments of the most unbounded loyalty to the sovereign and to all other constituted authorities. It will consequently appear by no means strange, that when the threatened outbreak of Radicalism occurred in 1819, not a few of those knights at once joined the citizen corps of Sharpshooters; and, from some of them having been connected with the previous Rifle regiment, commanded by the brave Colonel Corbet, they at once obtained leading posts in the new body commanded by the equally brave Colonel Samuel Hunter. Never, perhaps, during the existence of the Waterloo Club, were the nightly meetings of this brotherhood better attended than during the winter and spring of 1819-20; and although the *sederunts*, from the necessity of being present at the early morning drills, rarely went beyond the hour of ten, yet, during the period of their sittings, the members generally contrived to render themselves tolerably comfortable for the night. It was, in particular, during the eventful April week of 1820, when the fearful incubus of threatened dangers, like many other imagined evils, or rather political nightmares, weighed on the minds of the denizens of Glasgow, that the Club was most crowded; and it was from the pen of one of those who then attended these nightly orgies, that the following chronicle of that exciting time has been preserved for the pecu-

* In those days, as at present, the City bells were rung at the hour when the Circuit Judges came to Glasgow.

liar delectation of an ever-recurring posterity, and which is now presented, under the too true title of

The ~~Wet~~ Wednesday of the West.

There is no town in Scotland, Greenock always excepted, which, right or wrong, has gained for itself the unenvied distinction of being blessed with so much rain as Glasgow; and, perhaps, on this account, some might think that its titular saint should have been St Swithin rather than St Mungo. Be that as it may, it may at least be safely affirmed, that few cities exist where umbrella-makers and menders have so good a chance of making a fortune, and in which, had it been as in the Catholic times of old, our lamented townsman, Mr Macintosh, would most likely have arrived at canonization. If the rainbow, that sign of comfort and hope to all flood-fearing people, be looked upon with satisfaction in countries often burned up with drought, it can easily be imagined how much more its prismatic colours must be regarded with delight by the denizens of the watery western metropolis. While the citizens of Glasgow have been, from this peculiarity of climate, necessarily deprived but too frequently of the advantages of outdoor amusements, and while, also, it may be inferred, that there is not sufficient sunshine to render the streets, like those of Paris, the successful scene of constant turmoil and revolution, they have, on the other hand, experienced the countervailing blessings which heavy outpourings of rain can produce, by dispersing monster meetings of malcontents, and putting to the route an inflamed and turbulent mob of the unwashed. On no occasion, perhaps, was this better exemplified than in the spring of 1820, and on the day, too, which has since been happily known by the epithet of "the wet Radical Wednesday of the west."

To those who have only entered into this breathing world since the passing of the Reform Bill, it is almost impossible to conceive the under current of dissatisfaction which flowed throughout the social body, not only in England but in Scotland, for at least a year or two before the famous trial of Queen Caroline, and the never-to-be-forgotten *non mi*

recordo evidence of Majocchi. An immoral Court, a venal Aristocracy, and a rotten borough Parliament had done much to sap the well-known loyalty of the middle classes; while bad trade, want of employment, and dear food afforded abundant pabulum for noisy demagogues to irritate and excite an idle, ill-requited, and starving populace. And when, in particular, it is recollected that to these causes were superadded the encouraging efforts of the hired spy, it is easy, at least for those who lived during the period in question, to arrive at the result which followed, while it is impossible to look back without sorrow and disgust at the consequences. While a spirit of hostility to all constituted authority was fermenting in the minds of the working-classes, and when, through trickery and espionage, men were roused to revenge their supposed oppressions and imagined wrongs, by displays of physical force and agrarian threatenings, a feeling of fear and of spoliation was necessarily engendered in the minds of the timid who had anything to lose. Class was, in fact, attempted to be set against class, the servant against his master, and the manufacturer against his workman. Society was disorganised and out of joint; and, woe to the memory of those men, then in high places, who, it is feared, did all in their power to encourage and perpetuate this antagonistic game of politics. The people were goaded into a fever, which ended in political madness; and, what was worse, the result was judicial murder!

As a key to the extraordinary excitement that prevailed in Glasgow about the period to which we allude, it may be mentioned that, in addition to many out-door meetings of the working-classes, called for the ostensible object of ameliorating their condition, and at which the orators showed to starving men, that the only panacea for all their calamities was to be found in Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, and Vote by Ballot, scarcely a night passed, during the autumn and winter of 1819, on which the streets of Glasgow were not crowded with an idle populace, ready for tumult, or the Magistrates reading the Riot Act, and the King's cavalry clearing the thoroughfares. The feeling reached such a pitch that respect was refused even to the authorities of the City; and, on one occasion,

Chief Magistrate himself was obliged, in order to support the dignity of his office, to check the apparent contempt of a Town-hall assemblage, by bawling out "Off hats to the Lord Provost!"—But to our tale.

For several mornings during the end of March and beginning of April, 1820, might be seen many hundreds of young men, dressed in dark green uniforms, and armed with rifles, hurrying through the streets at least an hour before the City bells summoned the labourer to his work, in all the eagerness of feverish anxiety, towards George-square—at that moment the central rendezvous of the "Glasgow Sharpshooters." The object of this early hurry-scurry was, to await there the arrival of the London mail, with the view of meeting any emergency which might arise in Glasgow, from any threatened or rumoured rising in the manufacturing districts of England. What wondrous courage was it, in men accustomed to feather beds and late hours, to leave them so early, and to sally forth amid mist and murkiness, as well as to be subjected to cold and contumely! In the face of all these difficulties, however, it is a stubborn fact that for many days eight hundred good men and true assembled in front of the statue of Sir John Moore, ready to sacrifice the foe or themselves. In the hour of supposed peril, the youthful members of this truly national guard had enrolled themselves; and, about six months previous to the time we would now illustrate, they had received at the Barracks their implements of war. And although the period for their drill was the depth of winter, they—fearless of catarrh and rheumatism—boldly turned out in grey daylight within the precincts of the College Garden, even when that park was a foot deep with snow, to fit themselves to be a safeguard to their fellow-citizens against the agrarian excitement, which had been in great measure instigated and brought to a head by the hired spy and other paid incendiaries. During the winter, too, a company of these citizen soldiers had met nightly in the Laigh Kirk Session-house as a City guard-house, and there remained, on watch and ward, till the sun's rising gave bright light and renewed confidence to their terrified fellow-citizens. Many times and oft, during this inclement winter, had detachments from this

central body perambulated Calton, Bridgeton, and Gorbals, with loaded rifles and fixed bayonets, to spy out the body of Radicals who bulked so largely in the brain of certain alarmist newspaper editors. But although this military display was rather calculated to cause than to prevent attack, it is only fair to state that, in spite of all the ill-conditioned, irritable, and starving workmen who were nightly afloat, not a single party of malcontents were ever hostilely encountered during these nocturnal wanderings. As a sort of recompense for this risking of health and life, from exposure to the winter's cold and the Radical's pike or *cleg*,* the citizen soldiers never failed to be regaled, at their own cost, with pies and porter in the Session-house; and not unfrequently, on the very table where, in the forenoon, stern Presbyterian ministers tabled motions against the immoralities of the age, might be seen piles of silver staked to meet the result of a round game at loo, or what was then better known by the title of "the lively"—a pastime which was greedily adopted by those volunteers to while away the watches of the night.

For many days previous to the famous *wet Wednesday* was the town kept in hot water by the most threatening reports of approaching riot and rebellion; and, from Sunday morning, when the famous or rather infamous inflammatory placard was posted at the corner of the streets, all the public works and factories were closed, while the miners in and around Glasgow struck work, and wandered through the City in idle crowds, or collected in gloomy groups about the corners of the leading thoroughfares. As a safeguard and protection against lawless aggression, troops were being called in from every quarter to meet the now imagined rising. The Glasgow garrison, which at the present hour (1855) can scarcely boast of being able to turn out one hundred men, consisted, on the morning of the day which we are about to illustrate, of two regiments of Hussars, with the

* The *cleg* or *horsefly* was an instrument somewhat of the nature of a shuttlecock, having a steel point three inches long, loaded at the head with lead, and dressed with

feathers so as to guide it when thrown. It got its name from being intended to be used principally against cavalry.

addition of the Dumbartonshire and Ayrshire regiments of Yeomanry Cavalry, and the Glasgow Light Horse; three regiments of Infantry; the Sharpshooters; and two field-pieces; while the whole was commanded by General Bradford, assisted by an efficient staff. With such a disciplined and well-affected force, at once ready to act on any emergency, there was no fear felt on the part of any one who could coolly reflect. But so unhappily was the public mind imbued with imaginary dangers, and instigated by marvellous stories regarding the wide-spread disaffection of the people, that many timid persons left the town or kept themselves steadily within their own habitations. The proclamations of the Magistracy, too, ordering all the shops to be shut at six, and all the inhabitants to be indoors at seven, instead of tending to inspire courage created fear; while flying rumours, from the neighbouring manufacturing towns and villages, of mustering hordes of rebels, increased the general alarm.

Such was the precise state of matters when, on the morning of the 5th April, 1820, as one of the Glasgow Sharpshooters, I leaped at five o'clock from my bed, at the reveillé sound of the bugle, and hastened to the rendezvous of the regiment. When I reached the square, it was evident, from the number of green-coated individuals pouring in from every side, that, as the danger increased, the determination to meet it was more decided. Before six o'clock, raw and murky though the morning was, I found myself among 800 bayonets, drawn up in a column of companies, ready to act at a moment's notice. For the honour of the corps, the muster-roll on being called showed few absentees, while several individuals answered to their names who were rarely seen on other more showy occasions. The gallant Colonel Hunter stood, as he said himself, "on his own Galloway feet," at the head of the column, having for some time dispensed with his Bucephalus, whose amblings under fire were rather calculated to dissolve the copartnery of horse and rider; and, after having with a stentorian voice called "Attention," commanded an instant examination to be made as to the contents of each soldier's cartouch-box, to discover whether it was that morning filled with the due number of

ball-cartridges that had been formerly issued, and whether the flints of the rifles were fitted for producing immediate ignition. This duty over, the command to "Fix bayonets" was next given; and when "Shoulder arms" was added, there were in an instant as many bristling points thrown up as might have wooed down the fiercest thunderbolt from heaven without injury to mother earth! The corps never appeared in greater spirits, nor more ready to rush, if need be, against the whole Radical pikes that might muster; although it must in justice be added, that there was as yet no semblance of a single hostile pike to put that courage to the test. In silence and suspense the Sharpshooters thus stood, till at length a messenger arrived declaring that the London mail had reached the Cross, and that as yet all was quiet in England. The arms were instantly grounded, the bayonets unfixed and returned to their scabbards, and the order for dismissal was given, with a *caveat*, however, that the green *continuations* of the uniform should not be doffed, as was customary after the morning's parade, but should be worn during the whole day, to meet any sudden emergency that might arise. And Heaven knows that not a few occurred on that eventful Wednesday, before the City clocks had chimed midnight.

With an appetite, which the cold sharp air of an April morning certainly did not appease, I hurried home, and sat down to a breakfast, to which, like another Dugald Dalgetty, I did ample justice, not knowing, in those ticklish times, when I might get another. During the breaking of eggs, the bolting of ham, and the swallowing of tea and toast, I was beset with a thousand queries as to the threatened dangers, which no doubt were considered to be imminent, especially when the *Glasgow Courier* was referred to, and which the evening before gravely put forth the following paragraph:—"That a general attack is intended to be made by the Radicals in this City on Wednesday is now beyond doubt. Cathkin braes is the site chosen for the encampment!" Notwithstanding this astounding announcement, I endeavoured to soothe all fears, on the ground of the strong military force of regulars in the City, and particularly on the determined attitude which had been taken by the Sharpshooters and

the Yeomanry Cavalry to assist in maintaining order and suppressing riot.

On sallying forth to the streets which, during the forenoon, were filled with crowds of ill-conditioned individuals, it was plain that a crisis was approaching, and if an outbreak had begun, it seemed quite plain, from the inflammable materials which abounded on every hand, that it would not, under the most favourable circumstances, have been suppressed without bloodshed. The civic authorities, alarmed for the safety of the City, sat in solemn conclave during the whole day in the Buck's Head Hotel, while the military chiefs held their council of war within the same place. Pickets of dragoons rode out on all the roads leading to and from the town, to bring in every information they could collect, and especially to announce the approach of any body of Radicals that might be marching towards the City. One trooper after another arrived and departed, but still there was no cry heard of any coming combatants. At length, just as the clock struck three, a rumour flew like lightning through the town that thousands were on the road from Paisley, and would ere long enter the City. The very whisper of such intelligence created a universal panic. Shopkeepers at once put on their shutters, locked their shops, and hurried home. The principal streets presented the image of a siege. In a few minutes the Horse Artillery rattled along the causeway, and took up a position at each end of the bridge across the Clyde; while strong bodies of both Cavalry and Infantry hurried down at double quick pace to support this important position. The buglers of the Sharpshooters blew the assembly-call, and hundreds of the green-coated soldiers might be seen hastening to George-square. The whole day was gloomy and showery; but, at this moment, the windows of heaven opened and poured down such a torrent of rain as fairly cleared the streets of all loiterers, and left scarcely a soul thereon save the military, who, if they then encountered neither gun, pike, sabre, nor horse-fly, met with as severe a ducking as ever fell to the lot of any one who ever wore a uniform. The watery Saint had, in fact, taken forcible possession of the skies, and seemed determined to use his powers

as long as he could, and so effectually did he use them, that, by four o'clock, the redoubtable Falstaffian army of Paisley malcontents had dispersed into thin air, while the military had returned to quarters, and the Sharpshooters to their homes, without any immediate casualties being gazetted on either side, but, no doubt, with many *in futurum* from the cold and the rain to which they had been so mercilessly subjected.

Thinking that the day which had commenced so early and had been so bustling up to five o'clock might now "cease its funning"—drenched with rain, and not a little wearied—I hastened, like some of my campaigning brethren, to the shelter of my own fireside; while others, dreaming also that the day's military duties must now be over, retired to solace themselves with somewhat at *John Haggart's*, in Prince's-street, at that time the great rendezvous of bachelor Sharpshooters, in search either of a dinner at four or a rabbit at nine. On my arrival at my own house, where I found a group of anxious faces ready to welcome me, I soon doffed my dripping uniform, which I ordered to be placed before a blazing kitchen fire, and having donned my usual attire, sat down to a comfortable repast, in the hope of having nothing afterwards to do but go to bed, of which, from having caught a bad cold and sore throat, I was in some need. Under this comfortable belief, I scarcely allowed the City clocks to strike nine, before I consented to put my feet in hot water, swallow a gruel, and place my wearied limbs under the blankets. Forgetful of the past and of the future, I soon began to slumber, if not to sleep, when, just as I had arrived at a state of seeming unconsciousness, methought I had heard the echo of a bugle call. Was it a dream or was it reality? It was impossible for some minutes to tell. But, alas! another fell blast resounded on my ear, and I at once woke to the certainty that I must, in spite of sore throat and all other ills, again leave my comfortable and health-restoring resting-place, and prepare for another threatening conflict. I rang instantly for a light, which was at once brought, and, on its arrival, I espied my dried regimentals gaping to receive the limbs of the already exhausted feather-bed soldier. I at once leaped into my

Lincoln-green attire, buckled on my accoutrements, and seizing my rifle, which always stood by my bedside, sallied forth to the street, where, meeting a knot of those resident in the same locality, we fixed our bayonets, and hurried on, fearless of danger, towards the monument of the hero of Corunna.

The night, like the afternoon, was dark and dismal. The wind blew, and the rain rattled on the house-tops. The gutters gushed like rivulets, and scarce a lamp was able to withstand the extinguishing blast. To use the words of Burns—

“That night a child might understand,
The deil had business on his hand.”

And so it appeared to some of us, that the deil, if he had nothing worse to do, had at least been amusing himself with the bugle-horn of the Sharpshooters. On reaching the square, which we had now done for the third time that day, we were told that, in order to save us from the pitiless pelting of the storm, the quarter-master had got the neighbouring church of St George's open for our reception; and right glad were we to learn that we had so near a prospect of sacred shelter.

The scene which met the eye within this ecclesiastical edifice was perhaps one of the most striking that could well be imagined. Each pew was crowded with men fully equipped and ready for battle, each with his bayoneted rifle in his hand, eager to know and ready to execute his coming duty. A few glimmering candles, which had been hurriedly stuck up and down the church, tended to throw an air of gloomy grandeur over the silent and gaping corps. The whole scene and circumstances recalled Salvator Rosa's patriotic group of heroes assembled within the *Torrione del Carmine*, on the night when Massaniello sat in council deliberating on the liberty of Naples!

In the midst of this breathless silence, Colonel Hunter ascended the stairs of the pulpit, with certainly a heavier step than he often, no doubt, in boyhood had done when his father ministered to his Galloway flock, and

from that sacred spot delivered perhaps a more laconic and more telling discourse than ever fell from the lips of any one who had as yet *wagged his pow* therein! He told his patriotic followers that a few minutes before the bugle had last sounded, a rising had actually taken place in the east quarter of the City; that a Radical reveillé rattle had been beat; and that a knot of men had been seen marching in arms against the King! In such a state of matters it was necessary that the corps should remain all prepared, in case their services should be required. What varied thoughts swept athwart each listener's mind when these words were uttered must ever remain a secret; but from the universal cheer which followed, it was plain that the Sharpshooters were ready for every emergency. And long and patiently they waited, listening for the coming foe, but hearing nothing except the pelting storm, which, however, of itself, was sufficient to have put the most enthusiastic Radical *hors de combat*. And this, indeed, it is believed it accomplished; for the night passed slowly and silently on, till, at length, the Colonel finding that his corps was not called upon to act, wisely decided upon sending all home, except a company, which, under the command of Captain William Smith, was marched to Queen-street to guard the Royal Bank from Radical spoliation, which they certainly succeeded in doing, without any loss, except that of being deprived of so early a breakfast as was enjoyed by their fellow-soldiers, and of allaying, by their presence at home, the deep anxiety which reigned in the bosoms of mothers, wives, and sisters!

Many curious stories have been told of the expedients resorted to by wives, mothers, and sisters, to retain the gallant Sharpshooters within doors on this critical night. One had his rifle hid; another could not find his uniform; and another, who had just been married, was urged to remain at home, on the very prudent plea that "on such a night powder would not burn;" while others were very slyly told "that they might fecht any night but this!" It is believed, however, that in spite of the best efforts used to retain many from the rendezvous, there was scarcely a single individual who did not answer to his name, and who did not that night parade

within the hallowed precincts of St George's Church; and once there, it may easily be conceived that none could well steal away, when it is recollected that our redoubted friend, Mr William Black, then of Balgray, acted as sergeant of the door guard, with orders to let no one pass without due leave being granted.

Thus commenced and thus ended this famous day in Glasgow history—a day big with the threatenings of riot and rebellion—full of alarm and trepidation to many of her timid inhabitants—replete with the foolish fears of those who ought to have known better things—and marked by a military ardour on the part of the citizen soldiers, worthy of a better cause and a more dangerous enterprise; a day in which the elements conspired to cool excited imaginations, and to disperse the handful of miserable malcontents which nought but imbecility and madness could have roused to a threatening attitude; a day far more indebted to the outpourings of St Swithin's bounty than to the grave counsels of the civil and military governors of the City; in short, a day which proved that rain and Radicalism cannot co-exist, and that in the event of any similar turmoil being got up, as this certainly was most shamefully done, the fire-engine and a gravitation water-pipe would prove a far better means of quelling it than the six-pounder and the rifle! May we hope that we shall never again see another wet Radical Wednesday of the west; nor, what was worse, the shameless and disgusting consequences which followed in its wake!*

* We allude to the execution of the weak-minded poacher of Strathaven, James Wilson, who was hanged and beheaded at Glasgow, on the 30th August, 1820, as a party engaged in the absurd though treasonable outbreak which ended in the encounter at Bonnymuir. Although sentenced to death, little doubt was entertained that he would be ultimately pardoned. The jury had unanimously recommended him to mercy. But, whatever may have been the reasons which induced his Majesty's Ministers to reject the solicitations of those who were anxious that Wil-

son's life might be spared, it is certain that they were egregiously mistaken in supposing that his execution would produce any good effect. The public sympathy was all on the side of the prisoner—a feeling, that he was unnecessarily sacrificed, seemed to pervade the immense mass of spectators assembled to witness his execution; and shouts of "Murder," intermingled with cries of "He died for his country," were incessantly repeated. Unfortunately for the Ministers, the better classes were very generally imbued with the same sentiments.

The Waterloo Club and its order of knighthood are now both defunct; but, although the Grand Crosses, who are still alive, have all long since laid down their titles, we are certain, that should any of them ever, by accident, meet as *nightly* bottle companions, they can never forget the well known story of their vermilion-faced juryman brother, nor that of the many hairbreadth escapes from fire and flood which befell so many of the fraternity on the wet Radical Wednesday of the west!

The Glasgow Charities.

SHUNA CLUB.

THERE is perhaps no City in the world whose inhabitants generally contribute so much time and money towards bettering the condition or soothing the sorrows of their brethren, as those of Glasgow. From the earliest times—either when under the power of book and bell and the influence of liturgy and surplice, or the more simple attributes of Presbyterianism—it has been always famed for its rich and multifarious charities. Of late years it has supported and assisted every reasonable scheme, calculated either to alleviate the miseries of the diseased or unfortunate, or to educate the poor, the ragged, and the neglected. In fact, it may be truly affirmed, that amid all its restless commercial enterprise and its active manufacturing industry, it has never forgotten the great truth of Christianity, that the most blessed of all enterprises and activities is charity. While we say this much of Glasgow benevolence, it is also but just to add, that her philanthropy has never assumed so vainglorious and ostentatious an appearance as that of many other cities and countries, and particularly the metropolis of Scotland. With few exceptions, it may be honestly said, that in Glasgow there are no *palaces*, ostensibly erected for the retreat of squalid poverty—no large monument of gorgeous masonry, calculated rather to relieve the just obligations incumbent on parents to educate their children than to give instruction to the poor, the neglected, and the out-cast; we find no colonnaded façade or florid minaret, reared rather to minister to the vanity of the giver than to the necessities of the recipient.

Many, many thousands a-year are annually dispensed in the metropolis of the west through the benevolence of men who leave no traces of their gifts save those which are seen to flow from the ameliorated condition of their wretched fellow-creatures, or the acknowledged intellectual and moral advancement of many who might otherwise have been lost to society.

Among the more modern bequests made to the City was the one whereby Mr James Yates, a native of Glasgow, and some time merchant in London, gifted the Island of Shuna to its Lord Provost and Magistrates; the annual produce of which was to be applied to the furtherance of education in her ancient *Alma Mater* and the more modern Andersonian University—to increase the benefits to be derived from the Royal Infirmary—and to beautify and improve the City. Although the settlement of the benevolent testator was all regularly executed and duly certified, still considerable difficulties arose in obtaining possession of the property; and, consequently, during several years after Mr Yates's death, which happened in 1829, his bequest occasioned much trouble and many meetings to the municipal trustees. Out of these regular official assemblies on the business of the trust—which, however, it may be mentioned, resulted in possession of the Highland islet—there arose at length a Club—composed in part of certain of the magisterial functionaries with other friends—which at first ostensibly met for the purpose of talking over the affairs of the rather odd bequest, but latterly settled down into a convivial meeting for discussing public news and town's gossip. Among the chief originators of the brotherhood were those Magistrates, who, during the sittings of the Court of Justiciary held in the City, most assiduously encircled the large round table then laid out in the Magisterial refectory attached to the Court Hall, and who there sat and drank, as was wont, while the criminal business was being proceeded with. In those joyous days, the Circuit dinners at the foot of Saltmarket did not end, as they now do, with a glass or two of wine, but were invariably followed by one, two, or three bowls of cold punch; and when a case involving the last punishment of the law was being tried, it not unfre-

quently happened that the Magisterial party were found pushing in their glasses at midnight.*

The fraternity which met under the appellation of the SHUNA CLUB was composed of some of our most respectable citizens; the members, as we have hinted, being either connected with the old Magistracy or Magistrates for the time being. The Club met usually at eight o'clock in the evening; during winter, at first in the very snug parlour of what was then considered a good tavern, in the old Post-office Court, Trongate, and afterwards in the *restaurant* and night-house, fitted up with considerable taste and expense, in the sunk flat immediately under the New Royal Exchange in Queen-street, which was soon afterwards better known by the sobriquet of the *Crypt*.

Startle not, timid reader! when I mention the "Crypt," that I am about to conduct thee into any of those dark and lugubrious receptacles of the dead, such as a quondam Doctor of our City once had in contemplation to establish, under a central and general mart of pigs and poultry.† Imagine not that I purpose carrying thee through the intricate and appalling catacombs of Paris or Palermo, to pour forth sentimentality over the cross-boned altar-pieces of the one, or to hold companionship with the stalwart but consuming anatomies of the other. No, kind reader! I have no such melancholy duty to perform. My object is of a far gayer and livelier nature. The Crypt whither I would lead thee, though certainly

* The round table, which is still in use for refectory purposes during the Circuit, formerly stood in the Town-Clerk's office in the Old Tolbooth at the Cross; and, though now long devoted to the pleasures of those who encircle it, is nevertheless associated with the murder of an individual who at one time sat daily at its side. In 1694, a dispute having taken place between a citizen and a soldier, the Town-Clerk of Glasgow, Mr Robert Park, having notified in favour of the former, was thrust through the body, while sitting in his chamber, by Major

James Menzies. The officer who in the heat of passion committed this outrage immediately fled—was pursued—and, in consequence of resistance, was shot in Renfield garden.

† We allude to the scheme, brought forward by Dr Cleland, for converting the whole burying-ground of St David's into "one grand vaulted cemetery, similar to the crypt of that church; the spandrils or upper sides of the grand arches to be paved, and the area or square thus formed to be used for market purposes."

situated, like that favoured one of the lamented Doctor, beneath a mighty commercial mart, and replete though it was with many sorts of *spirits*, was nevertheless such as to inspire courage rather than to awaken fear. The Crypt to which I would now go, though illumined, as it was—like that of the matchless subterranean *chateau en Espagne* of our departed Statist—with all the brilliant appliances of good coal gas, was altogether free from any pestilential vapours, having been filled with *living* not with *dead* men's bones. In this Crypt, the only species of interment which happily took place within its gay and rather flaunting precincts, was that of fresh and well-fed Pandore oysters dropped into the gaping grave of the gourmand's gullet. The Crypt, in fine, to which I would now take thee, and which proved the last rendezvous and resting-place of the Shuna Club, boasted at that time a society as brilliant and many-tinted as the London *Rainbow*—a community with voices as cheering and chanticleering as the *Cock*—and a squad of wags and witlings as bright and sparkling as those of the *Cider Cellar*. The fact is, whether it was on account of the Crypt's vicinity to the News-room, or its facility of access to those who would willingly take a stealthy tumbler before retiring to a rather inquisitive spouse—who must needs be kept ignorant of such an evil practice—the result was, that for some time at least after the opening of the Crypt, it was frequently difficult to find admittance, at least into one of the four snug shrines of Bacchus, known by the sounding titles of the "Ship," the "Star," the "Sun," and the "Globe." To the large *salle-à-manger* which was more particularly dedicated to the worshippers of Heliogabulus, and which boasted at least a dozen brass-rodded and scarlet-curtained temples, each designated after one of the well-known capitals of the world, the access was rarely difficult—not because the small chapels were uncomfortable, but from the feeling that neighbouring eavesdroppers might carry away words intended only for the ears of friends and companions.

It was in "the great Globe itself" of this well-known Crypt, that the men of Shuna nightly congregated, and where, for several years, its

many respectable members too palpably showed the truth of Shakspeare's saying—

“That men are merriest when they are from home.”

Although many of the originators of the Shuna Club were justly entitled, in their official capacity, to the well-known epithet of *sitting Magistrates*, the great majority of the brotherhood generally rose at the sound of the ten o'clock bells, except, perhaps, on very rare occasions, when oysters or a Welsh rabbit were summoned from the kitchen to wind up the business of the day. But even when this luxury was indulged in, the Club was never known to extend beyond the “witching hour of night.” In addition to the nightly meetings, there were, however, during the year, generally one or two dinner-parties of the Club, at which there was always a good gathering, a good dinner, and an endless flow of fun and frolic. When it is mentioned that the late Bailie Stewart Smith and Mr David Pattison took upon themselves the surveillance of the *cuisine*—that Dr Macarthur and Mr James Crum looked to the quality of the rum and lemons, for the manufacture of the cold punch—and that the conversation, if it ever for a moment flagged, was sure to be filled up with some strange tale about Turkey, which was happily termed a *Levanter*, from the lips of the late facetious George Douglas, of Smyrna memory,—it will at once appear evident that, among the many convivial brotherhoods of the City, there was not one that surpassed the Shuna Club.

It was of one of the steady members of this rather early and sober brotherhood that we have heard the following odd story related, connected with the Crypt, and which, as good luck would have it we are now enabled to give in his own graphic words. “On sallying forth,” says he, “one night from a regular blow-out party, redolent with chicken-turtle and old Johannisberger, it was suggested by one of the party, who had retreated along with me, that the day's business ought to be wound up in the Crypt—where, by the way, the whole business of life was ultimately to be completed. To this proposal I at first objected, on account of the

lateness of the hour, and from a secret suspicion that the ill-assorted marriage of cold punch and claret in my stomach required no *third* party to be present. My companions, however, having urged me with some anxiety to accompany them, I at length acceded, and ere a few moments had elapsed, found myself in front of that fell *bar* where so many *howtowdies* are daily condemned to be drawn and quartered, and where so many ale-bibbers are nightly called up to answer with their coin for the 'deeds done in the body.'

"Having cast a longing, nay almost a burking, eye at the subjects laid out for the evening's dissection, I pushed my way into the BELL* *salle-à-manger*, but lo! not a single shrine—among the many dedicated to the spiritual comforters of London, Paris, Lisbon, and Washington—could afford us accommodation. The fact is, every brass-rodded and scarlet-curtained temple had each its own 'hole and corner' meeting of worshippers busy in the orgies of Bacchus or Heliogabulus. We demanded if we could get on board the 'Ship;' but we were told, with a sigh, that the berths were at that moment all secured by a batch of old and new bailies, busy taking measures against the approaching cholera. We asked if we might enter the 'Star;' but we were answered that that luminary was already crowded with the sons of her brother Mars, in deep forgetfulness of the proposed reduction of the army. We next inquired if we could gain admittance to the 'Sun;' but the negative shake of the waiter's head mournfully intimated that Phæton, Phœbus, or whatever the ancients would have called it, could that evening afford us no light nor comfort. We had now but one hope left, and that was to obtain possession of 'the great Globe itself.' The demand was of so ambitious a nature that our tongues faltered as we whispered the magnificent monosyllable to our bustling attendant. The ominous grin, however, that played on his lips pro-

* The allusion here is to Mr David Bell, who was one of the great promoters of the Royal Exchange, and who took a warm interest in the establishment of the *Crypt* as a

tavern. After a short and rather brilliant career, it gradually declined and at length was closed.

claimed that the men of Shuna still reigned paramount there. Sulkily we wheeled about and prepared to travel homewards, when, just at the moment we were on the move—which, Heavens knows! would have been better for us—the door of the huge ball of ‘Atlas’ slowly opened, and two sexagenarian figures, inspired with at least a couple of *double* ‘Dawnies,’ slipped out of the apartment, and bolted past the glass door. ‘There is the Globe at last for you, gentlemen,’ shouted the waiter, with an air of satisfaction; and into the comfortable planet we went, thanking Heaven for our good fortune.

“Somewhat lazy and dozy, I threw myself at once into the luxurious lounging crib of the president of the snug and sensible fraternity which there held its regular evening assembly, while my companions ensconced themselves in the two elbow-chairs that graced the sides of a blazing fireplace. The table was instantly cleared of glasses, and almost immediately covered with a snow-white cloth; while oysters, crabs, and lobsters were successively paraded, till Hunger at length declared a halt, and his brother Thirst seized the reins of government. It would be here altogether impossible to go over a tithe of the highly interesting and edifying topics which seasoned each successive tumbler of gin-twist; hours passed, Charlies shouted, and *scadding-burn* (Anglice, hot water) was still the cry. In the midst of the wit and drollery, however, that was sported by my jolly and waggish companions, my eyes eventually began to twinkle—a dozy-ness came over my spirits—the lights of the gasalier became dimmer and dimmer—the tongues of the speakers, like the sound of a bell in the receiver placed over an exhausting air-pump, became less and less perceptible. I nodded, winked, and nodded again, till at length I fell into the meshes of Morpheus.

“Finding me fairly trapped in a death-like snooze, my companions voted me *comfortable* and a *non-convivialist*; and, as a just and appropriate punishment for the latter high misdemeanor, they proposed that I should be forthwith left where I was for the night. The *gegg* was a good one, and they now prepared to carry it into execution. Everything was in

their favour for accomplishing this project successfully. The hour had sent every inmate of the establishment, save a *sleep-stupified* stripling, to bed, and a stillness now reigned in the Crypt of the Royal Exchange as solemn as that in the Crypt of St Mungo. Extinguishing the gas in the 'Globe,' my companions slipped out of the apartment, paid the bill to the stripling at the bar, and having quietly *bolted* out, the boy bolted the door. The sleepy stripling, seeing the 'Globe' in gloom, passed on to his dormitory, and was soon snoring as snugly as a ship in the trade winds.

"Unconscious of my situation and solitude, I slumbered on, and then began to dream. The four-course dinner, combined with the three-course supper, summoned up before my mind's eye the most hideous and terrifying phantoms. At one moment I was pursued by an animal more monstrous than the antediluvian mammoth; at another, I was tossing on a billow, exposed to the jaws of a fish more mighty than that which bore Jonah in his belly. Again, I was galloping on the back of an alligator to the summit of a pyramid; and anon I was flying, parched by thirst, through a stifling and sulphureous atmosphere, in the car of a gigantic balloon. This illusion was my last, and stuck to me longest. With the rapidity of the tempest, I flew over seas and rivers, over mountains and valleys; at length methought Mount Etna appeared, blazing forth fire and lava. I called out for mercy, as I saw myself nearing the crater of the mountain—I drew nearer, and nearer, and nearer—terror was roused to its utmost pitch—I smelt the sulphur—I felt the heat—I panted for breath, for one drop of cold water—I rallied my sinking energies, and made one vigorous effort to leap out; but at the very moment that I did so, the flame caught the balloon, and I was tossed headlong, like Empedocles, into the boiling and rumbling volcano!

"I started from the president's chair at my fearfully imagined destiny, and thought myself in eternity. All around was dark, and although my eyes were open, my mind was still insensible to my real situation. In this plight I saw a white-sheeted figure, dimly illumined by the rays of a waning moon, that insinuated themselves through the half-open door of

the 'Globe,' standing anxiously gazing at me; and, still believing that my spirit had quitted its mortal coil, I faltered out, 'Who art thou that awaits my coming to this realm of spirits? Art thou a restless wanderer on the shores of Styx, or an angel of light come to conduct me to Paradise?' And springing forward, under the impulse that frequently accompanies fear, clasped the sheeted figure in my extended arms. The warm flesh and blood of the supposed spirit, followed by the immediate exclamation of astonishment, and 'O, Mr S., you are bumbazed! Do you no ken the landlady o' the Crypt?' naturally recalled my reason and my thoughts.

"The illusion gone, I made a thousand apologies for my folly. The landlady explained, that, attracted by groans, she had risen from her bed, imagining the noise to proceed from the throat of some sick waiter. The affair was soon cleared up; and I sallied forth at four in the morning, vowing vengeance against my waggish companions, and resolving never to pass another such night in the Crypt."

Progress of Liberal Opinion in Glasgow.

SMA' WEFT CLUB.

OF all the cities in the British empire, no one perhaps ever surpassed Glasgow in its loyalty to the Sovereign, or in its love for the old constitution of Church and State. As has already been hinted, Toryism of the purest water, for many long years, and particularly during the protracted war with France, was held in the highest favour. And although there were occasional manifestations of political displeasure towards certain of the rulers in high places, during the progress of the first French Revolution, and in times of commercial distress, still the vast majority continued either the zealous advocates or the passive supporters of things as they were. The City may be justly said to have been the very beau ideal of Conservatism, whether the thing to be *conserved* was in itself good or bad. When, however, the anxieties and the turmoil which had been created and kept alive by the incessant din of war were ended, and when peace had afforded time to men to turn some attention to their own social and political condition, a new era commenced in respect of the political opinions of Glasgow. Liberalism, as it is now called, during the closing years of the last and the opening years of the present century, was generally scouted, or at least eschewed by the generality of the wealthy classes, and the few respectable advocates of "the rights of the people" were limited to the small knot who annually assembled under the banner of the Fox Club. No sooner, however, had the fears of foreign invasion been dispelled, by the overthrow of Napoleon at Waterloo, than the Whig

knot was seen to expand, and Whig opinions were more frequently enunciated at the tables of the intellectual and the wealthy. The citizens began to show less sympathy with the antiquated doctrines maintained in the old *water-gruel* newspapers of a foregone age, and yearned for some better exponent of their feelings. To meet this desideratum, the *Glasgow Chronicle* was established,* the first devoted advocate of liberal opinions in the west of Scotland. From the hour that this reforming organ appeared, it may be said that a powerful political party began to be formed, which State circumstances no doubt promptly tended to increase. The ceaseless efforts made by Lord Archibald Hamilton, then Member for the County of Lanark, in favour of Scottish Burgh Reform, gained many friends to the cause, particularly among the young and unprejudiced, whose sympathies with the Liberal projects then promulgated, had been excited by the powerful and popular pleadings of the *Edinburgh Review*. The fact is, that men now began to feel that there was some truth in the political degradation of Glasgow, as shown in the fact of a City counting a hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants—and these, too, making unparalleled progress in commerce and manufactures—being placed as to Parliamentary representation in a worse position than the rottenest burgh in England; and this sentiment was not confined to those of the more advanced politicians, but was participated by even many of those who still, in other respects, worshipped the wisdom of their ancestors. The establishment of a popularly-elected Police Board, whose discussions were open to the public press, as seen in juxtaposition with the hole-and-corner self-elective system of the Town Council, began also to excite public attention; and, ere long, many began to regard the procedure of the

* The *Glasgow Chronicle* was established, through a joint-stock company, in the year 1811, and was four-and-twenty years conducted by Mr David Prentice, with an ability and political consistency not often surpassed. His services to the cause of freedom were unquestionable; but his fate, like that of

many others who have conscientiously laboured for the public weal, was in the end a hard one. His quondam friends started a rival journal, which ultimately led to Mr Prentice losing the editorship of the *Chronicle*; and soon after this event he died, in somewhat straitened circumstances.

latter as little better than a farce and an absurdity in a free country. The Green Bag, and the spy-administration of Castlereagh and Sidmouth, threw another petard into the ranks of the old Tory phalanx, and sent over many proselytes to those of their Whig adversaries. The appearance of Brougham and Denman at a public dinner, in the Assembly-rooms, given to those great advocates of Reform, soon after Queen Caroline's damaging trial, gave an additional stimulus to the Liberal movement, and fixed many new friends in their new political faith. Emboldened as the Liberal party was by the success of the many public political meetings, which had only commenced a few years before, and at which the Whigs were heartily backed by the working-classes, it was not long before the mighty power of Toryism began to totter. Of all the local deeds, however, which hastened its downfall in Glasgow, was the attempt made by the Corporation to extend the rotten system of self-election over the partially-built district of Blythswood. Against this aggressive power, which was sought under the guise of a mere police extension, a most fearful turmoil was excited among all classes of the citizens, and which even entered into the Trades' House—a body, of all others, who had hitherto abetted everything sanctioned by the City Corporation. This false step was adroitly taken advantage of by the Liberal party; and they having now obtained many an additional and willing ear to listen to what was generally felt to be the truth, the movement progressed accordingly. Reformers, strange to say, began to appear even at the Council Board; attempts were now made by certain members to publish the debates; and from these it became evident that there were now traitors to Toryism in the Tory camp. While these things were going on, an effort was made by the Whig party to obtain the command of the Merchants' House. This was the very strongest citadel of Toryism in the City, and here it was that the great battle of Reform was fought. No opportunity was lost, however, on the part of the assailants to raise topics for the attack; and, after a few rather sharp onsets, the Liberals gained

the mastery, and forced that close Corporation to petition in favour of both Parliamentary and Burgh Reform.

Some time previous to this event, two new and powerful accessories to the Liberal cause had appeared, in the shape of the *Free Press* and the *Scots Times*—a couple of newspapers, from the manner in which they were conducted, that contributed not a little to prepare the way for the further efforts of the Liberal leaders, who were now eager to ascend the political platform in support of progressive reform. In the broad and bold principles advocated in the *Free Press*, the more advanced politicians found sufficient pabulum; while in the sharp and cutting broadsides of the *Scots Times*, directed chiefly against burgh mismanagement and self-election, the less advanced quidnuncs found potent matter for invigorating the cause of freedom. It was in the latter print, in particular, where that most powerful of all weapons, the shaft of ridicule, was most pitilessly wielded, and which, when used in the manner it was there hebdomadally done, proved altogether irresistible.*

In the midst of those political changes and municipal agitations, which ultimately resulted in a Municipal and Parliamentary Act that gave to Glasgow a freely elected Town Council and two freely elected Members of Parliament, there assembled a Club, which, from the peculiar prying nature of the individuals who composed it, gained not only considerable notoriety on its own account, but was perhaps made more remarkable from its imaginary sittings furnishing the medium through which an attack could be best made on the political and municipal grievances of the day.

* The *Free Press* was edited by Mr W. J. Northouse, and the *Scots Times* by Mr Robert Malcolm. Mr Northouse did not long continue to edit the *Free Press*, or to reside in Glasgow. Mr Malcolm died here in 1850. We knew the latter gentleman well. His information and literary acquirements were most extensive—his taste was correct and fastidious to a fault—his judgment and

generous feeling were conspicuous, and highly and deservedly appreciated; and hence the *Scots Times*, of which he was the proprietor as well as editor, was often selected by writers of eminence, both in Edinburgh and Glasgow, as a desirable vehicle for the publication of their contributions to the political or general literature of the day.

Of the flesh-and-blood members who constituted this redoubtable and sharp-nosed fraternity, it is enough to say, that they were men who, in common parlance, knew the world well, and, in particular, the concerns of the whole community of Glasgow somewhat better, at least in their own estimation, than anybody else. It is quite certain that nowhere could a person gain a better insight into the affairs or the feelings of the citizens than at the SMA' WEFT CLUB. The peculiar *knack* which each individual member had of drawing aside the countinghouse or the family curtain, and by that means permitting his companions to have a peep at all that was acting behind, was absolutely marvellous. At every meeting of that brotherhood there seemed, in fact, a little Asmodeus imprisoned in every glass, whether of ale or whisky, that stood on the table of their *sanctum*;—and the world knows that never one of these little imps refused to mount his crutches! The knowing look—the expressive silence—the negative shake of the head, so characteristic of each member of this inquisitive brotherhood, spoke always volumes to the initiated, and often prognosticated to the uninitiated, imaginary evils, and which, alas! sometimes turned out fearful realities. What words, indeed, can express the vast and wondrous information which might have been gathered within the circle of this bachelor divan! There, for instance, was ever to be found the charming inuendo, the delightful satire, the choice irony, the dark foreboding, the gloomy fear, the intimate acquaintanceship with the *warp and weft* of every manufacturer's web, the accurate knowledge of the debit and credit side of each merchant's ledger, and the precise and minute account of each individual *ménage* in the City. Who, in fact, that wished to become acquainted with a man's credit, would have thought of applying to a banker about such a ticklish and delicate matter, if he could only be introduced into the mysteries of the *Sma' Weft*? Who that liked to dine abroad and well, but had few days to spare, would have thought of running the risk of swallowing kitchen wines, when at the petty expense of a solitary *timothy* in the Sma' West Club-room, he could obtain a *binn-book* of every man's cellar, and could calculate for a cer-

tainty where he might sip Hock and bolt Burgundy? In truth, amid this notable coterie, was to be found the concentrated gossip of the whole town, *soured* and *seasoned* to the taste of the most fastidious quidnunc, and served up with a hilarity and gusto which seemed to bespeak, on the part of the relators and listeners, that the pleasure rather lay amid the misfortunes than the successes of mankind! The nightly appearance of the Club may be best described in the following doggrel lines:—

“ With tumbler and with *timothy*, each member sat
 Ripe for a toast, a story, or a song;
 But that which came on every ear most *pat*
 Was some sly hint of neighbours going wrong.”

Its usual occupation was *fishing* out the faults of the community and of those who were attempting to govern them; while, at every successive martyrdom of the victims thus laid upon the table,

“ Each sharp-faced member's nose
 Seem'd sharper and more keen
 Than any sharp-faced nose
 That ever yet was seen!”

A wink from one and a nod from another gave the *coup-de-grace*; and thus a credit or a reputation died!

It has remained until this hour a moot point whether the banner under which this select band of kindred spirits nightly met to quaff their *nipperkin* of ale, or sip their *timothy* of toddy, was one that was bestowed on the fraternity by brother Clubbists, or was made choice of by themselves; all that may be said on this subject is, that the notable brotherhood, whose tastes and peculiarities we have attempted to record, did meet for a considerable time, previous to the year 1830, in one of the snuggest parlours of that most comfortable of Salmarket taverns—the *Shakspeare*—in which, through the good cheer of its staid and *soft-speaking* landlady, and the untiring attentions of her two pretty *Anne Pages*, various most respectable knots of gentlemen nightly congregated; but, while many such applicants were but too frequently refused admittance for want of *room*, the *Sma' West Club-room* was always kept ready and comfortable

for those who had the liberty of access to it.* Notwithstanding the advantage which the members of this Club possessed over the other frequenters of the then well-patronised "Shakspeare," they nevertheless were not content, for we find that, about the time when reform politics ran high, and when angry discussions, connected therewith, were even found penetrating into the domestic circle, the Sma' West exchanged Mrs Kerr's well painted and papered parlour in the Saltmarket for a dark and dingy room at the entrance to Dunlop Street, which, however, was at that period kept by a very respectable and attentive host. It was in this quiet and unseen locality, that the Club assembled for many years,—each member acting either the part of a Paul Pry or a bitter scrutineer of all public and private matters; and here they continued to toss off their *timothies* till, like the members of similar fraternities, they were tossed from the crust into the core of this earth, which, however, did not fully come to pass till several years after the passing of the Reform and Municipal Acts.

Of the ideal personages who figured as members in the *Noctes Sma' Westianæ*, which, as literary *jeux d'esprit*, appeared for the first time on the 3d October, 1829, in the *Scots Times*—a newspaper that, during the Parliamentary and Burgh Reform agitation, exercised no small influence on the opinions of the West of Scotland,—it is, perhaps, enough to say that, while the public thought fit to assign to each character therein

* Among the many taverns in the Saltmarket, that kept by Mrs Anderson at the sign of the "Sun" may be mentioned. It was situated a little way below the entrance to London-street, on the east side of the street. The house was a quiet, clean house, in the old style, and was the occasional haunt of William Motherwell and other literary acquaintances. In one of the apartments, many odd things were concocted, connected with the City; among these, the proposal to erect a monument to Sir William Wallace was first started in 1818; and subsequently the famous "Harvie's Dyke Case" was commenced,

and which was so successfully gained by the public in the Jury Court, and thereafter in the House of Lords. At an earlier period, there met in the same close a social Club, called the "Pap-in," which arose from the common appellation of the tippie used by the members. This was composed of whisky, small beer, and a little oatmeal sprinkled on the top, and was drank out of wooden bickers or quaihs. A rather apocraphal story goes, that through the rather copious libations of this drouthy fraternity, an outside stair in the close was undermined.

portrayed the name of a real and well-known personage belonging to the Sma' West fraternity, the writers of these ideal colloquies had really no such beings in their eye. The *dramatis personæ* in the *Noctes* were as purely fictitious characters as ever came from the brain of Sir Walter Scott, although, from their well-sustained individuality or idiosyncrasy, they certainly became as well known as if they had been imprisoned in a mortal coil. The fact is that, by those who lived during the Reform Bill agitation, the vulgar but sound sayings of *Sir Peter Blueskin*, the alkaline acumen of *Dr Scantocreesh*, the pyroligneous acidity of the *Sour Ploom*, the vocalization of the little fat fodge *Fozie*, the Juvenal satire and attic wit of the *Aide-de-Camp*, and the garrulous and egotistical pleasantries of *Bailie Peacod*, are, we suspect, much better remembered than even many of the living actors in that active and eventful drama; just in the same way as the sayings of Bailie Nicol Jarvie are now daily repeated, when the astute remarks of the wisest Bailie who ever adorned the *Chaumer*, during the days of Rob Roy, are as utterly forgotten as himself!

As it is now upwards of twenty-five years since the real Club was closed, and since the ideal colloquies were presented to a gaping world; and as, amid the present happy political calm of Glasgow, it is scarcely possible for those who now enjoy it to comprehend the excitement which then prevailed, and the pleasure with which a successful hit against any of the opposing leaders was enjoyed, we, at the hazard of being stigmatised for personalities, which from our heart we abhor and deprecate, would, notwithstanding, now cull one or two of the less bitter burlesques from the *Sma' Westianæ*, for the purpose of at once illustrating the Sma' West Club itself, and the times in which it assembled. In presenting these, however, we are well aware that time has already done much to deprive many of the allusions of their point, as is ever the case in productions of this nature, nothing being more fleeting and ephemeral than local satire. The first extract is one which will recall the last struggle made against the Reform Bill in the Merchants' House. It is introduced in the following ludicrous way by *Fozie*, who, on recounting the fiddling

facilities and faculties of Paganini, concluded his oration with a perhaps not unjust diatribe on the Italian's well-known cupidity, and his utter guiltlessness of having ever left a trifle to the poor of any people who had poured money into his gaping pockets:—

"They're mair fules that did sac," said Blueskin, sarcastically. "Sic like clanjamphry will get nane o' my siller, I warrant ye. Na, na, these are no times to gi'e seven shillings and saxpence to see a gutscraper shaking his elbow and laughing in his sleeve at folk's folly."

"But you would have heard him do what never man did before on the violin," said Fozie, evidently nettled; "an' that, too, for five shillings. The imitation of shrill chancleer was well worth all the money."

"He'll craw gae an' crouse on his Cremona when he gets a crown frae me for what I'm deaved wi' ilka morning. It's nae great music *that*, let me tell ye. A crown to hear a cock-a-leerie-law!"

"Why, Sir Peter, that is too severe," said the Aide-de-Camp; "you like your timothy, and I like my tankard. You know the Latin proverb, *Sua cuique voluptas*."

"Come, come," said the Sour Plum, "I beg you wont remind us of the Grammar-school and the *laws*. It is well enough for those who have no arguments, to make use of what Gutty Wilson whipped into them on the dolt form. Leave Latin quotations to the Tory amendment-makers in the Merchants' House. If they do not convince, they at least astonish those who have long ago forgotten their Rudiments and Cordery."

Blueskin.—Od! they say the old Tory stagers glow're'd as eagerly for a translation as the Whigs did for its application. Od! I aye recollect the glorious Greek imitation o' Dicky Sheridan in the House of Commons; and I jalouse if some gash chiel had followed his example in a *Hawthornden* stanza o' his ain in the Town Ha', it would ha'e tauld equally weel on the booted and spurred frae the kintra.

"Booted and spurred!" cried Dr Scantocreesh, sarcastically. "Nobody surely parades in that guise to the Merchants' House. I have heard of members wearing masks there, but I never heard of them sporting *persuaders*."

Blueskin.—Od! to tell ye the truth, it is no that common to see folk booted and spurred, and jauped up to the middle in giaur in the Town Ha'; but there were reasons for't ye ken that day.

Scantocreesh (fishingly).—Reasons for it! what do you mean? I have been out of town for a week, and have heard not a syllable of news of any kind.

Fozie (chuckling).—Od man! have ye no heard of the Tory rally in the Merchants' House, and how the Whigs were nearly set to the right about wi' their address to the king on their back?

Scantocreesh.—It must have been by a manœuvre, if that had occurred. I'll bet ten timothies to one, that if the whole members were polled to-morrow, upon any question touching Reform, that there would appear four to one in favour of "the Bill."

Fozie.—To be sure it was a manœuvre, and a very clever one indeed. My sang! had it only ended as it began, I'm thinking some folks would have looked rather queer.

Blueskin.—Od! they say that the Reformers looked gae an' glum at the outset, and the Tories unco gash.

Fozie.—Nae wonder, eighty-eight strange faces *anti-ing*, were enough to mak folk wary in bragging muckle on Reform.

Scantocreesh.—Eighty-eight! Do you mean to tell me that there were eighty-eight intelligent men belonging to the Merchants' House of Glasgow who vot'd on the *Conservative* side, as it is designated. I could pledge my existence, that among all the Corporations of England,

Scotland, and Ireland, no such proportion could be elsewhere found. This fact is really a psychological curiosity. It speaks but little for the march of intellect about St Vincent-street.

Blueskin.—It's nae curiosity at a' man. The folks wha voted wi' the amendment, though they hae na the face to deny the necessity o' some Reform, would, in fact, rather hae nane at a'. Reform, they ken, is gaen to put a stop to a' monopolies baith at hame and abroad, and the want o' thae maybe would be sooner seen on the folk that deal in sugar and *timmer* than is thocht o'.

Scantocreech.—But where in all the world could so many Conservatives be found? It must have cost no little labour to bring them together.

Blueskin.—Od! they say the counties o' Lanark, Renfrew, and Dumbarton were a' scoured for that purpose; and that there were men in the Town Ha' that day that had not been there for thirty years.

Fozie.—That's no to be dooted, I believe; but did ye hear that there were a wheen auld fules who actually paid ten guineas in the morning to give their votes at noon? It is an unco thing to pay siller and be defeated. Nae wonder that some o' them looked a wee crusty on their way westward. But to put a copestone on this matter, a friend of mine, just as I came here, put into my hand what he calls a "Merchants' House Melody," which, with your permission, I'll either read or sing to you.

Omnes.—Sing! sing! sing!

Fozie (emptying his glass and clearing his voice).—I may tell you, however, before I begin, it is an imitation of Lord Byron's "Destruction of Sennacherib," and is called

"THE DESTRUCTION OF TORYISM.

"The old Tories came down like sly wolves on the fold,
In the pomp of the Indies, the pride of their gold;
While their sternness of look, and the glance of each eye,
Proclaim'd that 'REFORM' was by them doom'd to die.
Like the leaves of the forest, when summer is green,
That host with their leaders at *mid-day* were seen;
Like the leaves of the forest, when autumn hath blown,
That host before *two* were all wither'd and flown.
For the Angel of Freedom spread his wings on the blast,
And roused every friend of Reform as he pass'd;
While 'fore the Whig conclave, Tory eyes wax'd chill
Ere their tongues bellow'd ' *Question*,' then for ever were still!
At the vote, stood the Stagers, with nostrils all wide,
But through them no more roll'd the breath of their pride;
While amid the huzza that loud rang through the room
Were commingled the groans of the Tories' sad doom.
In the *SIDE-ROOM* they stood, all dejected and pale,
With the sweat on each brow and a pan at each tail,
While adown the back-stair all murky they sped,
Bearing on their 'ADDRESS' to the tomb of the dead.
And the *Courier* and *Herald* are loud in their wail
At the utter defeat of the abettors of Baal;
While the might of the Tories hath melted away,
Like snow 'fore the sun, in the glance of LORD GREY!"

When the shouts had ceased which followed this song, and the timothies and tankards were replenished, the *Aide-de-Camp* pursed up his mouth, and said—"But, gentlemen, *audi alteram partem*. I can assure you the Tories are not so much discomfited as the lyrist imagines; and if you have any doubt upon the matter, only peruse this (pulling a paper out of his pocket), which I have just now picked up at the foot of the stair that leads to the *Courier* office. It is the scroll of an address to the King upon the present emergency, which that party is at this hour busy in getting signed."

Omnes.—Pray read; it will doubtless be a curiosity.

The *Aide-de-Camp* having moistened his throat, and cleared his eyes, read as follows:—

"We, your Majesty's loyal subjects, the *Conservative* members of the Merchants' House of Glasgow, beg leave to approach your Majesty at this crisis of public affairs, when the Constitution under which we have so long happily lived is threatened by the machinations of individuals, mis-named Reformers, imploring you, as you value the principles which placed your ancestors on the throne, to support the Constitutional view that has lately been taken by a majority of the House of Lords, with respect to the ill-digested Reform Bill lately introduced—to banish from your Councils your rash and revolutionary Ministers—to transfer immediately your countenance to those who boldly and wisely declared that the representation of the people in the Commons' House of Parliament was perfect, in order that the dangerous doctrines, now promulgating by those calling themselves the friends of liberty, may be instantly and for ever put down—that the vested rights of Families and Corporations may be protected from the levelling power of Democracy—that the important interests of commercial individuals, mis-named Monopolies, may be upheld—that the welfare of our West Indian and North American Colonies may be supported against the ignorant clamour of Free Trade abettors—that places, pensions, and honours may continue to be conferred upon and confined to those who, under the deathless Pilot, steered the ship of the State through the tempest of the French Revolution—and, in fine, that the venerable fabric of our glorious Constitution in Church and in State—a Constitution matured by the wisdom of our ancestors, and the envy and admiration of surrounding nations, may be preserved whole and entire, and transmitted to our children's children as their invaluable and inalienable birth-right."

The next and last extract is taken from the concluding number of the Sma' Weft's imaginary sittings, and was written immediately after the passing of the Municipal Reform Act for Scotland. The fate of the *Old Lady of Self-Election*, as the *Scots Times* had happily designated the Corporation of Glasgow, had been sealed, and the day was fast approaching when a new era of things was about to commence. Let us listen to what the Sma' Weft Club said upon this important matter:—

Fozie.—The *Old Lady*, you know, is under sentence of death, and is to be executed on the fifth of November. There were a good many underhand tricks tried, and some Corporation cash expended, to obtain a year's reprieve for her, but it would not do. Jeffrey was determined that the witch should be burned as soon as possible, and so to the stake she must go. That's fixed.

Aide-de-Camp (sarcastically).—Not without the benefit of clergy, I hope.

Blueskin.—Ou, I jalouse that the Doctor, wha is mair interested in the auld Beldame's fate than you, Tory though you be, will tak care to get her remembered in prayer.

Sour Plum.—I can't say as to that, Sir Peter; but one thing is certain—he has at least prepared the programme of the procession and the toasts which are to be drunk at the dredgie. See, here they are in black and white (holding up a scroll).

Omnes.—The programme!—capital! Let us hear it.

Sour Plum (after swallowing a glass of toddy and clearing his throat) read as follows:—

“Programme of the procession which is to take place at the burning of the Old Lady of Self-Election, on the 5th November, 1833, at the Cross of Glasgow. The public bodies, and individuals connected with the procession, will meet at the Court-house at eleven o'clock. The present Magistrates, Council, Clerks, and official attendants to be dressed in deep mourning, with broad weepers; the other public bodies and the assisting citizens to be attired in blue coats, white vests, and blue trousers. After a Lament, written for the occasion by W. Motherwell, Esq., has been sung by Lithgow's band, to the tune of the *Auld wife ayont the fire*, the procession will move from the front of the Court-house in the following order:—

The Captain of Police, mounted.

Band of Music, playing 'Dead March in Saul.'

City Officers, with halberts reversed, each grasping an onion in his right hand.

Mute, bearing a banner, on which is inscribed, 'Our doom is written.'

Trades' Councillors, with broad black silk scarfs, two and two.

Dr Cleland, carrying the plans of the Jail, the Horsepath, the Cow-lane, the St David's Market and Crypt, the George's Church, Court-houses, &c., &c., supported on the right and left by two ex-Trades' Bailies, with long crape hat-bands.

Mute, bearing banner, on which is inscribed, 'We have been weigh'd and found wanting.'

Merchant Councillors, with black crape scarfs, two and two.

The City Treasurer, bearing a large empty bag.

Mute, bearing banner, on which is inscribed, 'Ichabod.'

Bailies, with green scarfs, emblematical of grief, two and two.

Officer, with truncheon covered with crape.

The Lord Provost in a velvet court-dress, with a silk and crape scarf crossed, on which is inscribed, in gold letters, 'Hodie mihi, cras tibi!'

The City Clerks, carrying copies of the original Annexation Bill, the Statute Labour Bill, the Dumbarton Job Bill, &c., &c., followed by their deputies, bearing gumphions.

Mute, bearing a lighted torch.

A member of the Royal Commission, bearing the Burgh Reform Act.

The Executioner.

The Old Lady of Self-Election, borne on a hurdle, and surrounded by the

Officers of Justice.

The Editor of the *Courier* (W. Motherwell), dressed as a Renfrewshire Yeomanry sergeant, with a crape scarf, and without his sword, riding on a *Reporter*, followed by the Stewards of the proposed Conservative dinner blind-folded, and led by an individual personating the 'Wisdom of our Ancestors.'

Band of Music, playing 'The Muckin' o' Geordie's Byre.'

Mute, with banner, on which is inscribed, 'We are free!'

The Electors of Glasgow, six and six.

On arriving at the place of execution, the procession will open up to allow the hurdle to advance. The Executioner will then take the Old Lady and place her upon the pile, while the Mute carrying the torch will set fire to it. Amid the blazing of the fire, the Provost and Bailies will toss their cocked hats, the Doctor his plans, and the Clerks their bills—the Bands playing 'Gude nicht an' joy be wi' ye a', while the Electors will give three distinct and loud huzzas."

Omnes.—Excellent! excellent!

Aide-de-Camp.—Ay—*Munus Sour-Ploomine dignum.*

Blueskin (to *Aide*).—Can ye no speak your ain mither tongue, man? Siccan havers do vera weel for those who want to astonish Bailies and Deacons, but they are quite out o' place here. You have surely been made unco weel acquainted with the *laws* in your youth?

Aide-de-Camp.—Don't be out of humour, Sir Peter; I was merely saying that the programme was worthy of its author, and you may find him out if you please.

Scantocreesh.—Come, come, gentlemen;—the thing is very well done. But are we not to have the *dredgie*?

Fozie.—Ay, where is the *dredgie*? Don't forget the *dredgie* of all things.

Blueskin (sarcastically).—Do you think there will be any Conservative venison at it?

Scantocreesh.—Leave that to be looked after by the Editor of the *Courier*, who has lately become the Meg Dods of public dinners. But, in the first place, let's hear the toasts.

Sour Ploom.—That I am scarcely prepared to do. They have not all been concocted yet; but I have heard a few that are decided upon.

Omnes.—Let us hear them by all means.

Sour Ploom.—The first after "The King," &c., is, of course, "The Immortal Memory of the Old Lady."

Blueskin.—Has Cunningham given a tune for it?

Sour Ploom.—No; but the Editor of the *Minstrelsy* has written a Lament, which is to be sung on that occasion. Here it is:—

"Och hon a rie! och hon a rie!
Gone are our days of place and pride,
And wither'd is our stately tree!
Our cock'd hats and our golden chains,
May cover'd be with cobwebs o'er;
For not one ray of hope remains
That we shall ever wear them more!
The mystic mother powerless lies,
Around whose shrine in dark divan,
We felt our torpid spirits rise,
As round we sent the boozing can.
The fools without might dream that we
For their advantage labour plied,
While high upborn by sparkling glee,
We every earthly care defied.
More dark the hapless blind man's case,
Who hears the world go rattling on,—
We envy Masonry her place,
Who mourn our greater mummery gone!
Och hon a rie! och hon a rie!
Our mother's paid the kane to h—l,
A lot we a' ere lang may dree!"

Fozie (after a loud guffaw).—Well, and what is next?

Sour Ploom.—"The ex-Member of Parliament,* who would support, oppose, or stand neuter, as a 'dear Lord' should determine. Air—*Auld Langsyne.*"

* The late Archibald Campbell, Esq. of Blythswood, who was long Member for the Glasgow district of Burghs, and who perhaps possessed more influence than any one who has since represented Glasgow.

Fozie (sarcastically).—Entitled to everlasting recollection, for supporting the Old Lady against the whole community in the Annexation Bill.

Sour Ploom.—The next toasts are—"The Trade of Clyde, and the immortal Projectors of the Quay on the south side of the River. Tune—*Dumbarton Drums*."

"The Heroes of the Hutcheson Horsepath. Tune—*Down, derry down*."*

"The grand Gravedigger of the Jail.† Air—*We're wearing awa*."

"The never-to-be-forgotten Hero of Corporation Abuses."

"The Baron of Mearns."‡

Blueskin.—The Baron o' Mearns! Wha's he?

Sour Ploom.—Wha's he! Why, who should it be but the redoubtable Editor of the *Courier*.

Blueskin.—Indeed! And what tune do they gi'e to him?

Sour Ploom.—No tune; but there's a song written for him—and here it is:—

"THE BARON O' MEARNS.

"The Baron o' Mearns has no factory here,
The Baron he deals not in wine or sma' beer;
Neither tradesman nor merchant the Baron has been,
Yet he finds that the money comes rattling in.
Come list to my riddle, ye Gallowgate bairns!
Come tell me the craft o' the Baron o' Mearns.

* No subject occupied the evening sederunts of the ideal Sma' Weft Club and the *Scots Times* more than the absurd proposal, which was at first adopted, of making Hutcheson Bridge six feet narrower than it now is, and which gained for it the epithet of the *Hutcheson Horsepath*. The following are a few verses of a song which appeared on the subject:—

"The Glasgow authorities all met in divan
To think of a bridge and to fix on a plan;
But instead of a bridge their ideas all ran
Upon making a horse-path—

A neat little horse-path,
Fal lal lal la,
A neat little horse-path.

Said the *Prin* to the *Pro*, the *Dean* to the *Do*, (a)

"Twill take no great sum to make such a small path;

Though our funds are but low, the feus as you know,
Will soon pay a horse-path—

A neat little horse-path, &c.

'If the bridge is built so,' said the *Dean* to the *Do*,

'We may very well laugh at the Refrewahle laird's wrath;

(a) We suspect the author of this song attempts here to intimate Birmingham Hattoff, of abbreviating memory, whom Byley the Itinerant says never made use of more than the first syllable of a word. For instance,

We shall manage the toll without their control,
And soon pay a horse-path—
A neat little horse-path, &c.

The Divan all at one, then fixed on a plan,
And contracted with Stedman to build a neat stone path;

Then retiring content, to the public they went,
To puff up the horse-path—
The neat little horse path, &c.

When the feuars found out, from the *Scots Times*' loud shout,
That the *Dock* had officiously fixed on a horse-path,
They vow'd they'd refuse to pay higher feus,
If they built a mere horse-path—
A poor paltry horse-path, &c."

† The late Dr Cleland, who, from the mal-engineering of the Hutcheson's Bridge, was obliged to raise the street next the Jail so high as absolutely to bury the lower portion of the building, which drew forth serious complaints from the representatives of Mr Starke, the architect of the Public Offices, as injuring his beautiful façade, and consequently his memory.

‡ The late William Motherwell, Esq.

were he speaking of a provost, he would call him a *Pro*; or of a doctor, he'd call him a *Do*. The above line is a happy specimen of Hattoff's abbreviations.

The stout Laird o' Bl——d came swaggering in pride,
 And his pawkie e'e took in the lads on each side;
 The sly for his bribes, and the fools for his dinners,
 The Laird could weel cuttle baith classes o' sinners;
 Yet each Council-man wha true merit discerns,
 Mair couthily follow'd the Baron o' Mearns.

The Baron o' Mearns was ne'er belted a knight,
 Though his song be so sweet and his wit be so bright;
 The Baron o' Mearns, though no chieftain I ween,
 Has ere now with a *tail* o' stout porters been seen: *
 And the richest West Indian will courteously greet
 The Baron o' Mearns, when they meet on the street.

The Baron is wilful—the Baron is wild,
 For his heart and his head are both those of a child,
 And though often provoked by his *gooseish* goose-quill,
 We cannot help liking the bold Baron still.
 Then let each fill his can, without wrangling or strife,
 And drink to his Baronship's health and long life!"

Fozie.—Huzza! Well, that might do for the grand Conservative holiday of humbug, at which the Duke of Gordon is to act the part of grand carver.

Blueskin.—Od! they say that a' the guests who intend to be there are to have their heads shaved.

Scantocreesk.—Is that to show to a wondering world the immense development of their bumps of absurdity?

Sour Ploom.—Heaven knows;—but listen to the next toast:—

“Baillie ——, the glorious Representative of all past Police Functionaries.”

Fozie.—Od! I have written a song that will do for that toast, and I will take care to send it, so as the Baillie may learn it before the day of the dredgie.

Omnes.—Sing it! sing it, man!

Fozie (clearing his voice).—Here goes:

“My heart's in my cock'd hat! my heart is not here!
 My heart's in my cock'd hat, e'en close to my *dear*!
 In the church, at the club, in the street, at my home,—
 My heart's in my cock'd hat wherever I roam!
 Farewell to my cock'd hat! farewell to my chain!
 Those symbols of wisdom I'll ne'er wear again;
 But whither I wander, or whither I rove,
 My heart's in that hat I so fondly did love!

Farewell to the Chaumer—the Circuit-Court glare—
 To the Michaelmas dinner—the feed at the Fair!
 Farewell to the men with halberts so bright,
 Whom I follow'd with pride and with look of delight!

* This alludes to the circumstance of Black Bull Ball-room on the occasion of a Motherwell heading a band of hired porters Conservative gathering against Reform. to prevent the Whigs from entering the

My heart's in my cock'd hat! my heart is not here!
My heart's in my cock'd hat, e'en when drinking my beer!
E'en when quaffing my ale, and eating my dinner,
My heart's in my cock'd hat,—as I am a sinner! ”

The guffaws and encores which followed Fozie's song, made the roof ring and the timothies dance upon the table. The little punchy vocalist was himself so tickled, that for the life of him he could not proceed; and before his throat could be once more cleared, or silence again restored, our friend Asmodeus had flourished his wand, and curtained from our view the redoubted Sma' Weft.

Glasgow Politics in 1832.

CROW CLUB.

NEVER was there a period in the history of Glasgow when the political cauldron boiled and bubbled with greater force and activity than during the latter half of the year 1832. For some years previous, an increasing excitement had been sustained on the question of Parliamentary Reform, and especially during the entire period of 1831—one of the most remarkable crisis in the constitutional and social history of Scotland. Extreme political partizans had been vending each his own nostrums to meet the cravings of his followers, or to decry those of his opponents. The feeling of the great mass of the people throughout the land—at once so difficult to arouse and to allay—had, from various circumstances, and through many appliances, been put on the tenterhooks of expectation; and thousands who at other times would have remained calm and placid spectators of party discussion and party conflicts, now lent their aid in favour of a measure which none but the most bigoted abettors of “the wisdom of their ancestors” had the effrontery to oppose. The fact is, that over the mind of the great majority of the nation the spirit of Reform had gained the mastery, and it was now out of the power of the King, Lords, or Commons to refuse, far less even to postpone, the just claims that were everywhere so loudly urged.

In Glasgow, political meetings and threatening processions * followed each other, so long as the cause for which the great majority of the people

* One of the greatest processions took place on the 17th May, 1832, when 120,000 persons were collected on the public Green, and where one gentleman threatened to lay his head on the block rather than Reform should not be granted!

were vociferating remained in the legislative balance. The Town Hall, the Trades' Hall, and the public Green, rang with the eloquence of the leading agitators; and illuminations were called for by the citizens, and accorded by the Magistracy, even when, by "a glorious unit," the opinion of the House of Commons was declared to be in favour of Reform! * Through the stern opposition of interested parties, the vessel of the State was thus forced to fight its way amid the strong waves of an increasing popular clamour, till at length the political right, which had been so long advocated and so long denied, was granted, and the excitement which was thereby partially soothed, was only to be again roused under another phase.†

The Reform Act for Scotland having placed in the hands of a large

* Upon the occasion of this celebrated division, which took place on 22d March, 1831, there was a general illumination ordered in Glasgow on Monday the 28th, and all cheerfully obeyed the summons, save the most bigoted Tories. Among the many transparencies which were displayed throughout the town illustrative of the Reform victory, that in front of Mr Lumsden's house, in Queen-street, on which the words of "The glorious unit—the saviour of our country!" were painted, attracted great attention and excited much amusement and cheering. The division was, 302 for—301 against—majority 1.

† So great was the excitement and anxiety for news at this time among the citizens, that certain gentlemen, and particularly Mr Thomas Aitkinson, bookseller, and Sir D. K. Sandford, the professor of Greek, frequently rode out many miles to meet the London mail; and having obtained the latest news of the state of the Reform Bill from the guard, galloped into Glasgow, and gave the wished for information some minutes even before the express edition of the *Sun* newspaper could reach the shop of Mr M'Phun, who was then the great rival bibliopole of Tom Atkinson, perhaps one of the most wordy and keen politicians of the day. The

following very clever *jeu d'esprit*, attributed to Motherwell, but really from the pen of the late Mr Joseph Reid, Town-Clerk, and first published in the *Glasgow Courier*, will at once illustrate the horsemen and their errand:—

"Tom Atkinson mounted his berry-brown steed—
Through all the west country unequal'd for speed;
And, save an odd threepence to pay for the toll,
He carried no weight but a placard in scroll!
So lightly and jaunty he eastward did hie,
With the Bill in his heart and the Mall in his eye:
He swore that for once he would eclipse the *Sun*,
And darken the shine of his neighbour M'Phun!

Camlachie folk stared, and Tollcross stood abeigh,
So rapid he rode, and the steed was so skelgh;
But Tom did not value his horsemanlike skill—
His thoughts were 'Reform,' and 'nought but the
Bill!

Yea, even in passing the scene at Carmyle,^(a)
The Whig field of honour seem'd worthless the while;
For, still he expected to eclipse the *Sun*,
And darken the shine of his neighbour M'Phun!

Then onward he sped, till he came to a turn
Of the road, when the guard of the Mall cried 'Ad-
journal!'

And about-ship went Tom, and the spur did apply,
And the stationer truly for once seem'd to fly!

(a) The scene of a duel, immortalised by David Ball, from having placed two bricks on the spot to mark out the distance at which the combatants fired.

body of electors, hitherto beyond the pale of political power, a privilege which, in Glasgow, had formerly been limited to the two-and-thirty self-elected members of the Town Council, it was not long before it became apparent that it was the determination of all who were now placed within the charmed circle of the electorate, to avail themselves of the new position in which the law had placed them, and, moreover, to make use of their privileges on the first opportunity which offered. While the new electoral body, no doubt doubly excited by the possession of political power and the novelty of their position, were preparing to fulfil the important duty which had been imposed on them at the first Parliamentary election, it so happened that there was no lack of applicants for the sweet voices of the Glasgow constituency. Before even the dissolution of 1832 was proclaimed, several candidates had made their appearance on the public arena; and long before the writs were issued for a new election, there were six aspirants battling for the two new seats which were placed in the gift of the electors of Glasgow.

Of these half-dozen candidates for the honour of seats in St Stephen's, only one had as yet any connection with the legislative council of the country, and he, perhaps, of the whole six, was the one who had, notwithstanding, the least chance with a Glasgow constituency. No doubt the honourable gentleman had aided by his vote to obtain for them the new privilege which they were about to exert; but he had done so, not as the representative of the self-elected Town Council of Glasgow, which, by a legal quibble, was to represent the whole community, but as that of the Town Councils of Dumbarton and Rutherglen, on whose new electors he had a better and more legitimate claim for support.* Of the other *five*, four were denizens of the City, and the other was a stranger. Of the

His Toutine constituents soon did he hail—
For near eighteen minutes he distanced the Mall!
The 'Adjourn!' was repeated—eclipsed was the *Sun*—
The shine was o'erclouded of neighbour M'Phun!
Sir Daniel K. Sandford next mounted his beast,
With its tail to the west and its head to the east,
And on like a war knight the brute did he urge,
To nose the effect of the famed 'Russell purge!'

But at Bothwell the mail guard roar'd out, 'Lost by
eight!'
When about went the prad, as it had taken fright;
Sir Dan he stuck on, and again 'clips'd the *Sun*,
To the utter confusion of neighbour M'Phun!"

* The late Mr Joseph Dixon, advocate.

citizens, two were merchants; the third, a literary professor; and the fourth, a lawyer. Of the stranger, it was told that he had held some most important British diplomatic posts in the Eastern Archipelago, and was well known as a distinguished author and determined anti-monopolist; he was, moreover, a *Highlandman*, although that latter peculiarity turned out to be his greatest fault.* The whole six candidates appeared, *credat Judæus!* in the character of reformers; and as such, testified that in such communities as Glasgow, it would have been hopeless at that time for any one to appear under any other colour. While all the aspirants had reform on their lips, it might seem, at first sight, of little consequence to the community on which of them the choice might have fallen. But when the antecedents of the whole were fairly probed and calmly considered, and the political tendencies of each were fairly balanced, it was soon found that there was enough of distinctive dissimilarity of political character and opinion in the whole to evoke a comparatively distinct party of supporters and an active committee of partisans for each, most of whom, however, split their votes, on the sound Conservative principle that nothing so new and so good should be entirely thrown away.

In consequence of the great disunion which thus necessarily took place among the constituency, and the great ignorance which prevailed among the electors and their leaders on matters connected with an election where each had a double vote, it soon became absolutely impossible, amid the canvassing of hostile committees, to know, until the very last hour, what was the real will of the constituency; or to speculate, with any degree of probability, to whom, in the contest for split votes, the majority would ultimately fall. In this state of matters, it may be easily conceived into what a political turmoil the whole town was thrown for nearly six months. While candidates, with their various leading supporters, were holding district and central meetings without end or even object, and there

* Mr John Crawford, the well-known author of a large work on "The Eastern Archipelago," and on "The Present State and Future

Prospects of Free Trade and Colonization of India."

declaring everything in favour of themselves, and everything they could tell or imagine against their opponents, there was at the same hour scarcely a social circle into which one might enter, where the demon of political discord was not evoked by some untoward allusion in regard to one or other of the Parliamentary aspirants. In good truth, the community felt as if in cold water when their own political cauldron did not "boil and bubble."

It is certainly not our intention here to enter into the strength or weakness of the claims which each candidate, at the first Reform election, presented in favour of his own election ; neither is it our wish to re-awaken the discordant and hostile elements which then characterised, if not disgraced, our now politically placid community. Our object is altogether for another and more generous purpose. It is our desire, at present, to convey to you, kind reader, who may not have been, like our unfortunate self, called to "rush to the poll," on the 18th December, 1832 ; or who may not have watched the proceedings which for some months preceded that anxiously looked for event, to make you, if possible, comprehend the depth of the excitement which then actuated certain of the political cliques or coteries in the City, and thereby to give you some idea of the causes which led to the establishment of one of the very first political Clubs which ever met within the boundaries of Glasgow. The Club to which we allude, and to which we would now introduce you, was at first known, by those who composed it, under several names : at length, however, it was best known by the dubious appellation of the CROW.

This social fraternity—which so long manifested so careful a control over the political and municipal matters of Glasgow, and which it has been gravely alleged, possessed some secret and occult influence, by means of which Provosts reigned and Bailies decreed justice—had its first meeting, during the exciting period which preceded the first Parliamentary election under the Reform Act, and was composed altogether of some of the most active members of Messrs Oswald and Crawford's committee, or of that political body which was afterwards known by the sobriquet of

“the Clique.”* It may be here stated, that however respectable the social position may have been which several of the rival candidates’ friends held in the City, it cannot be denied that, of the old steady Reformers connected with Glasgow, the most influential certainly rallied round the banner of Oswald and Crawford. A few, no doubt, from personal feelings, and mayhap from personal pique, stuck to the rather weather-beaten colours of “the old Whig,” whose consistent political life, though rather crotchety conduct, entitled him to a certain quantum of liberal support.† But when the leading supporters of these three parties

* This body of citizens, who so powerfully influenced the politics of Glasgow, was chiefly drawn from the class of the old steady Whigs, who had countenanced Fox dinners and Reform meetings during the worst of times. The following were the names of some of the more prominent leaders of “the Clique:”—

Robert Grahame of Whitehill.
James Oswald.
Colin Dunlop.
Charles Tennant.
William Stirling.
Alexander M’Gregor.
Professor Mylne.
Andrew Macgeorge.
Thomas Muir.
John Pattison.
William Gray.
Dr Scouller.
John Hamilton.
James Lumsden.
Charles Todd.
William Mills.
John Fleming.
William Craig.
Neale Thomson.
William Gilmour.
Henry Dunlop.
Andrew Bannatyne.
John Tennant.
William Lang, Jun.
David Chapman.
Robert Sanderson.
William Towers.

George Stirling.
Alexander Dennistoun.
A. G. Spiers.
John Loudon.
William Bankier.
William Watson.
John Cross.
Dr Perry.
James Tweedie.
James Haldane.
Charles Gray.
John Wilson.
George Wilson.
Hugh Smith.
Walter Buchanan.
Robert Bartholomew.
Allan Fullarton.
George Crawford.
Thomas Davidson.
John Whitehead.
Patrick Murray.
Henry Brock.
Alexander Fletcher.
C. J. Tennant.
John Strang.
Alexander Denny.
Robert Watt, Jun.
Robert Jameson.
&c. &c.

† Mr John Douglas of Barloch, well known by the sobriquet of “The old Whig,” was an able man and a consistent politician. He was well read in the history of the last two or three reigns, and had a memory that could at once recall all he had ever gathered. He

were removed, there were not above two or three more of those who had ever expressed a liberal opinion in the town—until, forsooth, liberal opinions became the fashion—that were allied with the other three candidates. It must be stated, however, that to the influential individuals who had nearly all their lives given their determined opposition to every liberal measure, and who had now assumed Reform habits for the nonce, by supporting the pseudo-reformers Ewing and Sandford, as most likely to serve their purpose, belongs the honour of first raising a howl on the mode by which the Whig leaders brought forward their candidates.* Loud

possessed wit, and could wield the powerful weapon of sarcasm with a masterly and gentlemanly hand. If he was not a powerful, he was at least a most fluent speaker; and from possessing perfect self-possession and abundance of boldness, was never put out, and not often put down. In addressing a democratic assembly, there were few could equal and far fewer could surpass him; while, for ingenuity and cleverness in reply, in dexterity of fence, and in seizing on the weak points of his opponent's argument, he had, in Glasgow at least, no rival. The chief faults of his character lay in his inordinate love of approbation, and personal vanity; and to this unfortunate peculiarity of temperament may in a great measure be attributed the loss of the political influence to which his talents might have otherwise raised him. By too often indulging in his political and literary crotchets, he not unfrequently injured the cause which his abilities as a speaker could have materially advanced; and hence he was never looked upon as a safe leader, or one in whose hands the destinies of a party could be wisely confided. He had also the unpleasant power and inclination, while advocating or supporting the political party with whose leading principles he was always agreed, to throw an occasional bomb-shell into their ranks, and thereby to create disturbance and dissension among those who ought to have always pulled together. He was, therefore, regarded by the more prudent class of Liberal

politicians with more fear than respect. From this latter circumstance he, during his after-life, became much estranged from the early political associates by whom he was once much courted, and being thus deprived of the high social status which many of these held, he was obliged to content himself by becoming the cock of a small coterie, who flattered his vanity and pandered to his weakness. Had he only maintained his primeval position, he might have easily obtained a seat in Parliament; and, once there, he would perhaps have had a better chance of success as a speaker than many of his Scottish competitors, and would have thereby gained renown to himself and respect for the City which he had chosen as his home. Mr Douglas long practised as a writer in Glasgow, and was latterly appointed to the office of Clerk of the Peace for Lanarkshire. He died at the age of about seventy-four, having eschewed both the pleasures and the cares of matrimony. As a table companion and conversationalist, there were few equal to Mr Douglas.

* Mr James Ewing was born in Glasgow in the year 1774, and was consequently fifty-eight years of age when he became a candidate for Parliamentary honours. He had previously filled many important public offices, having been long a City Councillor, twice Dean of Guild, and at the moment Lord Provost of the City. Indeed, Mr Ewing's whole life had been linked with the progress and welfare of his native City; and his talents

and long they bellowed against the right which any junto of the citizens had to dictate to the electors what they should do—forgetful of their own private assemblies for the same purpose—publicly sneered at the important conclave of Liberals who had first met in Messrs Tennant's warehouse,*—and taxed them for being as much the abettors of the

for business, and benevolent and active character, had justly placed him in the first rank of his townsmen. He was an extensive West India merchant, when that business was in the heyday of prosperity, although at the time we speak of he was experiencing the first throes of its downfall. In addition to those advantages of position, he was a well educated man, and possessed many accomplishments, besides being a good public speaker, and moreover liberal and even princely in his public charities. Bred as he was in the school of old Toryism, however sound he might be in some of his opinions, and far in advance of his party, he could not think of breaking altogether with his first political love. As a politician and public man, he was consequently deficient in the fixity of principle and decision of character required by the more decided Reformers; although, from private friendship and respect for his talents and his worth, he had a considerable amount of support even from them. To these peculiarities of character and position, he owed his return at the first election for Glasgow under the Reform Bill, and his being placed, as he himself said, "so high on the head of the poll!" Notwithstanding the opposition of the general Liberal party to the return of Mr Ewing, it is but fair to add, that his Parliamentary conduct was generally acceptable to the community. His kindness to his native City, however, during his life, was far surpassed by what he exhibited at his death. His munificent bequests to the leading institutions of Glasgow, and particularly to the Merchants' House and Royal Infirmary, entitle him to the grateful remembrance, not only of the present, but likewise of the future inhabitants of the City.

* Mr Charles Tennant, in whose warehouse this meeting took place on 10th July, 1832, was one of the leading members of the Reform party in Glasgow. Perhaps no man did more for practical chemistry than the creator of the great works at St Rollox, which are unequalled in the world, and to none is Glasgow more indebted for its marvellous progress than to this earnest and indefatigable promoter of economical improvement. His intense energy of character and clear intellect, placed him among the foremost of that class which, by wedding science to manufactures, has at once extended their field of action, and elevated them to the rank of a liberal profession. Mr Tennant was, indeed, a man of true genius, but like many such, was, in his disposition, singularly mild and retiring. He had, in fact, a constitutional nervousness, which prevented him taking a prominent part on the political platform; but this peculiar idiosyncrasy was attended with that sensitiveness to the beautiful, which is usually its concomitant. Mr Tennant was all his life a Reformer, and of him, as of Mr Colin Dunlop, it may be truly said, that he steadily maintained to the last those political opinions with which he set out. To uphold and extend these was his greatest pleasure, at all time and under all circumstances, a grateful and sacred duty. His purse, his leisure, and his great influence in society were all freely, judiciously, and indefatigably employed in the furtherance of liberal principles and opinions, in the progress and practical application of which he believed the best interests of society to be chiefly concerned. Firm in maintaining his own opinions, he was benignant and tolerant to those of others, and ready at all times, when no sacrifice of principle was required, to waive his own

“hole-and-corner system” as the most rabid supporters of the “old lady of self-election;” while “the old Whig” himself, with his couple of stout henchmen, joined in the sneer, and, by holding out his hand in amity and his flag in concord with the new fledged knight and equally new fledged Reformer,* imagined he might thereby break the band which united the real true friends of the people so closely together. In spite of all this bitter opposition, and with what is more astonishing to recollect, with the whole newspaper press against Oswald and Crawford’s pretensions (although certainly some of their editors slyly gave an equivocal support to the former), the committee of their supporters never lost heart, and never failed to meet to encourage each other in what they considered the bounden duty of all true Reformers in this great political contest.† Much

views and opinions for the sake of conciliation, and to increase the general strength of the common political interest. Setting political considerations aside, Mr Tennant was an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, who carried into every public undertaking in which he was concerned the masculine and vigorous judgment with the temperate and unrelaxing energy which, from very moderate beginnings, had gradually raised him to the rank of one of the first mercantile men in Scotland. In private life, Mr Tennant possessed a quiet and unassuming simplicity of manners, with great kindness of disposition, which, being associated with unspotted integrity, made him equally beloved and admired. The late public recognition in Paris of the value of St Rollox Works to the world at large, by conferring on his son a Medal of Honour and a Cross of the Legion of Honour, is a compliment to his father’s memory, and to his successor’s manufacturing perseverance. Mr Tennant died on the 1st October, 1838, in the seventieth year of his age.

* Sir D. K. Sandford, although a first-rate scholar and an eloquent speaker, was never known as a politician till a few months before the passing of the Reform Bill. One of his first appearances in the political arena, was on the occasion of a meeting called to oppose

the Irish Education Bill in Glasgow, where he made a most eloquent appeal in favour of the proposed measure. This took place on the 1st May, 1832. By old Reformers, he was looked upon as a time-server and Liberal for the nonce; and, consequently, had the support of very few of this stamp. By the power of his eloquence he, however, gained the sweet voices of many of the Radical electors, and of the Reformers, like himself, of yesterday. At the Glasgow poll he held a high place; and on Sir John Maxwell resigning his seat for Paisley, he was thereupon returned to Parliament for that town. In that most fastidious assembly he, in spite of his eloquence, proved a failure. Wearied with excitement, and disgusted with his Parliamentary position, he ere long resigned his seat, and returned to the more fitting and congenial calm of the cloistered University, where, unfortunately for it and the literary world, he was too early cut down by fever.

† In consequence of the position in which the Liberal parties of the newspaper press had placed themselves, through private friendships for certain of the candidates, there was not one who advocated the out-and-out claims of “the Clique.” To meet this want, a small Saturday paper, entitled *The Friend of the People*, was established during the six

public toddy and many yards of toasted cheese were therefore discussed,—and all for the good of the nation! These were the times when to drink was a constitutional duty, and a water-consuming patriotism unknown; men having found out that they had political principles—a discovery some few of them had much reason to be proud of, on account of its unparalleled novelty. For many weeks a committee-room in the Eagle Inn, Maxwell-street, was open to all those who could bring any support or information which could aid the cause; and, as the *dry* business-like apartment in the “Eagle” was but a short distance from the *wet* and convivial Club-room in the “Vine”—where it was certain that some of the most active partizans were nightly to be met with—it soon followed that a conclave of social politicians were there congregated, who continued to meet, not only in harmony, during the long preparations of that first Parliamentary election, but during many future contests, and proved themselves political companions for years thereafter.*

The house in which this Club first met was the property of one of the most active partizans of the two candidates, who were humorously called “the Siamese Twins;” while its landlord had long been the trusty servant of the brother of Mr Oswald. Although the period of the year was summer when this Club was instituted, so great was the excitement at the time, and the enthusiasm of the more active members of Oswald and Crawford’s committee, that it may be truly said that scarcely a night, except Sunday, passed over that could be called a *nox non*, or that a Club

weeks that preceded the election, which did its best to counteract the fierce onslaughts that were ever and anon made on Oswald and Crawford’s committee. The paper was edited by Mr John Strang; and the chief contributors to its columns were Messrs Thomas Davidson, Charles R. Baird, John D. Bannatyne, Walter Buchanan, John Crawford (the candidate), and several others. With the election this paper ceased; but the want of an organ for the Clique party having been much felt, it was soon after resolved to establish a newspaper upon the joint-stock

principle; and on the 18th February, 1833, the *Glasgow Argus* made its appearance, under the able editorship of Mr William Weir, advocate.

* The following was the final state of the poll on the first Reform election:—

Ewing,	3,215
Oswald,	2,837
Sandford,	2,168
Crawford,	1,850
Douglas,	1,341
Dixon,	995

meeting failed from want of a sufficient number to "constitute a house." And when the character and capabilities of the men who first formed the meetings of this fraternity are remembered, it does not at all appear wonderful that it was so. If one only thinks of the once uncontrollable activity of James Lumsden and John Wilson—of the courage of Henry Brock and George Crawford—of the perseverance of William Craig and William Bankier—of the energy of Thomas Muir and David Chapman, and of the enthusiasm of Thomas Davidson, Dr Perry, Charles Baird, William Lang, Allan Fullarton, and a host of others, who ever and anon brought their peculiarities to bear on the Club, it will not appear strange to say that the meetings of this fraternity might well be regarded as one of the most stirring, animated, delightful, and intellectual brotherhoods of all the social brotherhoods which then met in the City. One thing is certain at least, that in politics, whatever they might have been in other matters, they were most cordially united; and if we look to the future political career of those who composed that social fraternity, it is only truth to state that not one of the members has deserted his *first* love. Among the political tergiversators and vacillators that once belonged to the Old Whig party of the Clique, it is consolatory to think that not one of them ever belonged to the Crow Club; and that, whatever may be thought of the political tenets which the members of the Crow Club held and always advocated, no one can turn round and say to any one of them, "You are a traitor to the opinions you once maintained!"

During the electioneering period of 1832, when this brotherhood was nightly assembling round the comfortable mahogany of Mr Powell of the Vine Tavern, it may be easily conceived that the evening's sederunt wanted no further excitement than the subject matter which so deeply interested all the parties present. At any time a Parliamentary contest elicits many curious sayings and doings; and on this occasion never did a night pass that there was not some odd tale of the six-fold canvass narrated, or some striking illustration given of the characteristics of the several candidates, during the daily perambulations that were being made

ex-pede or *ex-noddy!* Had these been only caught as they fell from the lips of the narrators, and whipped into shape by some cunning penman, what a most valuable memento of an almost-forgotten contest would have been preserved! and which might have served, besides, as no insufficient *vade mecum* for all future parliamentary aspirants to consider and con over. From this repertory, at least, it would not have been difficult to elicit the fact that, for every one who may place himself in this ambitious position, there is never wanting an abundant supply of animadversion and abuse; and should, peradventure, the candidate have the misfortune to live in a glass house, he would there find that it would be his best policy to avoid throwing stones!

As this first Parliamentary contest under the Reform Act approached its crisis, the Club meetings became more numerous and animated; and as political creeds became the order of the day, so did they become topics for the night. Among the many creeds promulgated for candidates to adopt, and which were discussed at the Club, none excited more fun and sarcasm than the one drawn up by Mr David Prentice, the editor of the *Chronicle*. Like Justice Midas, he thought

" His word,
Though absurd,
Must be law ; "

so he set himself down to concoct *five-and-twenty* pledges, to be taken by every one who might offer himself for a seat in Parliament,—calling on the constituency to insist on the candidates swallowing his box of pills, bitter though they must have proved to the taste of every independent man. Like every other creed and confession that has been framed since the days of the Councils of Trent and Nice downwards, the *Creed of Gotham*, as it was nicknamed, at once produced dissension and disunion. It was considered by its framer to be a clever bait for catching political gudgeons, but it was swallowed, alas, by none save "the old Whig" and his most rabid followers! It may be supposed that there was no lack of squibs and placards against and in favour of the various candidates

nightly exhibited, discussed, and laughed at in the Club-room. Of these, however, there are happily few remembered, except perhaps one, which certainly at the time created a more than ordinary interest. This squib, which appeared in the shape of "A New Election Song," had been given to a professed ballad-singer, who roared it through the streets, and by this means obtained for it no little notoriety. The song, as a picture of the exciting times and as a memento of the Club in which it was first read, if not sung, was entitled "The Laird of Barloch." It was printed in a coarse Saltmarket type, and was ornamented with a rude wood-cut effigy of the candidate. As both the laird and the author of the song are now gone to that country from which no traveller returns, we feel no compunction in presenting it here, as a tolerably faithful picture of the one, and by no means a bad specimen of the comic lyrical talent of the other:—

"The Laird of Barloch has got razor and saip—
The Laird of Barloch can baith lather and scrape—
He has cobbled his chin an' has made himsel' braw—
He's into his noddy an' trintlin' awa!

O whar's the Laird gaun at this time o' day,
Wi' his face sae weel wash'd an' his brown wig sae gay?
Though I'm no vera rich, I will wad a bawbee,
He's aff to the hustings the voters to see.

O when he got there he joukit fu' low,
An' what was his errand he sune let them know—
For he rear'd back his head, stuck his hauns in his trews,
While his breast was blawn out like a proud cushiedoo's.

'I'm a man o' great talents; now voters, quo' he,
'One so fit for your Member you never will see;
So I stand on my strength,* on my own pretty feet,
In hopes you will grant me a Parliament-seat.

'I'm an honest Reformer, as all of you ken;
For, like my friend Dicky, I ne'er stole a hen;
An' in thus coming forward I merit your thanks,
For a man o' mair genius ne'er stood on twa shanks!

'I've more judgment than Fox, and for Sheridan, poh
Compared with myself he was really no go!

* Mr Douglas used to repeat, during this election contest, "that he stood on his own strength, and on no other man's weakness."

For clearness of head, an' for intellect soun',
I look up to no man—save the man in the moon!

'I'm great as a lawyer—I'm great at the pen—
As a wit and a punster I'm first of all men!
As a cook, too, I'm sure I could make a fair show,
For I have *dish'd* two three dinners,* as all of you know!'

The Laird he look'd round for the wonted applause,
But soon stood aghast at their hums and their haws;
For the voters began all to shuffle and cough,
And would stand nae mair bam frae the Laird of Barloch!''†

The next political matter which created a stir among the members of the Crow Club was the Paisley election, which took place on the resignation of Sir John Maxwell. The members of the Club on that occasion may be said to have formed the Glasgow committee in favour of their formerly defeated candidate, Mr Crawford; but here, as formerly, all their efforts, and they were not few, proved ineffectual. Sir Daniel Sandford carried the day, and Mr Crawford and Mr Douglas were once more defeated. It may now be confidently asserted that, if the choice of the Crow Club had been countersigned by the Paisley electors, no such Parliamentary failure as that which soon after ensued would have been experienced, rendering it necessary, ere many months, to look out for another representative.

Preparation for the first Municipal election, under the Burgh Reform Act, was the next important matter which called for the exertions of the Crow Club; and with the result of that election, which took place on the first Tuesday of November, 1833, which at once placed the leading men of their party in power, they were fully and perfectly satisfied.

Of all the political, parliamentary, or municipal contests, however, in which the Clique or the Crow Club was engaged, there was none which excited the enthusiasm of either, or which rewarded their social labour so much as the occasion when Oswald and Dunlop were returned Members

* The dinners here alluded to were those given to Mr Hume, Mr Thomas Campbell the poet, &c., the preparations for which Mr Douglas, not having got his own crotchets carried as to the toasts, did everything in his

power to spoil, and in which effort he partially succeeded.

† This song was written by the late J. D. Carrick, the author of the *Life of Sir W. Wallace, Whistlebinkie*, &c.

for Glasgow. On this occasion political parties were fairly pitched against each other. It was an honest combat in support of different and opposing political principles; and the victory which was at that time won by the progressive Reform party, settled the political faith of Glasgow for many years.*

The Club continued its sittings—eating, drinking, jesting, and joking—in the Vine Tavern, until its active and attentive landlord died. Strange to say, the last meeting which this fraternity held in Maxwell-street, took place on the very night on which poor Powell breathed his last. We believe it was just as the door shut on the Club, that the poor landlord's eye shut on this wicked world. After this event, the Club for a short season met in the Cossack in Jamaica-street, but under circumstances so disagreeable, as soon to force the members to pitch their tent in what was then far more comfortable, the Crow Tavern in George-square—where, for a long period, they continued to canvass the politics and the gossip of the City, and to watch over and direct not a few of those schemes which

* Mr Colin Dunlop was the eldest son of James Dunlop, Esq. of Garnkirk, and was born in 1775. After passing through the regular curriculum of the University, and studying law, he passed Advocate, but never practised at the bar. At an early period he returned to Glasgow, took the management of the large commercial affairs in which his father was engaged, and continued at the head of the Clyde Iron Works till the day of his death. Along with Mr James Oswald, Mr Dunlop was ever found the stern advocate of liberal measures; and was, for a long time, regarded as one of the chief leaders of the Reform party in Glasgow. From his known character as a politician, he was selected by a large body of the constituency as a candidate for the representation of Glasgow, and after a hard struggle, was elected Member of Parliament, on the 16th January, 1835. Mr Dunlop was possessed of a clear, searching, and highly cultivated intellect. His disposi-

tion was cheerful, kindly, energetic, and honourable. In all his acts and doings he was particularly straightforward. Like his friend, Mr Charles Tennant, he was a most zealous Reformer; and it may be truly said, that he fell a martyr to his devotion to the cause of Liberalism, seeing that his infirm frame sank beneath the anxious concern which he took in the election of Lord William Bentinck and Mr John Dennistoun, which took place on the 27th July, 1837. It was, in fact, on the morning of the election of those gentlemen to represent Glasgow, and in the preliminaries of which he took so ardent an interest, that he died. Impressed with a just sense of the private worth and public character of Mr Dunlop, a large body of citizens joined his funeral procession, on the 1st August, at the Cross, on its way to the Necropolis, where his remains lie buried, and over which a granite monument has been erected to his memory.

produced such unexpected results.* However powerful this Club long proved itself, in support of the political party in this City, whose cause it so ably advocated and maintained, it is certain that for some years past, at least, it has been in a state of great decrepitude, and may now be said to be almost, if not altogether effete. The fire of its youth has been long extinguished, and the energy of its chiefs has been either dulled or gone. Many of the most active of them already sleep under the verdant turf, while the few bald-pated brethren who remain are contented to leave the present and the future of politics to others, and to glory only in the recollections of the past. The once powerful Clique, of which this Club was the active and working committee, has been also for some time broken up. The spirit which bound its many influential members together has fled—the banner under which they so long fought and conquered is furled—the leaders are either dead or superannuated—the political command has fallen into other hands, and nothing now remains for the few heroes of the Clique or Crow who still tread this changing world, but to keep each his own snug elbow-chair at home, and when there recalling either the labours of the Clique or the libations of the Crow, to exclaim, as we assuredly are bound to do at present, “Ichabod! Ichabod! the glory has departed!”

* The Crow Tavern took its name from the rookery which surrounded Mr Ewing's house on the north end of Queen-street and George-square, which continued in that quarter till the establishment of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway station in that locality.

Concluding Sketches of Past and Present Clubs.

KIND and indulgent reader! we have now, at some length, attempted to place before you a few of the Clubs of Glasgow, which, during a century, have successively flourished and faded. Our task led us to exhibit the peculiarities of these fraternities in connection with some of the characteristics of the men, manners, and oddities of the period to which they belonged, for the purpose of illustrating, in some slight degree, the social condition of one of the most progressive and changing Cities in the world. Had our space been larger, or what is perhaps more needful, could we have counted on your further patience, it would have been easy to have called your attention to many other equally well-known brotherhoods. We might, for example, among the early fraternities, have spoken of the extraordinary doings of the "Beggars' Benison," whose characteristically engraved diploma at once bespoke the ruling passion of each member and his means of gratifying it; or of the jovial knightly band of the "Cape," whose strange titles so well illustrated the most striking episode in each member's private history;* or, in fine, of

* The "Cape Club" met in Mrs Scheid's Tavern, 2d flat, Buchanan-court, Trongate, and was patronised by all the *top* people of 1783-84. Richard Allan, Jun. of Bardowie, was a leading member of this fraternity. The Club motto was "Concordia fratrum decus," and the following is a copy of the diploma granted to each member:—

"Be it known to all Men, that We, Sir _____, the Super Eminent Sovereign of the Most Capital Knighthood of the Cape, Having nothing more sincerely at

heart, than the Glory and Honour of this Most Noble Order, and the happiness & prosperity of the Knights Companions: and Being desirous of extending the BENIGN & SOCIAL Influence of the ORDER, to every Region under the Cope of Heaven; Being likewise well informed, and fully Satisfied with the Abilities and Qualifications of _____ ESQ^r with the Advice & Concurrence of our COUNCIL, We do CREATE, ADMIT & RECEIVE him a KNIGHT COMPANION of this MOST SOCIAL ORDER, By the TITLE of

the long sederunts, in the olden time, of the "Consistory," that knot of scribes who all designated themselves *Clerici Glasguenses*; and who, though once in numbers many and in meetings frequent, restricted themselves of late years to a monthly assembly, and rarely boasted of more than were necessary to make up a musical quintette, with this peculiarity, however, that they were never at a loss for a first fiddle!

We might also have alluded to the singular band of oddfellows who, about the commencement of the century, assembled under the nowise attractive banner of the "Dirty Shirt;" but whose bond of union, if it was occasionally sported by some of its members when water and soap were both scarce and dear, assuredly fell prostrate before the shadow of David Denny,* and before the still more purifying effects of the articles produced under the protective favour of that purest of all saints—St Rollox!† We might have spoken of the "Amateur," whose ordinary, though rare meetings, afforded a musical treat not often equalled by our best concerts—the musical bill of fare having always contained at least a solo by the *Kalkbrenner* of the College of Justice‡—a duet from the musical *Bells* §—an Ardgarten ditty from *Sir John Carnegie* ||—and

SIR _____ and of C.
F. D. Hereby giving & granting unto him,
all the Powers, Privileges and Preeminences,
That do or may belong to this Most SOCIAL
ORDER: & we Give Command to our Recorder,
to Register this our *PATENT*, in the Records
of the *ORDER*. In Testimony Whereof, We
have Subscribed these Presents at Glasgow
Cape Hall, this _____ day of _____
in the Year of our Lord One thousand
Eight Hundred and _____

_____ Sovereign.

_____ Recorder.

No. _____ "

* Mr David Denny was the first secretary to the Glasgow Water Company; and in his days, a glass of what was then called a limpid beverage, was frequently called a glass of David Denny!

† The largest chemical work, perhaps, in the world stands on property named after St Rollox. At the present moment, it makes use annually of 20,000 tons of salt, and consumes about 80,000 tons of coals; while it manufactures products, in the shape of soda, bleaching powder, sulphuric acid, and soap, to the extent of 25,000 tons. The establishment covers about twelve acres of ground, employs 1000 workmen, and boasts the loftiest chimney-stalk in Scotland, being 450 feet in height.

‡ Now Professor of Music in the University of Edinburgh.

§ The Messrs Bell, sugar-refiners, were very good vocalists.

|| Mr John Carnegie (commonly called *Sir John*) was a poetaster and would-be satirist. The windows of the mansionhouse of Ardgarten, on Loch-Long, bear evidence of his rhyming propensity. He was the *Mr Bobby*

"*Molto honor, poco contante, poco contante!*" from the then Italian *Factotum della Città*. The dinner was always in Hutton's* best style, the wine passable, the company select, and no one refused to lend his voice either to the catch or the glee! †

We might also have recalled the joyous group of worthies who, under the designation of the "White Wine Club," assembled monthly in the house of David Dreghorn, in Long-Govan, at the time when that picturesquely-situated village still retained its rural character, and where the notable men who surrounded the Saturday's board, could eat salmon just caught under the windows of the hostelry, and freely quaff Scotland's *vin du pays*—aquavitæ—without fear of "death in the bottle!" ‡ We might have sketched a meeting of the "Town and Country," the members of which, about half a century ago, encircled, during the afternoon of many a Wednesday, the well-furnished board of the Prince of Wales' Tavern, and rarely parted, as was then the habit, without having each a spur in the head, and occasionally even shakiness in the limbs! §

Downwards of "Northern Sketches," and was a character in his day. The origin of Mr Carnegie's title, he humorously described as follows. When on a visit to Mrs Charles M'Vicar, at Levenside House, Dumbartonshire, he, on entering the drawing-room one evening after dinner, saw Mrs M'Vicar reclining on a sofa, with a favourite dog named Tartar on her lap. On Mr Carnegie approaching the lady, she said, "Well, sir, since you were so fortunate in making lately so excellent an impromptu on myself, will you try and make an equally good one on my dog." Upon which he immediately knelt on one knee, and said:—

"O happy, happy, happy Tartar,
Elysium for thee I'd barter,
To lie so near M'Vicar's garter!"

Upon which the lady instantly put her hand upon his head, and said, "Arise, and stand up Sir John Carnegie, Knight of the Garter"—which title he retained through life, and often boasted of the way he acquired it.

* The landlord of the "George," in George-square.

† The leading members, in addition to those alluded to, were—Messrs Andrew Ranken, William Brown, William Euing, John T. Alston, Thomas Hopkirk, Alexander Garden, Arthur Barclay, John Brown, Yst., Archibald Hunter, &c. The Club was always open to the leading singers of the "Gentlemen's Subscription Concerts."

‡ There was no wine on the table—the so called white wine being whisky. The worthy host was rather a facetious character, and among a thousand stories we have heard of his readiness, we may mention, that on a rather mean and narrow lady in the neighbourhood saying, "Weel, Maister Dreghorn, how are ye selling your half salmon just noo?" the host replied, "When we catch ony half salmon, madam, we'll let ye ken!" The "White Wine Club" first met in 1804.

§ The Town and Country was rather an aristocratic fraternity, although they some-

We might likewise have spoken of a host of convivial (not gambling) Card Clubs,* which, at one period more than at present, characterised this City; and more particularly of the "Jumble," which has so long existed, and which is still patronised by some of our most notable citizens—a Club which sprung up into more than ordinary stature under the life-bestowing influence of the bland and benevolent *Breeze*; † and which Club could boast, for many long years, of having its own furniture, its own wine, its own plate, and its own coin! ‡

We could scarcely have excluded another brotherhood—the "Rumble-gumpy"—that literary coterie of congenial spirits who were the chief contributors to the once brilliant but now long-departed "Day;" § and who, during the years 1831 and 1832, regularly assembled in a tavern kept by Mrs Anderson, on the south side of the Trongate, not far from the old mansion—now, alas! no more—where it was said that Prince Charles Edward stabled his horses when he lived in Shawfield House. It was in the snug back parlour of this well-kept hostelry, where rumbled eggs and whisky toddy were to be had in perfection, that the literary "Council of Ten," which regulated the lucubrations of the first daily paper that had ever appeared in Scotland, assisted by one of the most face-

times emulated the manners of the Campsie lairds, to which category several belonged. As a key to this brotherhood—the names of Mr Gray of Oxbang, the Messrs Davidson of Colzium, Mr Kincaid of Kincaid, Mr Buchanan of Carbeth, Mr Moses Steven of Polmadie, Mr Stephen Rowan of Bellahouston, and Dr William Anderson may be mentioned.

* Among the Card Clubs alluded to were the "Board of Green Cloth," the "Stallion," the "Oyster," the "Miss Thomson's Tea," and the "Driddle."

† The *Breeze* was the sobriquet under which the late Mr Buchanan, Tertius, a man of most benevolent disposition, was best known. The late Mr John Maxwell of Dargavel, may be said to have been, for a long time, the load-

star of the "Jumble," being carried to and from the Club-house, which was at that time in Buchanan-street, in a sedan chair,—which sedan never failed to be noticed by all passing up and down that thoroughfare, about 11 or 12 o'clock at night.

‡ In the days when silver was scarce, the Club created a seven-shilling token of their own, which passed current among the members.

§ The *Day* was first published in January, 1832, and lived throughout 112 numbers. It is allowed to have been the best literary periodical that ever Glasgow sent forth to a thankless community. Had the same talent been devoted to a journal under a Metropolitan imprint, its fame would have been more widely spread, and its career more lasting.

tious of all bibliopoles, David Robertson,* nightly met; and it was here that the poetic spirit of William Motherwell† flashed amid the eccentricities of Andrew Henderson—that the classical taste of the youthful Craigie mingled with the broad humour of J. D. Carrick—that the conversa-

Through its pages Motherwell first presented some of his beautiful verses, and Carrick some of his best contributions, which afterwards appeared in his *Whistle-Binkie*. Among its contributors were L. W. Craigie, Dr James McConechy, Philip A. Ramsay, W.S., R. W. Jameson, W.S., Dr John Couper, Walter Buchanan, Alexander Graham, Richard Hall, Captain Fullarton, James Noble, the Orientalist, Dr Lumsden, Allan Fullarton, Walter Crum, Thomas Davidson, James Doble of Belth, William Lang, Charles Hutcheson, Thomas Atkinson, C. W. Maxwell, Gabriel Neil, J. H. Maxwell, Robert Maxwell, J. H. Aitken, J. M. Leighton, and a host of others.

* Mr David Robertson was a person well known and highly esteemed, and in our literary and social circles he bore the genial appellation of "The Facetious Bibliopole." Though not a person of literary attainments himself, he was a friend to all who could lay claim to such acquirements; and in particular to the lovers and favourites of the Scottish muse he was a warm and hearty patron. His most original publications, and which obtained for him a wide celebrity, were his *Nursery Songs* and *Whistlebinkie*, in which many of the waifs and strays of the less known sons of Scottish song found a congenial home; and in the *Laird of Logan* the humours and peculiarities of national life and manners in the West of Scotland, were richly preserved and developed. He was also the publisher of two editions of Motherwell's Poems, and of the humbler but not less national effusions of Sandy Rodger. His shop for many years was the resort of most of our local celebrities, such as Motherwell, Carrick, Andrew Henderson, Pinkerton, Dr William Young, Dr Graeme, William Kennedy, &c., all of whom have passed away, not, however, without leaving a bright track in our Western horizon.

In that shop, 188 Trongate, these and many other notabilities were wont to assemble; and the delicate humour of Carrick, the explosive extravagancies of Henderson, the quiet but keen criticisms of Pinkerton, the quaint drolleries of Dr Graeme, with the jocular severities of Dr Young, mixed up with the cheery giggle of Motherwell, flew about like hail, and rendered it the *Hotel de Rambouillet* of its time in Glasgow. Mr Robertson was for many years bookseller to Her Majesty, and his sudden death in October, 1854, left a blank in the Western Metropolis that will not soon be filled up.

† William Motherwell was born in Glasgow in 1797. Removing with his parents to Edinburgh, he became the pupil of Mr William Lennie, a well-known teacher there. He entered the High School of Edinburgh in 1808, and was soon after removed to the Grammar School of Paisley. In his 18th year he became clerk in the office of the Sheriff-Clerk of Paisley. In 1818-19 he attended the Latin and Greek classes in the University of Glasgow, and soon thereafter received the appointment of Sheriff-clerk-depute for Renfrewshire. In 1818, he made several contributions to the *Visitor*, a periodical published at Greenock, and the following year superintended the last edition of the *Harp of Renfrewshire*. In 1827 he edited a quarto volume called *Minstrelsy Ancient and Modern*, which secured him the friendship of Sir Walter Scott. In 1828 he began the *Paisley Magazine*, a work highly valued by the antiquarian, and of which a copy is now scarce. About the same time he became editor of the *Paisley Advertiser*, which, in 1830, he exchanged for that of the *Glasgow Courier*. In 1832 he contributed some exquisite poetry to the *Day*, a periodical to which we have elsewhere alluded, and at the

tional powers of Dr James M'Conechy found a worthy echo in the brilliant sallies of Thomas Davidson—that the theatrical reminiscences and imitations of Bob Maxwell were intertwined with the more sober and sensible sayings of Charles Hutcheson—and that the antiquarian explorations and the Byronic musings of Captain Fullarton were mixed up with the lights and shadows of modern tastes and manners, by the editor of the periodical to which each and all of the fraternity so worthily contributed.

We might also have brought into prominence the “Bridgegate Club,” the still living remembrancer of the many spates or floods to which Glasgow was so long subjected.* This fraternity first met, in 1812, in one of those once-comfortable eating-houses so long famous for tripe, cow-heel, and minced collops—on the ostensible plea of commemorating the great spate of 1782—the members being then restricted to those who had drawn their first breath within the boundaries of the occasionally Clyde-covered City, and who could protect themselves against drowning by having studied the noble science of swimming.†

same time wrote the preface to Andrew Henderson's curious volume of Scottish proverbs, and after preparing several other literary works, he died on the 1st November, 1835. An edition of his poetical works was published before and after his death, the last with a memoir by Dr James M'Conechy.

* No part of Glasgow has probably been more changed within the last 100 years than the Bridgegate, and particularly the south end of the Saltmarket. At that time, the Green extended to the Molendinar burn, which was then open; and from documents now before me, connected with a case in the Court of Session in 1765, I find that one of the witnesses depones to having seen several of the inhabitants washing their clothes in the Molendinar, and that he remembered the water was so good that people in the Bridgegate took the water thereof for the brewing of their ale! This appears to have been the case

up to 1740, when a bark dam was erected a little to the north of the Gallowgate bridge.

† To protect this Club in some manner from the dangers which might befall them at their annual meetings, which, till lately, took place in the Bridgegate, it was considered indispensable that one of the chief officers of the fraternity should be an adept in the art of natation; and, consequently, there has always been among the office-bearers one who is designated “Professor of Swimming,” and who has the privilege, during his incumbency, of wearing a handsome silver chain and medal, on one side of which is represented, in beautiful relief, Glasgow Green and the River Clyde; and, on the reverse, a view of the Bridgegate, with its handsome spire, at the moment when, over its submerged pavement, numerous boats are floating and carrying relief to its flooded and imprisoned population.

And though last, not least, we might have ventured a word or two on the defunct "Union," which, like a careless spendthrift, ran a short and merry life, and found itself at length in bankruptcy; and perhaps a brief chapter on the still flourishing "Western,"* which last brotherhood, in every respect, realises the modern acceptation of a metropolitan Club, by opening a mansion as their own especial hotel and tavern, upon the ostensible plea of eating cheap and well-cooked dinners, and on the healthful assurance of drinking wine free of "death in the bottle." What an interesting volume, even already, would the thirty years' annals of this fraternity make! Begot of the "Badger," and cradled into boyhood by the "Major," † its rise was sudden and rapid; for, ere a few months had elapsed, it had reached the heyday of manhood; and, not content with Mr M'Inroy's cast-off dwelling, in which it first took up its abode, it reared for itself a palace, which at once bespeaks the taste of him who planned it, ‡ and the wealth of those who raised funds to rear and furnish it. How curious and characteristic, too, might the memoirs of its many members be made in the hands of some graphic penman, even although the majority of those might with truth be said to be

"Nati natorum et qui nascenter ab illis."

What a stirring, yet painful episode might be made of the "Govan letters," and their fatal consequences! Strange, indeed, to think how much real misery was produced by a few otherwise sound-headed men allowing themselves to pay attention to the vile and contemptible twaddle

* It was at a meeting of the "Badger Club" where the first idea of establishing the Western Club was entertained.

† Major Monteath, its active patron.

‡ The late Mr David Hamilton. Perhaps no one has contributed more to the architectural adornment of Glasgow than that gifted and tasteful individual. To him the City owes the Royal Exchange; Hutcheson's Hospital; the Union, British Linen,

Western, and Clydesdale Banks; St Enoch's and St John's Churches; the Normal Seminary, &c., &c.; while many structures in Scotland, and particularly the far-famed Hamilton Palace, sprung from his creative and constructive intellect. Like most men of true genius, he possessed great modesty, and from his kind and convivial habits endeared himself to a large circle of attached friends, who valued his talents and bewailed his loss.

which those anonymous epistles contained; or of their once imagining that the mixture of malignity and stupidity which they displayed could have emanated from any other source than the pen of some wretched and disappointed female, who sought employment and gratification in trying to blast the characters and poison the happiness of all within her reach! * Only think, too, of the many glorious dinners which have successively arisen out of the lotteries of the Derby and St Ledger—the splendid feasts given on many occasions, and particularly to the successful China diplomatist Sir Henry Pottinger, and to the equally world-wide celebrities in art, Gibson and Marochetti! And then the oddities and quiddities that have ever and anon been sported by its youthful brethren, in its snuggest parlour, when the tongue of every jovial-hearted spirit rattled on in its “whisky, buggy, gig, and dog-cart” roar of jocularity—

“When opening in a full-mouth'd cry of joy,
The laugh, the slap, the jocund song went round;”

and when each voice swelled the loud chorus—often worthy of a Rochester or Wycherley! And then its graver, calmer coteries, where every leap has been o'erleaped, and every turn or pass of *puss* have been narrated, in words that might have made the good “Old Forester” and even “Nimrod” envious; the forenoon *geggery* in the billiard-room, cannonading like the balls; the evening shuffling of the cards, bespeaking the sober hand at whist, or the more lively games of loo or hooky; or, in fine, the concluding nightly orgies of the joyous group, perched high amid the narcotic clouds of the best Havanas in the attic smoking-room. Oh for a Dickens' pen! for in good troth the subject is worthy of it. But since we have it not, let us echo the warning voice of Madame Deshouliers, which, although it may never be necessary to apply it to any of the

* For a full account of the Jury Trials connected with this subject, see *Literary Gleanings*, by the late Robert Malcolm, Esq.

respectable brotherhood of the Western, should be ever rung in the ears of all card and gambling Clubs throughout the world, that

“Le desir de gagner qui nuit et jour occupe,
Est un dangereux aiguillon,
Souvent quoique l'esprit, quoique le coeur soit bon,
On commence par être dupe
On finit par être fripon!”

Courteous reader! we have finished our task; and have only now to thank you for your patience, and to bid you farewell!

1

APPENDIX.

THE BATTLE OF GARSUBE.

FROM REMINISCENCES OF A MEMBER OF THE GROG CLUB.

"*Pluris est oculatus testis unus quam auriti decem.*"—PLAUTUS.

THE sun had not long poured its enlivening beams upon the spires and streets of Glasgow, when the loud knock of Ritchie Falconer, the barber, made me start from the blankets, and throw myself into my dressing-gown. In those halcyon days every nose in the western metropolis of Scotland, from the Lord Provost's to that of Bell Geordie, was dally or hebdomadally in the hands of the barber. Silver-tempered razors, almond shaving soap, and patent strops were in the womb of futurity; and however urgent the necessity might be of ridding oneself of what has since become so fashionable, a man would as soon have tried to amputate his own limb as have attempted to draw a razor athwart his own face. The *friseurs* of that period, although they could not boast of the elegant scratch-wigs which cover the phrenological developments of our modern *perruquiers*, had bumps upon their frontal sinuses which indicated something more than a mere acquaintanceship with bears' grease and honey-water. They were generally fellows of wit and observation, had received what was called "a grammar-school education," and mindful of their former corporation connection with the men of the scalpel and lancet, conceived it becoming to sport as much of the Latin which Rector Barr* had whipped into them, as could easily be squeezed into their morning colloquies.

A Glasgow Strap of the last century prated more about the virtues of Miltiades than Maccassar, and ingratulated himself with his customers rather by the raciness of his conversation, than by the starch of his cravat or the sabre cut of his whiskers. Besides all this, everything transacted in the City was as well known to him as to the prying and hawk-eyed editors—alas! long defunct—of the *Journal* and *Mercury*. He knew the peculiarities of every establishment, from that of the *blue-and-white-check* cork to those of the *sugar* aristocrats; and was as intimately acquainted with the past removes at a Provost's dinner, as the projected changes at the City Council Board. In short, he was little less entertaining than the Spanish Asmodeus, and often not less anxiously looked for by his morning customers in Glasgow, than was the little teil-tale devil by Don Cleophas Perez Zambullo, in Madrid.

But tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis. The use of the barber's basin seems almost a fiction. The perambulatory race of Straps is extinct—the morning tale of the suds is no more, and but one or two septuagenarians, who still retain the cut and the curl of the last century, stalk about as the sad remembrancers of that eventful period.

"Good morning, sir," said Ritchie, with a smiling countenance, as he opened my chamber-door; "had a good night's rest, I hope?,"

* Mr Barr was Rector of the Grammar-School—an institution which ranks equal in antiquity with that of the University.

"Pretty well," said I, seating myself in my shaving chair. "*Gaudeo te valere*," added the barber, "as I always say to Professor Richardson, when I'm gaun to curl his *caput*. But alas, there's naething steirin' in the College at the present time—they're a' awa, frae the wee'st to the biggest o' them, taking their *otium cum dignitate*; even John M'Lachlan, *Bedellus*, honest man, is awa to Gourcock. He gaed aff yesterday in the fly-boat, and his wife, on account o' the high wind, is between the dell and the deep sea o' anxiety to hear o' his arrival."

"You must have then quite a sinecure, Falconer," muttered I, through the thick lather that encompassed my mouth.

"Sinecure!" exclaimed Dick, "and the Deacon's-choosing sae sune! I hae just been up wi' Deacon Lawbroad, the tailor, wha threeps he maun be shaved sax times a-week at this time, instead o' twice; and, my certie, it is nae sinecure to raise his beard. Od! his face tak's mair time to clear than half-a-dozen—but nae wonner, suner or later the Corporation *galravages* tell on a man's chin and mak it tender."

"But I thought the deacon had turned over a new leaf in the prospect of obtaining a magisterial chain."

"A chain! *O tempora! O mores!*" cried the barber, sneeringly, while he followed it up with a *whew-w-w*—like that of my Uncle Toby. "Set him up, indeed! my sang, they'll be ill aff when they tak the tailor to the Council Chaumer. It does na do for would-be bailies to be drinking *pap-in* at the *Black Boy* till twa in the morning, and clashing and clavering wi' Peggy Bauldy. Na, na, we maun hae doucer pows than the dēacon's to bow in the Wynd Kirk frae the front o' the laft! Doctor Porteous, honest man, could na thole to see so mony marks o' the speerit staring him in the face ilka Sunday! But weel-a-wat there's nae saying wha'll be bailies now-a-days. *Audaces fortuna juvat, timidosque repellit*."

"Why, Ritchie," said I, "it would not at all astonish me, ere many years, to see you yourself following the town officers, and wondered at as one of the wise men of the west."

"*Why, sir, at pulchrum est digito monstrari et*

dicier hic est," said the barber, evidently delighted with the idea; "after that thoulless, feckless, senseless coof, Macsapless, ane need na lose a' heart. Well, but he's a fine han' for the Provost. I'm sure he'll vote through thick and thin wi' him, and boo like ony *white-bannet* at an auction. Od! the folk say he coft his cock'd hat frae Miller & Ewing twa years since syne, and what is mair likely, he slept wi' his chain the first night after he got it. But what do you think the two-faced body moved in the Council the ither day? Why, naething less than what was proposed in Provost Cheeks's time—him, ye kin, wha lived in the lan' just aboon the Fleshmarket—naething less than that the City barbers should na be allowed to shave their customers on Sunday. Foul fa' the silly loon! Had he as muckle brains in his pow as powther on his shoulders, he micht hae seen the folly o' his hypocrisy. I really wonner the Provost, wha is a sensible man, would listen to sic a yammering hypocritical body. But it's only anither proof to me, that when the onco guid get into power, they're aye scadding their tongues in ither folks' kale. The Bailie has long sat under Mr Balfour, honest man, and the Outer Kirk folk, ye ken, a' think themself far greater saunts than their neebours."

"And what are we to do on Sundays, Falconer? The Council cannot lay an embargo on one's beard growing."

"*Verbum sapienti!*" replied Ritchie, taking me by the nose for the finishing touch of his razing operation. "The trade have agreed to cause their apprentices to parade the streets on that morning in white hose, and you have only to raise the window, haud up your wee finger, and, my sang! your chin will sune be as smooth as it is noo, Sunday tho' it be. Are decent Christian folks, do you think, to gang like heathenish Jews at the nod o' a Glasgow Trades' Bailie? Od! I ken a black-a-vised chield that maun be shaved twice a-day when he wants to be particular. Do you think it is affording 'a praise and protection to those who'd do well' to keep men frae hearing the word on account o' a lang beard? But let the deacon sleep—*Amoto quaramus seria ludo*. I've something mair extraordinary to tell you; but in the meantime I must get

the curling tongs heated before throwing a little moost (powder) into your hair."

On the barber's return with the heated tongs, I immediately begged him to say what he had to communicate.

"Od! sir, the news is nane o' the best. Do you ken there's an unco sough about rioting and rebellion?" said Dick, in a canting and *fishing* tone of voice.

"Rioting and rebellion! Pooh, pooh! That must be all fudge. Meal is abundant and cheap at present, wages are high, and trade is brisk; the Scottish Convention has been dissolved, the secret societies have given up their sittings, and the real friends of the people are determined to resist French revolutionary principles. But who are they that are to occasion the dread riot or revolution as you call it?"

"I dinna ken," said Ritchie, sarcastically, "whether it will be by the freens o' the people, or the foes o' the king; but if it happens, it will be by a set o' folk that are no ower weel pleased wi' the government, and really I'm no muckle astonished at their displeasure. Od! there's no mony decent weel-doing men that would like to be shot at against their will for a pair shilling a day."

"Oh, I understand you," said I; "you have heard it hinted that there may be some further disturbances consequent on the extension of the Militia Act to Scotland?"

"You have hit it," said the barber. "Do you ken, as I was coming here this morning, I heard a clashing and clavering almaist as noisy as what goes on at the Washing-house in the Green; something serious o' the kind is expected to happen in the neighbourhood."

"Why, Falconer, I am exceedingly sorry to hear any rumour of that kind, for, to tell you the truth, this militia measure is not at all popular, and what is worse, it has been deemed by many altogether contrary to the strict letter of the articles of Union. On this account it has been made a handle of by demagogues; and I am really alarmed lest the people, goaded on by such individuals, may commit some outrage by which they will

ultimately become the unfortunate sufferers."

"*Recte Domine!*" cried Ritchie, covering my head and face over with powder. "They hae been egged on to do sae already, and what was the upshot?—broken heads and cauld wames! Oh, it was a sad affair that at Tranent. What a black burning shame that sae mony innocent folk should be slain and slaughtered—God forbid we should ever hae sic like doins here! I hope the folk will tak tent; and if decent lads maun leave their wives and bairns, against their will, in defence o' their kintra, let the kintra pay them better, and look kindlier after their sma' families. Had the folks hereabouts mair to say in the makin' o' their laws than they hae, I jalouse they would na get sic scrimp justice. But *vir sapit qui pauco loquitur*, I'm maybe speaking treason, and ye ken I would na like to gang o'er the great *dib* (sea) like Tam Muir and the like o' them. We maun keep out o' the clutches of auld Braxy* as lang as we can. My sang! he's a kittle freen to foregather wi' onywhere; but I can tell you, I would rather meet wi' him in the heart o' a change house than at the *bar*. But I maun be gone. Forget what I hae been clyping about politics, but dinna forget to haud up your wee finger on Sunday at the window to the first pair o' white hose you see, when you want a shave."

So saying, while gathering up his various implements of trade, and offering me, as usual, a *vale Domine*, off flew Ritchie Falconer to Adonise and amuse some other customer.

Arraying myself in my morning suit, I sallied forth to take my usual walk to the *Pointhouse*. The banks of the Clyde at that period were not, as they are now, studded with cotton-mills, weaving-factories, print-fields, and dye-works. The verdant turf was only trodden by a few idle stragglers; while the water was unruffled for hours, save by the salmon fishing-boats, which paddled from Finnieston to Govan. No steam-boat, crowded with fashionables, and pouring out its volumes of heavy smoke, had yet disturbed the river's general placidity. No ship

* The Lord Justice-Clerk Braxfield, remarkable for the violence of his politics.

was seen looming in the distance; a ponderous gabert, a herring wherry, and a Gourrock fly-boat, were all the Clyde then bore on her bosom, and these were "like angels' visits, few and far between."

While enjoying the beauties of the scenery, my thoughts involuntarily turned on the riots apprehended by Ritchie Falconer, and on the probability that the Volunteers, to which I had a pride in belonging, would be called out to quell them. The melancholy affair at Tranent constantly obtruded itself on my recollection, and I could not help beseeching Heaven to forfend what might force me, in my military capacity, to fire on, perhaps, the most thoughtless and guiltless of my countrymen. On returning to the City, I inquired anxiously about the rumour communicated by the barber, and found that it had already got general wind. In the Coffee-room, too, after breakfast, I discovered it to be the only topic which occupied the various knots of gossips that encircled the tables. Hearing nothing, however, but conjecture, the matter was immediately forgotten amid the bustle of business, until I was stopped in the street, a little after one o'clock, by a friend, who, with a face as long as a yard-stick, communicated the fact that a serious disturbance had that day taken place in the parish of New Kilpatrick; and that the rioters, when the messenger had left the place, were threatening to set fire to the house of Lord President Campbell at Garscube, his lordship having incurred the displeasure of the populace for carrying the Militia Act into operation, in his capacity of Deputy-Lieutenant of the County. While busily conversing upon the subject, and discussing the means that would be resorted to for preventing such outrages, the sound of distant drums and fifes was heard advancing from the west to the east end of the City; and, on listening, I immediately recognised the well-known *assembly* rattle of the Royal Glasgow Volunteers. I took instant leave of my friend, and hurried home to don my regimentals and to attend the summons.

On entering the house I found my worthy

old servant in a fearful quandary. She had heard the news of the riot, coloured with a thousand fancied terrors, and the result in her eyes appeared to assume a magnitude little short of a rebellion, as frightful as the one she had some faint recollection of in her girlhood. "Hech sirs! hech sirs!" sighed Girzy, wringing her hands, as she saw me buckling on my bayonet and cartouch-box, and examining the flint of my musket—"That I should leeve to see anither bluidy tuiizie amang freens and brithers, and that these een should again look on folk fechtin wi' their ain kith an' kin, and murdering ane anither for the sake o' mere *ne'er-do-weels*. Pedin's prophecy, I'm thinking, will come to pass sooner than sinners' jalouse, when a man will travel a simmer's day up the strath o' Clyde, and neither see a lum reeking nor hear a cock craw! O maister, ye had better stay at hame, and say ye're no that weel. Heaven will forgie ye for sic a sma' lee. There will nae doubt be plenty there without you. Wha wad like to hae innocent bluid on their head? Wash your hands, oh wash your hands o't! Think o' the thoughtless souls at Tranent that were sent without a moment's warning to their lang hame and their dreed account.* How many cheerless cots and mourning hearts that woefu' day occasioned! Were it a when o' thae cruel-hearted French clanjamphry, that had landed to destroy us, I would na care to see you sae buskit; but to gang out that way to kill your ain kintrymen—oh it's a black burning shame! Dinna gang, sir—tak' my advice, sir, and dinna gang the length o' your tae!"

Seeing Girzy's anxiety, and knowing the deep interest she took in my welfare, I thought it my duty to calm her, by saying that the rebellion she believed to have broken out at Garscube was nothing but a squabble between a few farm-servants and the legal authorities, and that the mere appearance of the Volunteers on the ground would restore all things to their wonted quiet. "Weel, weel," replied Girzy, in a sceptical tone, "I wish it may be sae. He that will to Cupar maun to Cupar. But oh, sir, tak' care o'

* There were twelve persons killed and thirty-five wounded at Tranent.

yourself; and if the habble should turn out to be mair than you jaloused, just do as I would do—e'en leave it to be settled by them that are paid for being shot at. Tak' tent to yourself; and oh be shure no to turn the point o' your gun againet wives and bairns!" Talking in this anxious strain, and following me to the door, she pulled an auld shoe off her foot, and threw it down the stair after me, as she said, "for guid luck!"

On arriving at George-square, which was the place of rendezvous, I found an unusually large assembly of the corps, all of whom were in high spirits and eager for the fray. On falling in and counting the files there appeared to be the full complement. Three hundred bayonets were in fact present, and it is perhaps not too much to say that there was no member of the corps who would have hesitated to beard the tasteless wight who denied this regiment to be the handsomest in His Majesty's service. Whether this opinion was founded in justice, or was the result of mere self-complacency, it is not for me to determine; but it is certain that this corps of gentlemen at least proved a constant theme of admiration to all the sighing spinsters around the city tea-tables, and, what was far better for its deathless fame, it attracted the notice of the Glasgow Homer, better known under the every-day cognomen of *Blin' Alick*, who, in his peripatetic wanderings, blazoned far and wide the gallant character of the corps in the following graphic lines:—

" We are gentlemen of honour,
And we do receive no pay;
Colonel Corbet's our commander,
And with him we'll fight our way!"

And so they seemed determined to do on this memorable occasion; for no sooner had the gallant Colonel told us that we were that day assembled to support the King and the glorious Constitution, and that every man was expected to do so with his life, than the whole regiment simultaneously doffed their caps, and gave a loud huzza of approbation.

The Colonel was a man in whose military tactics every member of the corps placed implicit confidence. He was none of your pot-bellied, sunshiny, feather-bed soldiers. He was a tall, slender, wiry figure, with an eye that would not have winked in front of a battery, and a heart that would bounded to have led on a forlorn hope. On observing the peculiar manner which he had of turning out his toes, one might have supposed this officer a complete military martinet; but the idea was immediately dispelled when he proceeded to mount his *Bucephalus*. Unlike many Volunteer commanders, he had smelt gunpowder when it was seasoned with a goodly peppering of bullets, and in his youth had crossed blades with the determined foes of his country. He was present in the bloody conflict that took place in the market-place of St Heller's, on the 6th of January, 1781, and had, on that occasion, gazed upon the dying features of the gallant Major Pier-son.* The Colonel could also boast, in the highest degree, of what was esteemed absolutely necessary to one's *gentility* in those days of Spencean principles,—the character of being a thorough-paced Tory, and a sworn foe to demagogues and democrats. With many useful and amiable qualities of head and heart, which it is here unnecessary to enumerate, this gallant officer had one foible, and it was one which, whenever military movements were occupying his thoughts, or were the topic of conversation, he displayed. Proud, as well as he might be, of his share in the achievement in Jersey, he had acquired the habit of prefacing every opinion on military tactics, and every project of military operation, with a full and particular account of the whole transactions of the eventful day at St Heller's, and which at length became to his friends and the corps about as well known and as tiresome as the story of the royal *déjeuné* at the castle of Tillietudlem. Upon the present occasion, this *Lady Margaret Bellenden* peculiarity displayed itself strongly, for no sooner were the cartouch-boxes observed to

* In the beautiful engraving of Heath, from a picture by Copley, the Colonel of the Glasgow Volunteers occupies a conspicuous situation. He is there represented with a drawn sword in his hand, gazing on the face of the dying soldier.

be filled with ammunition, than the Colonel, after telling us that we were about to march to Garscube, and warning us when there to be steady and cool, involuntarily stumbled upon Jersey.

"Gentlemen," said he, "well do I recollect when, on the morning of the 6th of January, 1781, the drum summoned us to arms, and when ——" The Major, well knowing the Colonel's foible—aware also that there was no time for the accustomed *yarn* of half an hour—no sooner heard the famous 6th of January uttered than, in open defiance of all military rule, he instantly rode up and intimated that all was in readiness for the regiment to proceed. The thread of the Colonel's discourse being broken, the battle of St Helier's was forgotten, and instant preparations were made for the battle of Garscube. The volunteers being then successively ordered to "prime and load"—"fix bayonets"—"shoulder arms"—and "by sections on the left backwards wheel,"—the word "march" was given; and off we paced boldly to beard the foe, followed by a crowd of idle urchins, whose reiterated shouts rendered the field-officers' steeds more restive than their horsemanship warranted to be either safe for themselves, or seemly for the character of the corps.

The day was one of those more in unison with the climate of Italy than of Scotland. There was not a single cloud in the visible horizon, nor a breath of wind to temper the rays of a scorching sun. The soldiers, unaccustomed to the tight-lacing of their scarlet jackets, and laden with heavy muskets and well-filled cartouch-boxes, had not proceeded far on their march before every individual felt himself in an unusually "melting mood;" and when at length the corps approached the spot which was to prove the field of its fame, every mouth was as parched as though it had been subjected to the sirocco of the Arabian desert, while every eye looked more eagerly for an engagement with a tavern or a rivulet

than with a rebel or a rioter. On approaching the bridge of Garscube, the Colonel halted the regiment, and sent forward a detachment to reconnoitre. The light company, to which I belonged, having been selected for this important duty, we immediately hurried on at double quick; and, in due conformity with the established rules of military tactics, took possession, though without opposition, of the bridge, as the key to a position on the right bank of the Kelvin. When the regiment had reached the *tête du pont*, the colonel looked on every hand for the enemy, but lo! not even a ghost of a rioter came within the range of his visual organs. A few idle women chattered in knots, and criticised with apparent delight our dusty and broiling condition; while a band of boys, seemingly just relieved from the ferula of the schoolmaster, hailed us with the reiterated and elegant salutation of "*the brosey weavers.*"*

If what was to be done appeared an enigma to the Corporal as well as the Colonel, what *ought* to be done was to all abundantly evident. The hour, the walk, and the heat of the day, all conspired in making a powerful appeal to the mind and the materialism of every volunteer. Exhausted nature loudly implored the assistance of the commissariat, while the incipient idea of laying the country under a general contribution fitted simultaneously athwart every brain, and demanded immediate realization. Whether the conception of this foraging foray was or was not strictly in accordance with the Colonel's conduct at St Helier's, it is not necessary to inquire; but no sooner had we grounded arms at the bridge of Garscube, than a council of war was summoned to consider of ulterior proceedings, and particularly of the best means of defeating the annoying attacks of General *Hunger*, and combating the no less terrific onsets of his fearful auxiliary *Thirst*. The result of the conference was a resolution, carried *nem. con.* that while a small party should be left to keep the rallying position of

* Brosey weavers, in derision, they might be called; but most of them had both in their pockets and on their bones the wherewithals that showed significantly how well they were enabled at all times to march gallantly to the tune of *Brose and Butter*.

the bridge, the remainder of the corps should be permitted to ferret out for themselves what was individually requisite. Three hundred soldiers, with stomachs like those of the cormorant, and throats as dry as a potsherd, would have required a land more celebrated for milk and honey than that around Garscube. As it was, however, each individual seemed determined to cater for himself; and no sooner was the order given for a general forage, than off flew the whole Volunteers like locusts over the face of the country. To sack a dairy and ransack a hen-roost became immediately the general occupation. At least a dozen of red coats were seen *billeting* themselves on every farm-house, draining their churns, and *stoving away* their cheese and *bannocks*; while the few public-houses scattered along the roadside were relieved on that memorable day of all their stale beer, sour porter, and *humped* ham. Never had there been seen in the parish so urgent a demand for everything in the shape of meat or drink, nor more handsome payment known for what could be obtained; for though the Volunteers bore bayonets, they likewise carried purses; and to their honour be it recorded, they testified a universal desire to make the people feel that they owed their entertainment to their silver, and not to their steel.

The foraging party to which I belonged consisted of two besides myself. One of these was an individual whose round rosy cheeks bore indubitable tokens of having taken regular toll of everything that had passed through his mouth; while the other had jaws so lank and skinny, that they might have served for a lantern. The former, bating an unconquerable propensity for breaking the third commandment, was an honest hearted Christian, and a universal favourite; while the latter was a French *émigré*, with all the *politesse* and prejudices of the ancient *régime*. Besides being a Frenchman, my foraging companion also played the French horn—on account of which accomplishment he had been admitted into the *band*. Having remarked some blue smoke curling through a thicket of trees, and judging wisely that a snug cottage would be there embosomed,

we made a steeple-chase for the spot, and soon found ourselves in the audience-chamber of a bustling matron, actually engaged in freeing a large churn of its butter.

"Gude save us, gudewife!" exclaimed my punchy friend, as we entered the apartment; "I fin' we're jist come in the nick o' time! Lord, woman, gie us a waught o' that sour milk as fast as ye like, for we're a' on the point of choking. What a deevil of a het day this has been for marching!"

"What brocht ye sae far frae hame on sic a day?" said the matron jestingly; "and whan ye left it wha obleeged ye to bear sic a burden? We kintra folk are no sae taen up wi' sodgering—we would rather bide at hame and mind our wark. You're no come, I hope, to countenance thae fules that would tak our gudemen awa frae their hames, against their ain will and the will o' the Almighty—that would mak our hairns fatherless and ourselves widows. It's a bonny like story, indeed; tak my word for it, nae gude can come o' this militia trade. It's quite contrair baith to the law and the gospel. If you're cum to talk to the gudeman about that matter, I maun tell ye he's not at hame, nor winna be: so ye'll jist tak your drap drink and gang your ways."

"*Pardonnez moi, madame,*" whispered my companion, Monsieur Collon, advancing towards the alarmed matron, kneeling down and kissing her hand; "*vous vous trompez assurément*; you mak von gran mistake, madame. By gar, we come to dis house not like dee *voleurs* to rob you of any ting, far less of *Monsieur votre mari*. *Oh mon Dieu! de tout, de tout*. We do not vant your husband at all. *Ah, comme vous êtes jolie, aimable!—quels beaux yeux!* By gar—"

"Tuts man, get up and dinna be fashionable," interrupted the matron. "Are ye daft or glaikit? What is't ye're haverin about? I dinna understan' thae blethers at a'. See and lay your lugs in that bicker. You look as tho' you were na that ower often at hame at meal-time; and since ye tell me that ye hae naething to say to the gudeman, I maun e'en try to bring you something better, as I

jalouse your walk will hae gien ye a drouth like the packman's."*

Having offered our best thanks for the dame's kindness, she placed before us a large *kebbock*, a basketful of oaten cakes, and a bottle of mountain dew, to which my jolly companion and I paid our instant obeisance. The "gudewife," seeing the Frenchman rather bashful and backward in partaking of the feast, turned towards him, and said, "Come, come, Maister Scantocreesh, just fa' tae, like your friend there, and dinna let your modesty wrang ye."

"*Ah, madame, vous me flattez trop,*" said the musician. "By gar you do me infinite honor. This bottermilk (taking a draught) is beautiful—*superb, magnifique*—pretty well! Dis is your *vin du pays, n'est-ce pas?* Permit that I drink your got-o-hel!"

"Tuts man, what are you gab-gabbing at?" said the matron. "Tak your pick and your drap, and keep your palavers for them that understan' them."

Monsieur Collon immediately drew in a chair and commenced operations; and, in the true spirit of Dugald Dalgetty, tacked in what might at least serve him for the next twenty-four hours. Thinking that the repast on the musician's part merited a digester, I pointed to the bottle, and suggested to him the propriety of taking some of the stomach-soothing elixir.

"*Pardonnez moi, monsieur,*" said the Frenchman, shrugging his shoulders. "Dat *blue ruin*, as de Englishman call it, do always put my whole head *toujours* into one flame. I vill rader take von oder drop of de Scottish *vin du pays.*" So saying, he approached the churn, which at that moment was standing at about an angle of seventy-five degrees, for the more effectually freeing it of its contents.

"What!" said my rosy-cheeked companion; "more of that stuff yet? Lord safe us! That's awfu'!"

"*Ne derangez vous pas*—I love dis ver moch, and vill now tak von oder gran drink of it," putting his head into the churn. The gudewife, seeing the Frenchman's powdered wig

and jaundiced visage within the precincts of what she, of all things, considered as sacred to cleanliness, and hearing him lapping the buttermilk, ran towards him, exclaiming, "Deil's in the worrie-cow! Is he gaun to pollute my hail kirn o' milk wi' his ill-faured greasy gab and moosty pash!" while she accompanied the exclamation with a smart blow on the musician's back. Monsieur Collon, eager at the draught, and about precisely poised on the churn, no sooner received the blow, than it threw him off his balance, and, to the utter dismay of all present, he was instantly seen to pop head-foremost into the gaping vessel. The Frenchman's heels were, of course, the next moment kicking in the air, while a loud gurgling noise issued from the churn that demanded instant attention. In the twinkling of an eye I dashed forward, and seized the struggling musician by the limbs, and with one effort extricated the poor fellow from his wooden surtout. But what words can describe, or what pencil delineate, the absurd and ridiculous appearance of the half-drowned horn-blower! Gasping for breath, and struggling for vision, he stood before us in all the insignia of this new *Order of the Bath*, with a countenance whose yellow wrinkles poured down streams of buttermilk, while adown his long queue a torrent rushed from the well-soaked fountain of his wig. The matron was in the deepest distress for having been the innocent cause of such a mishap to the poor Frenchman; and to an infinity of apologies added every exertion in her power to restore his garb and his temper to their former propriety.

While Monsieur Collon was busily making up matters with the matron and her mirror, the roll of a distant drum awakened our attention, and warned us of the necessity of an immediate retreat. Having each pulled a piece from our purse, we pressed it on the gudewife; but it was not till we qualified the gift by telling her to lay it out on something for her daughter, that she would consent to touch our silver.

* More given to eat than to drink.

On regaining the bridge, we learned that the troop of Glasgow Volunteer Cavalry had, previous to our arrival, dispersed the whole pitchfork belligerent band of malcontents, who, after burning the parish records of Kilpatrick, had taken up a position on a neighbouring hill. There being no further danger apprehended, the idea—a fearful one to those accustomed to feather-beds—of our corps bivouacking that night on the lawn of Garscube was abandoned. The Colonel, after a lengthy harangue, in which he declared that the regiment under his command had that day done immortal honour to itself, and, as usual, mixed up the sermon with what he had himself accomplished on the 6th January, 1781, at last gave the welcome word of “right about, face,” and off marched the Volunteers at a smart pace for the City.

As we trudged along the road, more occupied with the freaks of the foray than the feats of our prowess, a furious-looking dog was seen to rush down from a farm-steading a little off the road, whose appearance gave strong and determined symptoms of combativeness. On observing it approaching, I instantly halted, and called out to my paunchy companion, “Huzza, Gilchrist, there’s an enemy at last for you—will you meet him?” “By gom! that’s an awfu’ ill-faured neighbour,” said my friend; “shall it be blood?” And, without waiting a reply, up went the musket to his shoulder; off went the shot; but, alas, on came the mastiff! The danger was imminent; the dog looked as bold as a lion. “Charge bayonets!” cried I;—“à la victoire!” blew M. Collon; and in a moment the supposed disseminator of hydrophobia received such a tickling of the steel as sent him to the right-about in a twinkling. My portly friend, however, was not to be satisfied with merely *marking* the enemy. He had determined that no quarter should be given, and bent on signalling himself, he made another fearful thrust at the retreating foe. Happily for the dog, but most unfortunately for the Volunteer, the lunge missed its object, the steel pierced the earth, and over went my friend head-foremost into the ditch, at the expense, too, of his bayonet, which

snapped asunder under the force and pressure of seventeen stone!

After this tulle with the mastiff, nothing remarkable happened till we arrived within a mile of Glasgow. Here, however, a scene occurred that is yet fresh in my recollection, while it still occasions considerable merriment among the small knot of septuagenarians that gazed upon it then. The rear-guard having telegraphed the approach of cavalry, the Colonel instantly threw the battalion into a position to receive them, and sent out a few skirmishers to reconnoitre. On these falling back, with the intelligence that the commander of the advancing corps (which was the Glasgow Light Horse) had given the countersign and parole, the Colonel wheeled us into line, and when the dragoons were in the act of passing, ordered a general salute. The glittering of the firelocks, and the noise of the music created, as might be supposed, a very considerable confusion among individuals who were almost as ignorant of a *cover* as a campaign—a confusion which the Captain, from having his charger burthened with a prisoner, who most *unmilitarily* occupied the front of the saddle, felt some difficulty to calm. But if the majority of this troop of chasseurs felt rather uneasy in their saddles on this saluting occasion, there was one in particular in the rear whose position and countenance betokened anything but security and self-possession. The *Galloway* which this awkward wight bestrode being as fiery as the proboscis of her rider, no sooner fixed her eye on so many new faces, than she showed an evident disposition to dissolve immediately her present copartnery. The perilous prancings and curious curvettings that succeeded having attracted attention, what was the astonishment of all to find that the light dragoon was no other than the would-be *Bailie Leubroad*, whose picture the barber had drawn so graphically in the morning! It was now evident that the poor Deacon’s desire for notoriety had led him a rather dangerous dance; since it was plain to all that his seat would not long remain either secure or a sinecure. Guiltless alike of all the rules of Gambado and of Pesmbroke, the tailor soon lost command of his steed;

while the *persuaders*, from the early habit which the wearer had acquired of drawing up his legs when in danger, having been brought to bear rather unceremoniously on the flanks of the mare, made her as unceremoniously throw up her heels, and eject the dragoon from his saddle. The animal, finding the rider embracing her rather too kindly round the neck, and feeling the usual *restrainers* dangling about her ears, set off at full gallop; and it was now a hundred guineas to a goose that the chasseur would, ere a few minutes, be gazetted a *field officer*! To the *footpads*, as the Volunteers were opprobriously designated by their brethren on horseback, the appearance of a trooper charging in the manner of the Deacon was anything but gall and wormwood; and no sooner did the corps recognise the copper nose of the Snip in a John Gilpin attitude, than they, in defiance of all order, simultaneously roared out, "There goes the tailor riding to Brentford!" The loud shout, followed by a louder bang of the bass drum, having put more mettle into the *Galloway's* heels, she soon shot ahead of the troop; and having shied and flung up her heels at an abrupt turn of the road, off went the tailor over the hedge into a corn-field, and on went the mare over the toll-bar to the corn-cheat, which she soon reached, to the utter consternation of the snip's anxious consort, who awaited his arrival.

The Deacon, though a little alarmed, was far more comfortable than he had been for many minutes before, on finding himself, like Commodore Trunnion, thus safely riding at anchor. The Colonel, fearing, however, that some medical assistance might be requisite, and recollecting that the troop boasted only a farrier, instantly despatched his orderly for the Volunteer surgeon, who rode in the rear of the corps. This son of Esculapius, though at the head of his profession, was a gentleman of a most somnolent disposition, and what is more singular, his steed partook of the poppy-juice qualities of its master. Yet, there was this happy peculiarity about the horse and the rider, that both were never found in the arms of Morpheus together. *On this occasion*, the surgeon, having no

gun-shot wounds to attend to, had given way to his usual propensity on leaving Garscube, while his horse continued so sharply awake, as to have carried his master through the whole manœuvres which the regiment had performed on the march. The surgeon, being roused from his snooze by the orderly, instantly galloped off to the assistance of the trooper, who had, however, previous to his reaching the ground, got fairly on his legs, and was taking considerable credit for throwing himself off so neatly. After putting a finger to the tailor's pulse, and passing his hand over his limbs, the doctor declared him free from blemish, and that there was no necessity for prescribing any other medicine than a walk to the City. Both having then taken their position in the rear of the regiment, it proceeded onward, and soon found itself within the precincts of Glasgow.

On entering the City the band immediately struck up "Caller herring," the sound of which made every window fly open, and suggested to many a cook the necessity of making instant preparation for the approach of her hungry master. Fearing, however, that the instructive melody might not altogether tell on the deaf ears of my old handmaid, Girzy, my fat friend, who had agreed to take a steak with me, no sooner saw the housekeeper at the window, than he bawled out at the top of his voice, "Girzy, my lass, you may put on the *taties* noo!" Scarcely had the pleasing sound reached the ear of old Girzy, than I was accosted by the well-known "*Gaudeo te valere*" of Ritchie Falconer, who, after sarcastically exclaiming "*Fortuna favet fortibus*," breathlessly inquired what had befallen his customer the Deacon, and told us of the consternation of his wife. The story of the tailor's mishap satisfied the barber, while the appearance of Lawbroad himself quieted the fearful prognostications of his anxious helpmate.

The corps, on reaching its usual place of rendezvous, was immediately dispersed, while the soldiers hurried home to calm the fears of their wives, mothers, and sisters. In the evening the Club-rooms of the City rang with unusual mirth and jollity. Each roof echoed back the scenes of the day and of the

foray, but among them all none occasioned more fun and laughter than the tale of the churn, and the *promotion* of the tailor.

Thus began and thus ended the ever-memorable day of the Battle of Garscube—a day unstained with blood, unsurpassed by heat, alike famous for its foray and for the capture of one prisoner—a day, in short, which proved the brightest gem in the garland of Glasgow Volunteer glory, and has afforded as noble a theme of conversation to the pig-tailed soldiers of the Scottish Western Metropolis as that of St Helier's did to their gallant commander.

The Glasgow corps of Volunteers, which so eminently distinguished itself on that eventful occasion, scarcely survived the century that gave it birth; while the generality of happy faces that grinned with delight at the ludicrous plight of Deacon Lawbroad, have now, as Hamlet says, "few left to mock their grinning;" and had I not, perhaps, been reminded the other day of the immortal action of this gallant corps, by perusing the equally deathless deed of its bounty, on the wall of the Royal Infirmary hall,* I might possibly have never dreamed of becoming the humble annalist of its military glory.

* The regiment of Royal Glasgow Volunteers was disbanded on the 8th May, 1802, and they gave the whole of the regimental stock-purse, amounting to £1200, to that valuable institution.

THE GLASGOW HOMER, YCLEPT BLIND ALICK.

BY A MEMBER OF THE CAMPERDOWN CLUB.

Among the eccentric characters who have from time to time buzzed their little hour in the eye of Glasgow, mayhap there is not one who stands a fairer chance for immortality, than the well known peripatetic minstrel and patriotic improvisatore, Alexander Macdonald, better known under the graphic designation of *Blind Alick*. It is upwards of forty years since this indefatigable *troubadour* first screwed up the catgut of his Cremona in our good City; and now that *that* Cremona hangs dusty and unstrung against the wall of his lonely cell, and the hand which waked its *discords* lies cold and lifeless, it may perhaps be neither unprofitable nor uninteresting to the thousands who have listened to his muse or his music, to be presented with a few authentic particulars of his life, and a few specimens of his verses.

The subject of this memoir, though bearing a Celtic cognomen, was born in England. His father in early life emigrated from Borrowstounness, and having set himself down as gardener to a gentleman of considerable property in the county of Cumberland, got married, and in due time found numerous sprouts of the Macdonald tree rising around him. Our improvisatore, it appeared, drew his first breath and poured forth his first squall in the year 1771, in a neat cottage in the parish of Kirkoswald, near Penrith. Of his early history, like that of many greater men, nothing is known, and if it were, we suspect it would differ but little from the infancy and boyhood of other human beings. There is one peculiarity, however, connected with his infancy, which we doubt not had an

influence on his after life—we mean a serious defect in his vision—a defect which led him to study music, and it may be, roused that spirit of song within him, which, under more favourable *optic* circumstances, might have lain dormant for ever. It is not known whether it was an incapacity for active employment—a desire to flee the fascinations of some cruel *Mary Duff*—a large development of the bump of wandering—a love towards his fatherland—or a desire to push his fortune, that roused him from the comparative inactivity in which he lived for the first nineteen years of his life; certain it is, however, that at that age one or other of those impulses urged him to eschew the comforts of his parents' cot, and determined him to trust for future support to his fiddle and his fancy. From the Homeric state of his visual organs, it cannot be supposed that he endured any of those parting pangs which it is said Salvator Rosa experienced, when casting a last lingering look at his father's cottage, embowered in foliage, and smiling in sunshine. If Alick felt regret at all on running away from his birthplace, it sprung not from the thought of bidding adieu to a spot of earth beautified by all his father's floral art, but from the certain conviction that he was at that moment exchanging kindness and comfort for coldness and poverty. He felt the world was all before him. He had determined on no peculiar path whereby to thread its difficulties and its dangers. Half blind though he was, he chose blind Fate to guide him; and in this instance, as in all attended by similar circumstances, the connection

only showed that the blind were leading the blind. On quitting his father's house, his face turned, in despite of the connection of wealth with the south,

"To poortith cauld, and the north countrie;"

and fortunately for him, he had not wandered many miles towards the land of his ancestors, ere the melting tones of his Cremona softened the heart—not of lady fair, but—of a quack doctor, who engaged him as a powerful auxiliary in the disposal of his pills, potions, and electuaries. The name of this peripatetic Faustus, strange to tell, turned out to be *Hope*—a master to whom the young and inexperienced are never loth to pay an apprentice fee. With old Hope, therefore, as his master, and young hope in his breast, the minstrel crossed the border, and in a few days reached Glasgow.

In 1790, the period when Alick first trod the Trongate, the field on which he was afterwards destined to win so many laurels, Glasgow was confined within comparatively narrow limits. Two-thirds of the ground now occupied by streets and buildings were then gardens and green fields, and the splendid palaces in the west, since reared by the hand of industry, were not even dreamed of by a parsimonious population. Union-place being then a piece of vacant ground, it was made choice of as the most eligible for the quack doctor's operations. At the head of Jamaica-street the stage was erected; and upon that stage, Alick, amid the grimaces of the clown, and the jests of the charlatan, first greeted a Glasgow audience with "God save the King," and "Rule Britannia," two airs which thenceforward were chosen to open and to close all his musical and lyrical exhibitions. Finding the wages of the stage doctor, Hope, like his synonyme, not overly substantial, he exchanged the stage for the street, and the promises of Hope for the *pence* of the Trongate. Accordingly, from that time forward, he seriously commenced business on his own account as a wandering minstrel. From the peculiar *ad captandum vulgus* knack which he had of pulling his bow across the catgut, he soon discovered himself to be a favourite with the public;

and although his father employed a respectable individual to woo him back to the comforts of a settled home, and the protection of Squire Fetherstone, his father's benevolent master, the wayward wight remained deaf to the urgent and kind offer. The fact was, before the friend of his father and the agent of Dr Solomon had ferreted out the prodigal son, a circumstance had occurred in the minstrel's history which put it out of his power to part very easily with his new residence. The very first night he passed in Glasgow, his heart had been pierced with one of Cupid's sharpest arrows. At the foot of the quack doctor Hope's stage, he encountered a female form, whom his imagination, doubtless, at once elevated into a Laura or a Beatrice; and although his *adorable*, in the eyes of a cold and un sentimental world, could be accounted nothing more than a commonplace girl, yet, seen as she was through the opacity of a *crystalline lens* and the medium of a poetic temperament, she appeared to Alick little short of a sylph or a Hebe, and as such he bestowed upon her all a minstrel's adoration. He followed her home, and then wiled her to a well-known *bower*, yclept a changehouse. There, inspired with several *timothias* of *ardent* spirits, he screwed his fiddle to the right pitch, and drawing his *ecstatic bow*, its effects instantly vibrated to the heart of his lady-love. He vowed his affection—she blushed a return—he clasped her to his bosom, and implored her to marry. Enraptured, the maid consented; and ere twenty-four short hours had fled—doubtless four-and-twenty years in love's kalendar—the youthful Alick and his love-sick Laura had handled the connubial ring, and had been made one flesh by the late Rev. Mr Falconer, at the altar of an establishment which was then commonly designated by stern Presbyterians, "the whistling kirk."

Thus bound by the ties of matrimony, consummated under the joint influence of music, love, and liquor, Alick determined on making Glasgow his future home; and from that day forth, with the exception of certain excursions he made to visit his friends in England, he may be said to have continued a regular

denizen of this City.* During the first year of his perambulating the Trongate, the minstrel depended entirely for support as well as fame on the notes of his fiddle; but when the threatening attitude of France awakened a military ardour in every British bosom, and summoned her sons to combat and conquer on the ocean, the spirit of the Glasgow Homer, like that of every other patriot on shore, was roused from its latent and slumbering lethargy. To his music were then added the effusions of his muse. He at once became the poetic advocate of loyalty and patriotism—the laureate of national victories and individual glory, the rhymster of philippics against Gaul and Bonaparte; in fine, the improvisatore of volunteer valour, and the elegiast of departed worth when the ranks were thinned either by hard drinking or by hard drills. Unskilled as the poet was in the use of those drops of ink which “give to airy nothings a local habitation and a name,” it is to be regretted that so very few of his lyrics have been preserved from oblivion. Had they been caught and recorded, they would assuredly have presented not only a chronological epitome of the affairs of the State, and the circumstances of the City, but would have become a curious remembrancer of the transactions and feelings of that eventful age. As an instance of the value of his lyrical labours, it will perhaps suffice to give a few verses of the descriptive poem emitted on the grand review of the Glasgow Volunteer force by the Earl of Moira. Of the various commanders whom the poet then eulogised, and on whom he has conferred the meed of immortality, the following still happily remain (1830) to attract the gaze and the admiration of their fellow-men:—

“Like the fiery god of war,
Colonel Geddes does advance,
On a black horse that belong’d
To the murder’d king of France!

* Alick’s love of Glasgow was ever and anon shown in his *Alexandrias*. What better proof of this feeling can be given than the following stanza of the minstrel:—

“I’ve travell’d all the world over,
And many a place beside;
But I never saw a more beautiful City,
Than that on the navigable river the Clyde.”

Major Hunter cometh next;
In a kilt see he goes;
Every inch he’s a man,
From the head to the toes!

Now appears Major Paterson;
You will say he’s rather slim;
But ’twill be a clever ball
For to hit the like of him!”

If this graphic description of a few of the principal figurantes of that well-remembered day served to add to Alick’s rhythmic celebrity, it was undoubtedly his unwearied eulogiums of the old Volunteers and the first Glasgow Sharpshooters, which established his claim to be the Glasgow laureate. One verse relative to the former of those corps paints its character, and so well illustrates the poet’s powers, that we shall give it here:—

“We are gentlemen of honour,
And we do receive no pay;
Colonel Corbet’s our commander,
And with him we’ll fight our way!”

Whether it was from the daily compliments bestowed on the bravery of the Glasgow Volunteers, of whose exploits little is known except the bloodless victory of Garscube, certain it is that their gallant Colonel was so taken with Alick’s descriptive lyrics, that he offered to transplant the now maternised Laura of the minstrel from her secluded attic in the Old-wynd to a public-house in some conspicuous part of the City, and to christen it “The Volunteer Tavern.” The matron, however, aware of her total unacquaintance with the mysteries of Cocker, and knowing the love which her husband nightly exemplified of getting into the clouds by the magic bowl of a pint stoup, honourably refused the Colonel’s generous offer, and preferred continuing to answer the cry of *girling bairns* rather than the call of thirsty Volunteers! The glory which Alick poured on the first Sharpshooters—a corps composed as-

surely of the *élite* of Glasgow gentlemen—procured the poet money enough to enable him to try an operation on his eyes; but although the knife was applied five times to the right and once to the left eye, by the most skilful oculist of the City, the opacity of his visual organs rather increased than diminished. If Alick was not, however, so clear-sighted as many of his brother-citizens, he was fully more alive to public news; and, from his ready talent at *improvisation*, was not unfrequently the first to circulate any important piece of intelligence. When, for example, the first indistinct rumour of the battle of Camperdown—a battle which proved the foundation of our naval power, and in Glasgow the union-bond of a first-rate Club—was merely whispered about, the minstrel made his appearance on the Trongate, and announced it publicly to the lieges in the following lines:—

"Great news I have got, my lads,
For country and for town;
We have gain'd a mighty fight,
On the sea, at Camperdown!

Our cannon they did rattle, lads,
And we knock'd their top-masts down—
But the particulars you will hear
By the post, in the afternoon!"

The Peninsular war afforded fruitful materials for the muse of our minstrel. Not a battle, from Vimiera to Toulouse, but afforded him the theme of a *poetical aspiration*; not even an affair of outposts but was converted into a *fitful fancy*. His peculiar fondness for such subjects may, perhaps, be accounted for, when it is stated, that of the five sons and two daughters presented to him by his *cara sposa*—the original Laura of his early love—only one boy survived the diseases incident to childhood, and that boy had joined

the 71st Regiment, and accompanied it to Portugal. There the youth fought, and bled, and died. In the moment of the victorious charge at Fuentes d'Onora, when Colonel Cadogan, recollecting its resemblance to Glasgow, happily cried out, "Chase them down the Gallowgate," the son of Alick fell, and the poet was left childless. Is it to be wondered at, therefore, that the land on which the hope of his house was fighting, and in which afterwards his ashes lay mouldering, should have proved one of the most inspiring subjects of the minstrel's lyre? * As a fair specimen of his verses relative to the Peninsular war, we may give the following:—

"True-hearted loyal citizens,
Great news I've got to tell,
Of the wars of Spain and Portugal,
And how the town of Badajos fell!

There was one Alick Pattison.
A man of great renown,
He was the first who mounted the breach,
And the first that did tumble down!

He was a handsome tall young gentleman,
As ever my eyes did see;
A captain, colonel, or major,
He very soon will be!"

Although the minstrel seemingly loved the Peninsular war, he was not blind to the glorious exploits of the Russian campaign. With all the facility which he had of running a train of syllables, chanting-like, into a short line, he occasionally showed, however, that a succession of the break-neck names of Alexander's generals could not keep pace even with the well-known rapidity of his *bowing*. The admiral, whose unlucky and unseamanlike *tack* allowed Bonaparte to escape after the passage of the Beresina, proved always a choking rhyme to Alick. The following stanza is the only one remem-

* There was no regiment that received so much adulation from the Glasgow Homer as the 42d. From the first day it defeated the French Invincibles in Egypt, till its deathless deeds performed at Quatre-Bras and Waterloo, the minstrel proved its laureate. Among the thousand and one stanzas he composed on this subject, the following is the only one remembered:—

"The gallant first battalion
It never was beat;
And the second battalion
Was like unto it!"

bered of the many he emitted on the disastrous retreat of the French army:—

“ But the tyrant Bonyparte,
He now must cease to rail,
Since the brave Kutusoff
Has tied a pan to his tail :

With a pan at his tail,
He flies through Germany,
And the Cossacks, like bull dogs,
Bark after him lustily !
Bow ! wow ! wow ! ”

The songs which the poet composed on Waterloo were numerous ; it was for years his constant and pleasurable theme, as it was that of French regret. The fact is, his poetry on this subject extracted perhaps more pence from the pockets of the benevolent than all the other Waterloo poets, who printed their lucubrations, received pounds from their booksellers. The following apostrophe to the Scots Greys is well worthy of recollection :—

“ Then the tyrant Napoleon Bonyparte,
And some of the French Imperial Guards,
They thought they had no more to do
Than to take those gallant Scotch lads !

But very soon, on the contrary,
The Royal Greys they let them ken
They might go and tell Bonyparte
They cared not a — for either him or his men ! ”

As the state of Europe became more calm, the effusions of the wandering bard attracted less attention. Topics of a stirring nature were now more rare, and, besides, the minstrel had become “ infirm and old.” The fact is, Alick might have hung up his harp on the willows, for all the interest it excited, had not the spirit of Radicalism burst forth, and inspired the hand of the minstrel with renewed vigour. The military ardour exhibited by the youth of Glasgow to defend our glorious Constitution, was indeed a glorious theme for the rival of Sgricci.* From the first hour which witnessed the Sharpshooters marching to the barracks, in the garb of Falstaff’s recruits, even till that memorable day when, with all the pomp and

pageantry of war, they assisted at the *invest-ment* of Anderston, the *siege* of Calton, and the *sack* of Mile-end, Alick proved their unwearied laureate. One stanza will suffice to show the estimation in which, in common with his brother citizens, the bard held this highly distinguished and never-to-be-forgotten Volunteer regiment :—

“ Now, then, some observations more,
I think proper here to make,
On the loyal and gallant Glasgow Sharpshooters,
Who swords and rifles up did take !

Those loyal subjects who fought for the Throne,
And beat every Radical I’ve ever seen !
Here’s long life to their Colonel and Major Alston,
In their trousers of white and jackets of green ! ”

In the improvisation of similar verses, commemorative of martial deeds and patriotic individuals, Alick continued to indulge till the commencement of the year 1830. About that period he was seized with a serious illness, and on Tuesday, the ninth of February, he bade adieu to a world which but few poets have had reason to eulogise. Like many others, Alick found Pegasus a hard roadster, and one who in the race of life rarely gained the plate. The effusions of our bard, while they brought him fame, never produced him, even in the war-exciting period, the pay of a common soldier. If the minstrel, however, was doomed to poverty—the too common concomitant of those who unadvisedly climb Parnassus—he was, also, like many of his rhyming brethren, not wholly content with the waters of Helicon. For the greater part of his life he had qualified the poetic draught with a goodly dose of that stomach elixir and soother of humanity, *acqua vite* ; a habit which stuck to him even till within a few moments of his dissolution. The truth of Shakspere’s idea of the ruling passion being strong in death, as shown in Mercutio’s dying with a pun on his lip, was never better exemplified than in the Glasgow Homer. The last words which poor Alick articulated were a request for whisky, and he actually offered up his spirit with the spirit in

* The famous Italian improvisatore.

his throat!* In the course of a few days his mortal remains were carried to the High Church burying-ground, where they now rest, unmarked by aught but the mound of mould which covers the grave of the poor and destitute!

Thus lived and thus died Alexander Macdonald, the poet-laureate of Glasgow. From the effusions of his muse which we have already given, it will appear that his claim to be the parent of the *Hudibrastic-bathos* school of poetry will hardly be disputed—a style of composition which too many of his contemporaries have of late shown themselves eager to imitate, but certainly have not equalled. The peculiarities of this school are—a total contempt for all the rules of prosody and grammar, an utter distaste for the obscurity produced by the mistiness of metaphor, and a most facile accommodation of an octosyllabic with an Alexandrine rhyme. Although born in Cumberland, Allick had none of the faults of the Lake school. He imitated the simplicity, no doubt, which Wordsworth shows in *Peter Bell*; he perhaps occasionally also resembled Coleridge in the pathos of the “three little short howls, not very loud,” of the mastiff bitch in *Christabel*; while he not unfrequently showed a love of attempting, like Southey in his *Carmen Triumphale*, the power of English hexameter; but with all these points of similarity, he never can be called a laker or a plagiarist. His conception of a subject was truly his own, while the versification was decidedly original. What, in fact, can surpass the *Hudibrastic-bathos* of the following couplet, and the delicious Alexandrine flow of the concluding line:—

“But although I’m the author, I can’t tell with my tongue
The honour and the glory of the laying of Lord Nelson’s foundation-stone!”

* The minstrel’s heartfelt affection for *John Barleycorn* may perhaps be best illustrated from a verse of a song which he improvised on returning from a peregrination to Inverness. On arriving in the City, Allick repaired to Ingram-street, to announce his re-appearance in Glasgow, and having there met with a warm welcome from Mr Hemming, of the Star Hotel, the poet in gratitude attempted to immortalise him and his household:—

“At first they gave me brandy,
And then they gave me gin;
Here’s long life to the worthy waiters
Of Mr Hemming’s Hotel and Inn!”

Like his brethren of the *genus irritabile*, Allick was in temper somewhat irascible—a disposition of mind which was often increased from the fondness he bore for nervous stimulants. His anger, however, was neither powerful nor permanent, and rarely went farther than an attempt to punish a fleece of juvenile hornets, who, in the latter days of his blind peregrinations, hung on his rear, and cruelly poured stones, instead of pence, into his gaping pockets. He stooped not, like many modern minstrels, *secretly* to puff his own works; Allick openly and boldly declared himself the “the author of every word he sung,” and we apprehend that no one who listened to his muse ever refused him the honour which he claimed. The outward appearance of the wandering bard was so well known as to preclude description. In spite of the griping hand of poverty, his countenance wore an expression of contentment far beyond that commonly seen on the faces of many of the more fortunate of his species; and when the hand of charity dropped a penny into his pocket, the incipient idea of a noggin of whisky, which its tinkle suggested to the recipient’s mind, lighted up such a smile of gratitude as well might have induced a more frequent display of benevolence. The minstrel is now, however, beyond the charity of mankind. He has immortalised himself, and has certainly trumpeted the fame of many of his brother citizens! May we hope, therefore, that those who feel the truth of Peter Pindar’s lines,

“What had Achilles been without his Homer?
A tailor, woollen-draper, or a comber,”

will drop a tear over their own Homer’s grave, and not refuse to throw a mite into the exhausted exchequer of his destitute widow!

EARLY HONORARY BURGESSES.

WHEN alluding to the gratitude which the City of Glasgow at an early period had shown to those who had done her service, I ought to have mentioned several even more distinguished individuals than those named in page 59. Connected with the Rebellion of 1745, I find that a gold box and the freedom of the City were presented to the Duke of Cumberland, and that a silver box and the freedom were presented to his Secretary, Sir Everard Falconer. I find also that two boxes of the value of £158 16s. were given, one to

the Right Honourable Henry Pelham, Chancellor of the Exchequer,* and the other to James West, Esq., one of the Secretaries to the Treasury, with two Burgess Tickets, for services rendered connected with the grant of £10,000 to reimburse the town for sums extorted by the Rebels; and connected with the same matter, two silver boxes were also voted to Messrs Campbell and Bruce, bankers, likewise admitted Burgesses, for managing the cash matters in London, in relation to the treasury payment of £10,000.

* This gentleman was the lineal ancestor of the present Duke of Newcastle, late Secretary for War.

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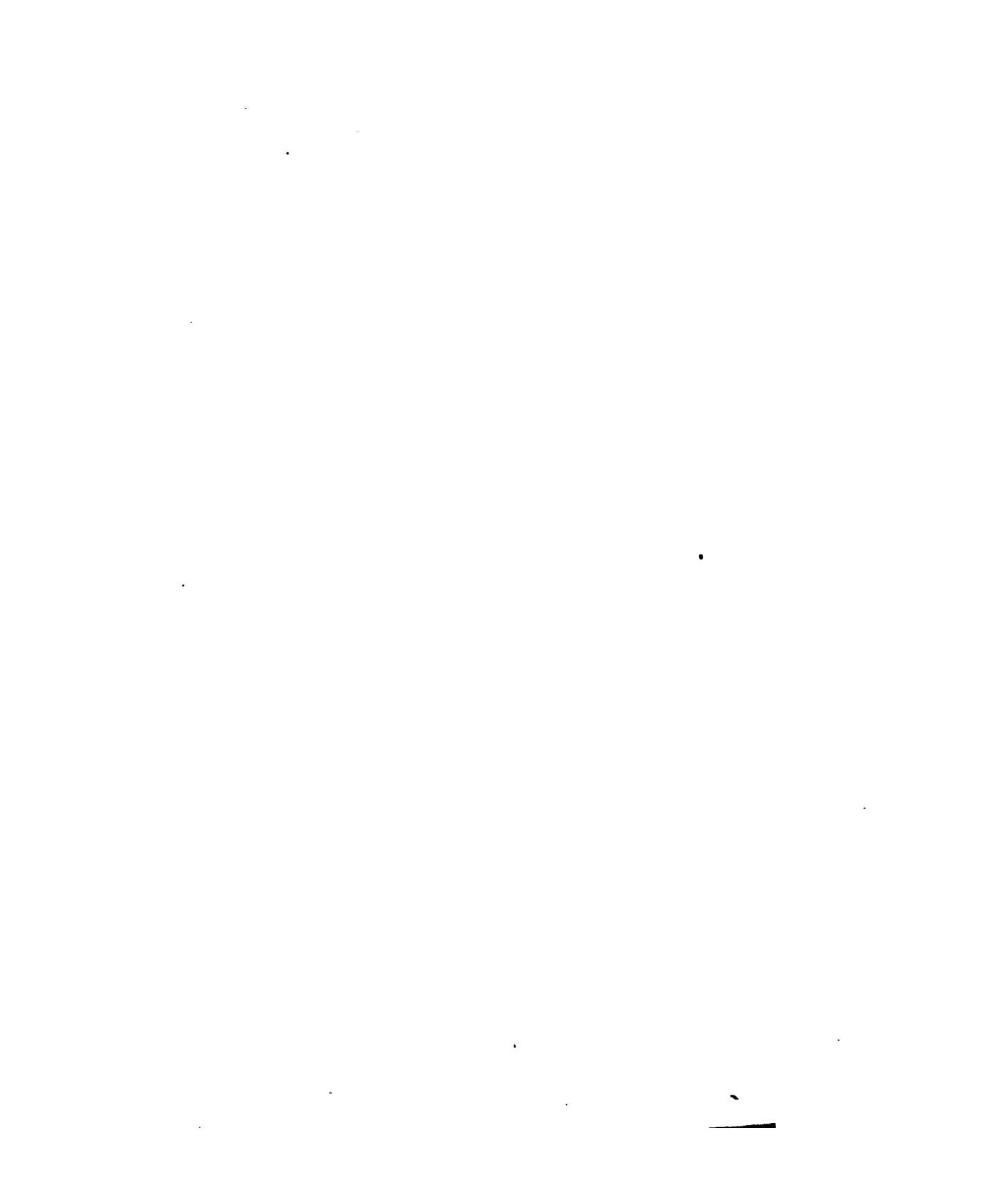
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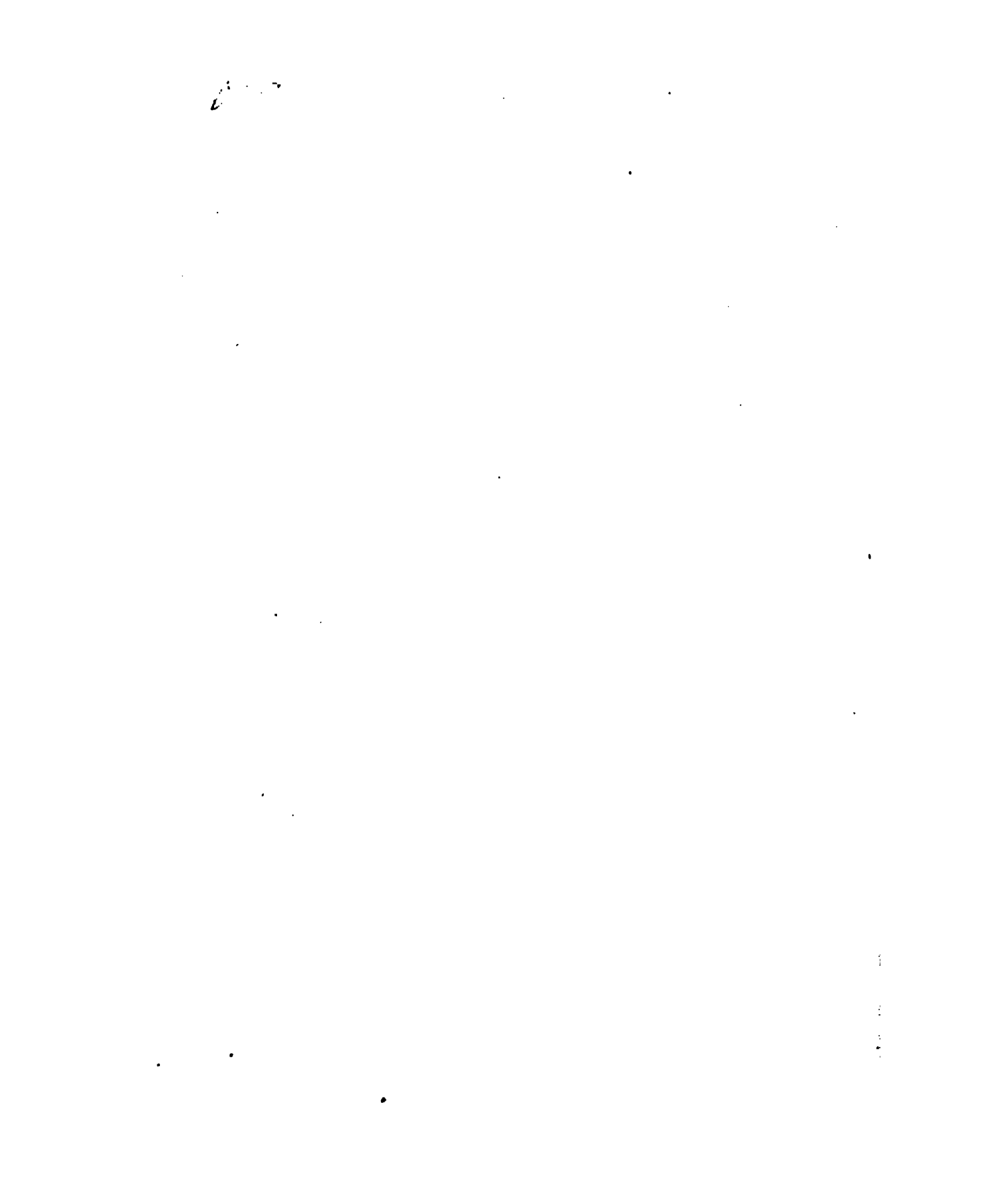
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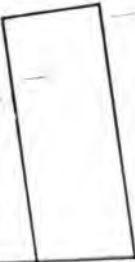


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